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End of Slump Signalized In Monitor Index

Recession over in June after lasting a year was one of shortest in U. S. history.

By H. B. Elliston
Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The year 1938 closes with business in the budding stages of recovery from a short depression, which, according to The Christian Science Monitor index of business activity, lasted a year from mid-1937 to mid-1938.

Last year-end we made bold to itemize many reasons for thinking that the current depression would be short. As it happened, the depression was one of the shortest in history. Lumped together, all the downswings since 1855 have had an average length of time of 22 months. Perhaps the shortest was the immediate post-war slump from September, 1918, to April, 1919, or eight months. The 1937-38 depression was four months longer, running from the end of May, 1937, to June 4, 1938.

From June 4 to the end of 1938 our index recovered from 79.9 per cent of an estimated normal to 93.3 or an advance of nearly 17 per cent. Such a rise constituted a sharp recovery. It wiped out all the losses recorded by our index since the first of the year, and more. Thus 1938 ended on a higher level than it started, registering a net advance of 4.2 per cent for the entire year.

Market Transformed

The rebound in mid-1938 restored the markets from a state bordering upon almost complete atrophy. On June 17 I wrote an article on the market jitters in the "column" that used to appear on this page called "Economics in the News." Semi-facetiously I suggested that the bottom must have been reached because the market gloom could not be more stygian! Buyers and sellers were all engaged in buying places in the country "with what I've got left before that goes." "It is nowadays a joy," I commented, "to see the healthy look on the faces of our present-day Jeremiahs, especially on Monday mornings!" On the next Monday morning the markets picked up almost in unison.

But the recovery had been signalized a little before the stock market began "anticipating" it. The Christian Science Monitor index had turned up as early as June 4. The stock market, it seemed, had been a little late in seeing the signs. Perhaps the first straw in the wind occurred in the market for scrap steel. It took a sizable foreign order for scrap steel to show how low supplies had fallen. Suppliers had to shop around in order to fill the order, and, consequently, the price of scrap steel started to move up. Other prices took their cue from scrap steel by that quasi-hypnotic process of mutual suggestion which always comes into play at the border line of slump and boom.

How far the recovery will go this year depends upon a variety of imponderables, but chiefly upon the revival of business spending. All business is a matter of spending, and, therefore, a rise in business means a rise in spending.

Rate of Business Spending

Business spending goes into things that are not directly consumed by the ultimate consumer—things such as raw materials for fabrication into other articles, machinery, and other forms of capital equipment. The decline in this kind of spending accounted for the 1937-38 depression. Unfortunately, however, the theory animating the Federal Administration is that the fulcrum of business spending is the state of consumer spending. This does not follow at all, as the last depression proved. Business will spend money on new plant and equipment only as it has confidence in the future of profits.

Business spending is running at around a fifth of the pre-depression normal. Accordingly, the "basic need," as Henry J. Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, said more than a year ago, still remains the fostering "of the full application of the driving force of private capital." The best augury for more business spending in 1939 is the prospect of emendations of old legislation rather than the enactment of new legislation.

Partially filling the gap in business activity caused by the lack of business spending is Government spending. This is what is sustaining the present recovery, in addition to the renewed activity both in turning out such important consumer requirements as housing and automobiles and in filling normal requirements of other consumer commodities which, during the depression, were filled out of stocks on hand.

Chart for 10-year record of general business activity: Financial Pages.

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1939

Aviation Comment	4
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	5
Christian Science Services on Radio	5
The Home Forum	10
A Happy New Year!	
Boston and New England News	11-13
Weather	11
Boston Events	11
Maine Letter	12
Behind the Microphone	12
Local Arts and Theater Page	12
Radio Timetable	13
Sports Pages	14-15
Home Building and Furnishing Page	16
Education Page	17
Financial Pages	19-20-21-22-23
Daily Features	23
Editorials	24

Vanderbilt to Modernize Rhode Island Government

New Governor enlists aid of outside experts to shape legislation for reorganization of state regime—Efficiency and service twin aims of program drafted by P. A. S. staff.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 3—This is one of those "Now it can be told" stories.

"It's about young William H. Vanderbilt, who became Governor of Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations today, and who has some ambitious plans—not heretofore disclosed, not even in his inaugural address this afternoon—for putting the State Administration in the washing machine, and turning on full power, so when it comes out the wringer, Roger Williams' old colony will have the most modern, most effective, and most economical government of all the 48 States. Savings of $750,000 a year are in prospect.

It is the story of a rich boy trying hard to make good, for if your name is Vanderbilt and you go into politics you have two strikes on you before you ever come to bat. If you're a great-grandson of the Old Commodore, and have inherited $20,000,000, people expect you to go sailing off on a yacht instead of buckling down to the job of being a Governor, a job that may have its honors and its rewards, but also its exacting work and disappointments.

It also has its opportunities, especially if your state government is as mixed up and ineffectual as Rhode Island's. At least that's the way Bill Vanderbilt sees it. Anybody who expects Bill to sit quietly back, preserve the status-quo, and let others run the State according to patterns of precedent is due for a whacking surprise.

He's been a mighty busy young man since that night last Nov. 8 when he surprised everybody, including himself, by romping in on a GOP elephant suddenly sounding the victory trumpet.

There is a dramatic human interest story in all this activity. It begins Armistice night, just two days after that victory. Bill was with some friends, talking. They were in an unpretentious second floor back room of the old brownstone mansion at the corner of John and Benefit (Providence has quaint street names), where Bill has offices for his Short Line bus system, keeps his files as a director of Pan American Airways, and keeps tabs on that beautiful Mount Hope toll bridge which he built so the Rolls Royces of the residents and the Fords of the tourists could get in and out of Newport more readily.

Bill was telling his friends, and they included some mighty important political and business leaders in Rhode Island, how greatly he wanted to be a good Governor, how much he wanted to do something really big for the State.

It was recalled that as a member of the State Senate he had led a drive for reorganization of the State

(Continued on Page 13, Column 8)

Tobin Blames Plight of City On Legislature

State must provide new relief revenue and halt shifting of financial burden, he says.

Mayor Tobin, speaking both for Boston and other cities and towns of the Commonwealth, today placed the whole problem of future solvent local government in Massachusetts up to the Legislature.

Either the State must cease placing staggering financial burdens upon municipalities and at the same time must provide new revenue for relief, or cities and towns may cease to exist "as independent units of government," he warned.

This was the theme of Mr. Tobin's address to the City Council this afternoon in Faneuil Hall—the Mayor's annual report to the Council on the condition of the city at the beginning of a new year.

Praises Cities' Stand

Mayor Tobin emphasized that cities and towns have done all they can to solve their own problems, that for nine years they have been fighting a "losing battle," that problems forced upon them by the depression require a broader approach than municipalities can individually devise for their solution.

The Legislature, he said, is the only governmental agency with sufficiently broad powers to cope with these problems.

Relief continues to be the most important and difficult issue before municipalities but it has now become a State problem. It requires new revenue, from a source other than real estate, which only the State can provide for proper pay-as-you-go relief maintenance, the Mayor said.

State Deficits

In addition, cities and towns cannot be expected to provide revenue for State deficits that grow larger year by year, asserted the Mayor. He decried recent State budgets for unreasonable and unnecessary expenditures, cost of which has been saddled upon municipalities. But he expressed hope that the Saltonstall Administration would at last come to the aid of cities and towns before it is too late.

The Mayor forecast a higher tax rate next year, but did not specify an amount. Responsibility for this he placed upon a far higher State tax (State deficit), a substantial increase in the Elevated deficit, and a further drop in assessed valuation on real estate—Boston's principal source of revenue.

Digest of Mayor's Report

A digest of the Mayor's annual address to the City Council in Faneuil Hall this afternoon on the financial condition of the City follows:

Pointing out that Boston is still struggling "under burdens of an economic system that suddenly went askew," the Mayor said there has not been a sufficient economic upturn since he took office to make the administration of the city's business "any less difficult." But he declared that "the downward mo-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 7)

Between Them They'll Run Congress

Wide World; © Harris & Ewing

Representative William B. Bankhead
Alabama Democrat, Speaker of the House

Vice-President Garner
Texas Democrat, President of the Senate

Congress Opens for Business

Session is brief—Big day comes Wednesday with delivery of President's Message.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—The 76th Congress that may mark a turning point in New Deal history, got under way today, with world issues for the first time seriously intruding upon domestic problems.

The place of the United States in the suspicion-ridden post-Munich world will find itself debated in the practical light of the Administration's big defense program, which Mr. Roosevelt is expected to feature in his annual message to be delivered to Congress personally tomorrow.

At the same time, a host of domestic issues come up immediately in the new Congress where an invigorated Republican opposition has almost doubled membership since last June's adjournment. One of the first of these was precipitated right at the start today with publication of the report of the Sheppard Special Election Committee dealing with conditions found to exist in the autumn campaign.

In the House simultaneously, the Dies Un-American Activities Committee submitted its report; while at the same time the reconvening of the Supreme Court for its first session of the new year further centered national attention on events on Capitol Hill.

National defense, relief, liberalized pensions, executive reorganization, revision of New Deal legislation, and confirmation of Roosevelt appointees are the first matters of discussion as the new Congress assembles. In general terms, Mr. Roosevelt faces stronger potential opposition than at any time in six previous years of Roosevelt history with the prospect that few radical or startling New Deal measures can hope to pass in the next two years. Whole-hearted New Deal members are in a minority in either House, and a bad administration defeat on a test vote early in the session might cripple Executive leadership for the balance of the new Congress.

Wary New Deal Expected

So delicately poised are the rival groups, that the New Deal is expected to be extremely cautious in presenting its program save on the defense item where something approaching a national viewpoint is expected to be achieved.

The opening of Congress in Washington was the signal, meanwhile, for the reconvening of state legislatures all over the country grinding out their grist of local legislation which ultimately has so profound an effect on the National Congress. Forty-odd State Legislatures will soon be in session, with advance reports indicating that liberalized security laws, changes in farm legislation in the agricultural areas and local tax problems are major issues under discussion.

Meanwhile in Congress, the opening session was brief and largely perfunctory. Customary scenes of reunion, recalling the gathering of classmates at the beginning of a new college year, were witnessed about the Capitol and on the floors of the two Houses prior to noon. The Vice-President convened the new Senate at 12, while South Trimble, Clerk of the House, called that body to order, prior to its election of permanent officers. It is taken for granted that William B. Bankhead (D) of Alabama will continue as speaker, and the Democrats have once again picked Sam Rayburn of Texas as their floor leader.

The Republicans selected Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, as leader, thereby installing a moderate, middle-of-the-road opponent of the New Deal, who nevertheless favors social and relief reforms. In the Senate, Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky continues as Majority Leader, and Charles L. McNary (R) will undoubtedly continue to head the minority party.

Fight Over Smith Looms

One of the first tests of administration strength in the new Congress will come over confirmation of a series of important appointments, including two Cabinet changes. These require approval by a majority of the Senate. The outstanding appointees are:

Harry L. Hopkins, former head of WPA, as Secretary of Commerce.

Frank Murphy, former Governor of Michigan, as Attorney General.

Donald Wakefield Smith, reappointed for a second term to the Labor Relations Board.

In addition, Mr. Roosevelt must fill a vacancy on the Supreme Court, while other Cabinet shifts are being rumored almost daily in Washington. There is little serious thought here that Mr. Hopkins or Mr. Murphy will be rejected by the Senate, for most Senators agree that a President is entitled to pick his own Cabinet. On the other hand, strong opposition to Mr. Smith, led by the American Federation of Labor and railroad unions lobby, makes confirmation more difficult if it is pushed and is likely to precipitate the inevitable debate over Wagner act amendments. The Congress of Industrial Organizations is backing Mr. Smith.

A belief has sprung up in circles close to the White House that Mr. Roosevelt would withdraw Mr. Smith's name to avoid a defeat. Such a retreat would be extremely significant. It would show more than any other event yet occurring that the White House realizes its own weakness in Congress. It would

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Corsica and Tunisia Acclaim French Premier's Assurances

TUNIS, Tunisia, Jan. 3 (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier brought assurances to the Bey of Tunis today that all France's military forces are ready to defend Tunisia, if necessary, against any Italian threat to French domination.

The Premier, who arrived at Bizerte, Tunisia, this morning on a tour of the Empire's North African colonies, conferred with the Bey at his fifteenth century Palace outside Tunis.

He told the Ruler that France was determined to keep its protectorate over Tunisia, the key to the Mediterranean, even if it means war with Italy.

The Bey assured Premier Daladier of his loyalty to France.

A small but noisy demonstration against France by a crowd of Neo-destours + Tunisian Nationalists, whose organization had been banned by French authorities—threw a discordant note into an otherwise triumphant reception at Bizerte.

Premier Daladier had circled the island of Corsica Jan. 2 with a fleet of warships in a symbolic warning to Premier Mussolini that France is prepared to fight to keep its empire.

He addressed throngs in Ajaccio and Bastia and in both places thousands of Corsicans made no attempt to conceal their idea of the object of the trip. They greeted Premier Daladier with shouts of "Mussolini au Poteau!" ("Mussolini to the gallows!"), and then sent him off, with the chant ringing in his ears.

Just before he left Bastia for Tunis M. Daladier cried to the citizens: "We prefer death to servitude."

At Ajaccio he stated flatly that his trip had been planned to touch there and then to make a circle back around the island as a guarantee that Corsica, a department of France, had nothing to fear for the future.

M. Daladier told the populace, "France does not need to be aggressive or menacing."

"She has no need to raise her voice," he said. "She must be strong; she is, and that is what I have come to tell you now while this squadron circles your island."

He referred to his convoying fleet of warships as an "image" of France's strength.

"While this squadron circles your island," he said, "I wish every

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Italians in French Tunisia brought into fold of Fascism: Page 3.

London-Montreal Ocean Mail Line Is to Open Soon

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Regular weekly trans-Atlantic airmail service, forerunner of a 21-hour England-New York passenger service, will start before June between Southampton and Montreal, Imperial Airways announced yesterday.

The British Company announced it was ready to begin the service with four especially strengthened 24-ton Cabot flying boats, traveling via Foynes, Ireland, and Botwood, Newfoundland, as soon as the Botwood harbor is clear of ice.

Permission to land in New York has not been granted, but the Company stated, "We are negotiating for a permit to extend the service to New York and expect to have it by the time service begins."

Beginning with a weekly service, two flights weekly each way are planned for later in the summer. The planes will make the east-west ocean crossing in about 16 hours. The time from Southampton to New York would be about 21 hours. West-to-east time will be about three hours less.

The distances over the plotted routes are: Southampton to Foynes, 351 miles; to Botwood, 1,995; to Montreal, 890; to Port Washington (outside New York), 327; total, 3,563 miles.

The big flying boats at first will carry about 6,000 pounds of mail and later up to 18 passengers. The Company made it clear that passengers would not be carried until the schedule had been tested.

The British Post Office stated that it would consign mail as soon as the service began, and that charges would be between 12 and 24 cents for a half-ounce letter between England and Canada.

Imperial Airways' spokesmen would not make any statement whether Pan American Airways of the United States would be ready at the same time to start its projected service.

France plans regular trans-Atlantic mail service for some time in 1940. It will be run by Air France Transatlantique, under a reciprocal agreement with Pan American, each Company granting the other use of its landing facilities.

Air France, which has run a South Atlantic air mail service for a number of years, planned to carry passengers this year, but service now is not expected to begin before 1940.

Newfoundland's giant airfield matches giant ocean planes: Page 4.

Some of the Vital Issues

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 3

Here are the principal issues likely to come before the new Congress:

1. **Relief.** Besides an emergency appropriation to operate WPA until July 1, revision of the entire relief system will be proposed both by the Administration and its critics.
2. **Defense.** President Roosevelt is expected to recommend a vast expansion program for the air forces, along with increases in the Army and Navy.
3. **Government Reorganization.** A bill similar to that shelved by the House last year will be revived by the Administration.
4. **Railroads.** Measures to help relieve the financial burden of the carriers will be submitted by a presidential committee.
5. **Social Security.** Extension of the present system has been recommended by an advisory board.
6. **Labor.** American Federation of Labor, many Republicans, and some Democrats want to revise Wagner Labor Relations Act and curtail authority of Labor Board.
7. **Farm.** Administration may suggest minor changes in Crop Control Law; opponents will advocate cost of production system.
8. **Neutrality.** The question at issue is whether the President should have greater discretionary power in applying embargoes.

Taxes. This problem will depend on Treasury's condition and business improvement. Some "nuisance taxes" will expire.

Sheppard Report Makes Grave Charges of Relief Corruption

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—In the most elaborate report on the handling of relief in the history of the New Deal, the Sheppard Elections Committee today presented to Congress grave charges of corruption, irregularities, politics, and coercion, and offered a series of 15 recommendations drastically strengthening Corrupt Practice and election laws.

"The Committee believes that funds appropriated by the Congress for the relief of those in need or in distress have been in many instances diverted from these high purposes to political ends," the unanimous report of the four-man Senate Committee declared.

So glaring were some of the incidents reported by the Committee that the elaborate report, contained in two volumes, is apt to mark a milestone in relief history, as well as to play a profound part in immediate legislative developments.

The matter is bound to be involved in the Senate hearing on confirmation of Harry L. Hopkins, former WPA head, as Secretary of Commerce, although nowhere is he specifically held at fault for the local scandals shown to have developed. The foreknowledge of the Sheppard Committee findings apparently played a part in the behind-the-scenes discussions leading to Mr. Hopkins' transfer from

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

'The Lady From Illinois' Talks Economy for Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Jessie Sumner (R), of Illinois, the only new Congresswoman, took office today hoping to get "extravagant things noticed."

The former county judge from Milford, Ill., campaigned for economy and against "one-man government."

"I know there are a lot of things I have to learn," she said. "Don't ask me what I'm going to accomplish this session. What do I think of President Roosevelt? I came to bury Caesar—not to praise him."

Miss Sumner will be one of four women in the House this session.

Mrs. Hattie Caraway (D), of Arkansas, again will be the lone woman in the Senate. She returned after an election triumph with the same friendly grin, but her long dark hair, usually parted in the middle, was divided on one side.

"I've just come out of Christmas," Mrs. Caraway said when asked about her program. "I'll be on the job."

She recently advocated an adequate Army and Navy but declared "war hysteria" must not "lead us into expenditures that are not necessary or wise."

Veteran Congresswomen back in the House are Mrs. Mary T. Norton (D), of New Jersey, chairman of the Labor Committee; Mrs. Caroline O'Day (D), of New York, and Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R), of Massachusetts. Two familar figures at the last session, Mrs. Virginia Jenckes (D), of Indiana, and Mrs. Nan Honeyman (D), of Oregon, were defeated in November.

Miss Sumner is five feet three, has twinkling blue eyes and a pale complexion.

She attended an Illinois caucus after her arrival yesterday. All sorts of requests, she said, have been made of her since her election.

"I don't have any patronage, so I offered appointments to West Point to people of all ages and sexes," she laughed.

Intimate Message from Washington

President Hands Out New Deal Taffy to Antis and at the Same Time Sees to It That His Cabinet Is More Left Wing

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

The Roosevelt Administration has always been a mixture of seeming inconsistencies; it has been easy to find plenty of contradictions. And so today, as Congress opens, we have the following position:

The President is behaving most conciliatorily as regards policy. He has taken several steps to meet criticisms of WPA; he has announced that no longer will bills be drafted by bright young New Dealers and crammed down Congress's throat; he has in short, tacitly agreed that this is to be a period of revision instead of reform.

But: He is steadily converting his Cabinet into a New Deal body with the appointment of two new members who are thoroughly left-wing.

Congress, on the other hand, makes a great show of belligerency on the surface, threatening WPA investigations, a halt to Executive domination, amendments to the Labor Relations Act, strings on relief and other appropriations, etc., etc.

But: It is virtually certain that the two new appointments will be confirmed by the Senate; anything resembling a rational national defense program cannot fail passage; Congress will certainly not fail to appropriate generously for relief as mid-winter descends; and all in all (check this estimate next June) the distance between what Congress is prepared to give and the President is prepared to take may well be a whole lot less than it has seemed to some commentators.

It's the Boss They're After

There are a number of realistic facts to remember. One is that few Democrats, however anti-New Deal they may be, want to tear the party wide open. They want to elbow Mr. Roosevelt gracefully from the scene, not precipitate a disastrous party split in 1940.

Remember that Vice-President Garner is in control on Capitol Hill, and he is a very shrewd, quiet man. He will be playing his cards, between now and 1940, to get a presidential nominee satisfactory to his wing of the Party. This correspondent once watched Mr. Garner play cards, off and on, all the way across the Pacific Ocean and back again. Mr. Garner did not play spectacularly. But he played steadily and persistently. He did not care for large winnings. He just wanted to be ahead in the end.

He is not thinking about ideologies and principles today, but about plain politics and control of the Democratic Party in the years ahead. He is in a stronger position than he has ever been before. He commands a bridge between the White House and the Democratic dissidents. Probably he will never burn that bridge. And it is just possible that the apple-cheeked, frosty-eyebrowed Texan will trot across that bridge, in 1940, to tell the President gently but firmly that the Party doesn't want a third term. We shall see. Meantime, he is a natural-born architect of compromise. Today he holds the cards.

Remember that last year the memory of the Supreme Court bill hung low over the Congress. The picture was still of a newly victorious President riding rough-shod. Now the President has suffered a setback. His majorities are smaller. But he has taken all his beating with first-class morale. He is in a more graceful position than last year or the year before, even after defeat. He is in position, therefore, to do as well—and probably better—than most of his predecessors have been able to do with the last Congress in their second term. For he has little to propose against which Congress is naturally predisposed, and several initiatives he can take are really popular. This is not to minimize probable struggles.

New Deal Taffy Sweetens Antis

Remember that the Republicans are stronger than since 1932. Their very aggressiveness tends to improve Democratic discipline. There is a field for co-operation between Republicans and Conservative Democrats when the New Deal is on the warpath. But when the New Deal is in a mood of sweet compromise it isn't the same.

One striking Administration success is likely to be the swift confirmation by the Senate of the two new Cabinet members. Governor Murphy's appointment was surprisingly popular. Senators Bennett Champ Clark and Edward R. Burke, both frequent anti-New Dealers, welcomed it warmly. The Vice-President expressed pleasure.

"Mr. Murphy is an old and dear friend of mine," said Senator Clark.

"I think it is a very good appointment and will be approved without question," said Senator Burke.

The Vice-President and these two Senators, it so happens, visited Manila in 1935 and saw the excellence of Governor Murphy's work as Governor-General. They, like others who know him, cannot help being impressed by the red-headed Irishman's sincerity and charm, his gentle mysticism atop a good deal of political shrewdness. Knowledge of these qualities gave so sharp a critic of the sit-down strikes as Mr. Garner an understanding of Governor Murphy's unwillingness to precipitate armed conflict in Michigan, even if he disagreed with it.

Mr. Hopkins is also charming, and well-known to the Senate. His sharp tongue has lashed the Senate in its time, but realistic Senators know his ability even when they disagree with his philosophy. It should not be forgotten that such old-line Democrats as wish to isolate Mr. Roosevelt within a knot of New Dealers could do nothing better than confirm these two latest appointments.

And just for fun, notice the youth movement growing: Morgenthau, Woodring, Hopkins, Murphy, Farley, Wallace, are all under 50. That must be almost a record.

Erwin D. Canham.

Labor Service for German Girls

BERLIN, Jan. 3 (AP)—One year of "labor service" on farms or in households became compulsory Jan. 1 for 400,000 German girls, as part of Germany's Four-Year-Plan for self-sufficiency.

Labor service previously had been partly voluntary. It lasted only six months and attracted about 200,000 frauleins a year.

Now, compulsory labor applies to all unmarried girls between the ages of 18 and 25 years except for those physically disabled. It was said to have two purposes: To relieve overworked farm wives and housewives and to arouse interest among girls in farming and domestic economy.

Sad Plight of British M. P.'s

CROYDON, England (AP)—Mr. A. P. Herbert asks the world to consider the sad plight of British Members of Parliament.

The humorist-member for Oxford University says:

"The hours of M. P.'s are long and unnatural. The atmosphere is unnatural and unhealthy. Temptations are numerous.

"The cost of living is high and insults are almost continuous. It is indeed difficult for one of us poor chaps to do the right thing.

"If we are witty, it is said we are frivolous. If we are serious it is said we are dull.

"We are constantly reminded that we are paid £600 a year for attending Parliament. The German Deputies are paid precisely the same amount for not attending at all."

De Forest Wins Aviation Award

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Sylvanus Albert Reed Award for 1938, conferred annually by the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences for a notable contribution to aeronautical engineering, will be presented to Prof. Alfred V. de Forest of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Lehman Pleads For Tolerance As He Is Inducted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 3—With a plea for tolerance, social and economic justice and the practice of real religion, regardless of denomination, Herbert H. Lehman today was instated as New York's first four-term Governor. His inauguration yesterday before an audience that overflowed the Assembly Chamber initiated the four-year governorship tenure, and Mr. Lehman made his induction the occasion for solemn warning that the preservation of American Democracy itself depended on democracy in the nation's social and political life.

It was this theme rather than his governmental policy in the forthcoming year that preoccupied the Governor, and the attentiveness and enthusiasm of his listeners, who included almost every high official of the State, was a tribute to the impressiveness of his call for action to fortify American liberties against the "maddened" rule of the dictatorships.

Must Be Unassailable

"The sole way to fortify and safeguard Democracy so as to make its position permanently unassailable is to show all within the borders that their Government, which is their servant, has a militant and never flagging concern for their daily welfare and happiness . . . ," he declared.

"No form of dictatorship—Communist, Fascist or Nazi—can make headway in this country, providing we, as a nation, militantly safeguard those civil, religious and personal liberties guaranteed to us by our form of government and practiced by us throughout our history."

President Roosevelt's greeting was among the messages of congratulations which flowed in upon the Governor, whose incumbency has notably exemplified the humanitarian tenets he urged as the American code. Although Mr. Lehman has surpassed all his predecessors at Albany in the size of his governorship pluralities in his four races for this office, with the 1936 campaign he himself felt the effects of a wave of anti-Semitism in the State, and so has come to know out of his personal political experience the threat to tolerance to which his address gave such earnest expression.

Must Not Happen Here

"No matter what our differences in this country may be," he said, "every true American is determined that such things shall not happen here. . . . Other nations may yield their liberties and temporarily revert to the barbarism and darkness of the Middle Ages. All the more need that we hold the torch of liberty aloft so that others may see its light. . . .

"Increasingly do we hear of racial and religious blocs. Candidates and political parties sometimes receive support or are opposed solely on religious grounds.

"Division betwen our people cannot be allowed to exist if democracy is to be preserved. Hate begets hate. Intolerance begets intolerance. Oppression of the individual or of groups inevitably leads to the oppression of other individuals and groups.

"Wherever racial or religious division has raised its ugly head the death knell of human liberties has been sounded. It was that very kind of division which led to dictatorship abroad, where many groups seeking divergent interests and working at cross purposes offered fertile ground for those who sought personal power."

Leaders

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Joseph W. Martin, Jr.

North Attleboro, Mass., Republican Minority Leader of the House.

Sam Rayburn

Texas Democrat, Majority Leader of the House.

Men in Congress Who Will Manage Affairs of Party

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Here are brief sketches of the leading figures in the new congress:

Senate:

Vice-President Garner: Bluff, grizzled veteran of national politics; a powerful figure with the Conservative Wing of the Democratic Party, he is reported to be trying to swing the Administration to the right.

Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, Democratic Floor Leader: Plump, affable, New Deal supporter.

Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon: Tall, urbane and courteous Republican Floor Leader, conservative on many economic matters and moderately liberal on farm legislation, foe of presidential allocation of relief funds.

House:

Speaker William B. Bankhead of Alabama: Genial Democrat from the Deep South, highly popular with his colleagues both for his personal qualities and the firmness and fairness with which he presides over the House; has stuck by the New Deal.

Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas: Democratic Floor Leader, who has had and will have the tough job of attempting to keep the divergent elements of the Democratic Majority voting in unity; his name is on such laws as the Securities and Exchange Act and the Public Utility Holding Company Law.

Representative Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts: Chunky, forceful new leader of the Republican Minority, vigorous critic of "politics in relief," delegation of congressional authority to the President and unbalanced budgets, but sufficiently liberal to have voted for the Wage-Hour Bill.

Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

also set a precedent for outside pressure groups to influence the membership and possibly the policy of a key New Deal agency.

Garner Urges Withdrawal

Unpleasant as either of these consequences would be to Mr. Roosevelt, the strong voice of Vice-President Garner is said to be urging Mr. Smith's withdrawal.

Two other Roosevelt appointments are not expected to cause serious opposition—Former Senator James F. Pope of Idaho to the TVA Board, and Fred H. Brown, former Senator from New Hampshire, to the Comptroller General's post.

How far the Garner middle-of-the-road brake will go in holding back the impetuous Mr. Roosevelt remains to be seen. Speaker Bankhead in a nation-wide broadcast last night added his own strong voice to counsels of moderation. He urged Democrats to analyze election returns and take steps to meet public opinion if Democratic reverses were not due to local conditions.

"Democrats cannot afford to overlook the result of the last election," he said at one point. Mr. Bankhead thought it "quite possible" that there will be sharp controversy in Congress over the deficiency bill appropriations. He also forecast—serious efforts to amend the Wagner Act; a sharp controversy over proposals to modify the Farm Act; a "very spirited and possibly acrimonious discussion" of a wide range of changes in the Social Security Act, with old-age pensions the chief bone of contention, and passage of a "fairly conceived and properly administered reorganization bill."

Personalities in New Congress

© Harris & Ewing

Alben W. Barkley

Kentucky Democrat, Majority Leader of the Senate.

Charles L. McNary

Oregon Republican, Minority Leader of the Senate.

Right of States To Bar Liquor Is Upheld by Court

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Supreme Court gave broad power today to states to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquor.

It sustained Michigan and Missouri statutes barring the importation of alcoholic beverages from other states which enact discriminatory legislation.

Justice Brandeis, who delivered the decisions, said that "the substantive power of the State to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquor is undoubted."

No dissent was announced.

Chief Justice Hughes delivered the next decision, holding that the National Labor Relations Board had the right to withdraw from a Circuit Court litigation involving validity of an order against the Ford Motor Company.

The Hughes decision affirmed a ruling by the Federal Circuit Court at Covington, Ky., permitting withdrawal. The Labor Board sought the withdrawal after deciding upon new procedure in the light of a Supreme Court decision on April 25 condemning procedure employed by Secretary Wallace in ordering a reduction of charges permitted commission merchants at Kanas City stockyards.

The Labor Board had directed the Ford Company to reinstate 29 employees and to cease interference with the self-organization of workmen. The Ford Company contended the order was invalid because no opportunity had been given the concern to reply to an intermediate report by a trial examiner.

Before proceeding to hear arguments, the Court agreed to review litigation intended to test the constitutionality of marketing provisions of the 1938 Agricultural Adjustment Act. A group of Georgia and Florida tobacco growers appealed from a decision by a three-judge Federal Court in Georgia upholding the provisions. It was the first case involving the new farm legislation to reach the high tribunal.

The Court did not rule on the challenge of constitutionality of TVA's power program brought by 14 private power companies, nor upon the right of Kansas and Kentucky to ratify, after once rejecting the proposed constitutional amendment to abolish child labor.

No dissent was announced to the Hughes decision in the Ford-Labor Board case.

In the liquor cases, Justice Brandeis said that, since ratification of the twenty-first Amendment to the Constitution (repealing prohibition), "the right of a state to prohibit or regulate the importation of intoxicating liquor is not limited by the commerce clause."

He added that "discrimination between domestic and imported intoxicating liquors, or between imported intoxicating liquors, is not prohibited by the equal protection clause."

Constitutionality of the Michigan Act had been challenged by the Indianapolis Brewing Company, Inc.; that of Missouri by Joseph E. Seagram and Sons, Inc., of New York and other distilling firms.

Under the Michigan Law, regulations have been issued forbidding the transportation of beer from Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont and Washington.

Regulations have been issued under the Missouri Statute prohibiting importations of intoxicating liquors from Indiana, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Michigan.

La Guardia Warns of New Taxes If State Aid for Relief Fails

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—New taxes face New York City residents if additional help from the State for relief is not forthcoming, according to Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia.

"If the State does not provide additional revenue, and if the Federal Government reduces its Works Progress Administration appropriations," the Mayor warned the first 1939 meeting of the City Council yesterday, "we will be in a real crisis and the City will depend upon your action to solve this problem in any way it may develop."

Stressing that the government of this city is larger than that of any State in the Union and recalling that the city could not levy taxes without the authority of the State, the Mayor held the city, when confronted with problems like relief, was "entirely under limits," which resulted in "the feeling of helplessness that comes over us in many instances."

"We must," he continued, "get greater State aid for relief. That is true not only of our city, but it is equally true of every city in the State. Another danger is that of any change in the system of Federal relief appropriations."

The Mayor renewed his attack on the courts here, declaring he did not mind legislative rebukes from the Council, but "resented" meddling by the courts. He also warned the Council against undertaking any additional expenses in the new year.

Newbold Morris, Councilmanic President, opened the Council meeting with a reproach of the Democratic members for failing to approve the five-county reorganization bills introduced almost a year ago by Mrs. Genevieve B. Earle, of Brooklyn, and which were killed in a 19-hour filibuster staged by the Democrats.

John Cashmore, vice-chairman of the Council and Brooklyn Democrat, pledged that the Democratic bloc in the Council would give the people "really enlightened" legislation this year, criticizing the Earle reorganization bills as "not only silly, but tragic."

The American Labor Party program for the new year was outlined by Andrew B. Armstrong, coalition leader. It favors progressive housing legislation, a power yardstick bill to create a city-owned power plant, transit unification, maintenance of the 5-cent fare, construction of a city-owned milk plant to yardstick milk production, greater contributions from the State to the city for relief and extension of collective bargaining.

Authority to Continue Probe Asked by Dies Investigators

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—Without specifying the funds needed, the Dies Committee investigating un-Americanism today asked the House for authority to continue its study of Communism and Fascism, saying its revelations during the summer and fall had "merely scratched the surface."

The committee, in its first report to the body that set it up and gave it an initial $25,000 last session, described at length inroads made by Communism and Fascism in this country, but begged off from any recommendations for remedial legislation, saying the inquiry has "not proceeded far enough."

"We need and can secure much more information not only from sections of the country that we have investigated but also from the larger areas that we have not even touched before recommending legislation to Congress," said the report.

The committee estimated that 150 witnesses should be heard from the West Coast, an area described as ranking first in the extent of un-American activities and propaganda. Six months' preparation and three or four months of hearings would be necessary, it said.

Methods employed by the Dies committee have been severely criticized by some persons, including Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior, and Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. Mr. Ickes attacked the committee hearings as forums open to anyone with a grudge after his own name had been included in a list of members of the Civil Liberties Union, described by a witness as Communist-tinged. Miss Perkins poked fun at the committee for its consideration of Shirley Temple's communist leanings after the Secretary herself had fought with it over her duty in the proposed deportation of Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader.

On the other hand, the committee has received many letters of support from various parts of the country, some of which have contained voluntary contributions.

Consideration of a resolution to continue the committee will be the signal for intensive debate on its achievements.

Ambitions Prevent Unity

Though most of the committee's report was devoted to Communism; the section relating to the recent growth of anti-racial groups in the United States holds more timely interest. These Fascist-inclined organizations, the committee held, might be a menace except for the fact any merging of efforts has been impossible due to disagreement as to who shall be the "super Führer" and a realization that once merged, individual sources of revenue would be shut off.

Out of a list of 135 groups said to be formed for the purpose of promoting anti-racial, Fascist principles, the committee tried to investigate 54, but all refused to show their records.

Not more than 25 per cent of the 135, the committee judged, could be considered bona fide. "The other 75 per cent," it said, "are pure rackets or letterhead organizations created for the sole purpose of enriching their leaders.

"It must be stated to their everlasting credit that the great majority of Americans refuse to have anything to do with them."

The committee reached the conclusion that "some central organization as yet unknown to this committee" furnishes material to these groups and helps in its circularization. The indiscriminate use of the words "American," "Christian," "Defenders," and "Patriot" by such groups was pointed out.

"With the advent of Adolf Hitler in Germany and the creation of the Friends of New Germany, the Nazi counterpart, in this country, some five years ago, hundreds of these organizations have sprung up," said the committee. "They have been used to create racial and religious intolerance in America and have been the instrumentality by which carping critics of a changing social order here have tried to stop progress.

Groups Become Similar

"The Nazi Fascist groups," the committee found, "have their own special techniques but they, like the Communist Party, aim ultimately at the destruction of our free institutions. Communism," it was added, "differs from Nazism and Fascism in details, but in the larger fundamentals these three forms of dictatorship become more and more alike every passing year. Both the Nazis and Fascists have shown themselves to be apt students of the Communist tactics of propaganda as well as able imitators of the Communist form of dictatorship in government."

Communists Found Active

The committee found Communists, directed from Moscow, "unusually active" in schools, in labor unions, and political parties. They were said to "have penetrated the Government itself with the result that some Communists hold key positions in Federal agencies," and to be working "to embroil this country in a foreign war by the propagation of the doctrine of 'collective security.'"

During the next two years, the committee predicted, Communists will attempt the formation of a national Farmer-Labor Party.

All seven members of the committee signed the report but Representative Arthur D. Healey (D) of Massachusetts issued a statement saying, "I do not mean to be understood as approving the methods employed on some occasions by this committee."

Autonomy Demanded for UAW

DETROIT (AP)—Oft-heard reports that Homer Martin, President, might lead his United Automobile Workers out of the Congress of Industrial Organizations were intensified Dec. 31 after he charged that the C. I. O. has violated the Union's autonomy.

Mr. Martin, asked directly if he intended to lead a secession movement, said:

"I am not going to withdraw from the C. I. O. That is up to the auto workers of the Nation. If and when I do decide to take such action, I will announce it."

In an interview here Mr. Martin said: "The refusal of the AFL to grant us autonomy was one of the principal reasons for our separation from that body . . . The year 1939 should certainly see a restoration of the complete autonomy of our union."

Target for most of Mr. Martin's criticism, both here and in an earlier interview in St. Louis, was the "coordinating committee" set up by the C. I. O. to restore peace to the faction-torn U. A. W. several months ago.

Mr. Martin said he would ask complete dissolution of the committee at the Feb. 6 meeting of the U. A. W. Executive Board.

Big Shift in Governors Begins

By the Associated Press

Inauguration of governors in eight states Jan. 2 began one of the most sweeping turnovers in gubernatorial offices in the Nation's history.

Twenty-six states will have sworn in new Chief Executives before the end of January. Only seven governors were re-elected in the 33 States which voted for that office last fall.

When the inaugurals are completed, the Democrats will have 30 Governors, the Republicans 18, and third parties none. Before the elections the Democrats had 39, the Republicans 7 the Progressives 1, and the Farmer-Labor Party 1.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York was sworn in at Albany for his fourth consecutive term and that State's first four-year administration. He urged labor, industry, agriculture and government to solve economic and social problems to offset dangers of dictatorship.

A change in administration at Lansing, Mich., placed Republican Frank D. Fitzgerald in the Governor's chair again. In his inaugural address he promised to lead Michigan's people "back to the solid ground of safe, sound government." As he was being sworn in, his Democratic predecessor, Frank Murphy, was taking the oath in Washington as Attorney General in President Roosevelt's Cabinet.

Julius P. Heil, Republican, succeeded Philip F. La Follette, Progressive, in Wisconsin. Taking the oath of office, Mr. Heil asked for divine aid "in reawakening the immortal spirit of 'on Wisconsin.'"

Among other States which held inaugurals Jan. 2 were Arizona, Wyoming, New Mexico, California and Idaho.

Libraries Resist Censoring of Book Shelves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Recent pressure on public libraries by special groups to censor book purchases, which action in the opinion of many libraries would violate the spirit of the Bill of Rights, is being resisted by librarians across the country, it was reported at the American Library Association's Midwinter conference here.

With human freedom being increasingly curtailed on many fronts, trustees of libraries are pondering the demands of some pressure groups which ask that this volume or that volume be omitted from the shelves of public libraries. Other strong requests have come into library offices to refuse meeting places in libraries for various organizations and to limit book purchases only to those books which in the opinion of the particular group are "good for the people to read."

The Des Moines Public Library in Iowa recently led the resistance to this demand for censorship when the library trustees drew up a library "Bill of Rights" reaffirming the basic policies which in their opinion should govern a free public library in order to serve the best interests of the city and its citizens.

New policies were based on what the trustees called "indications in many parts of the world pointing to growing intolerance, suppression of free speech and censorship, affecting the rights of minorities and individuals."

"Books and other reading matter selected for purchase from public funds shall be chosen," declared the trustees, "from the standpoint of value and interest to the people of Des Moines and in no case shall selection be based on the race or nationality, political or religious views of the writers."

Furthermore, they stated that "as far as available material permits, all sides of controversial questions shall be represented equally in the selection of books on subjects about which differences of opinion exist."

Meeting Rooms Assigned

No discrimination is to be shown in the receipt of gifts concerning official publications and propaganda of organized religious, fraternal, class, or regional sects, societies or similar groups and of institutions controlled by such. This latter policy is made necessary, the trustees point out, because of the meager funds available for the purchase of books and reading matter. They maintain that it is impossible to purchase the publications of all such groups and it would be unjust discrimination to purchase those of some and not of others.

As far as meeting rooms in libraries are concerned, the trustees take the stand that these rooms shall be "available on equal terms to all organized nonprofit groups for open meetings to which no admission fee is charged and from which no one is excluded."

The midwinter library conference this year was the largest ever held and was attended by outstanding librarians and boards of trustees of libraries throughout the country. The growing interest in library work is due partly to the movement on foot now to get books out to the 45,000,000 people in the United States still without library service.

Another reason for the large attendance was the present campaign in many States to obtain funds from State Legislatures to spread library service to those communities unable to bear the financial burden themselves.

In New York State where the legislature for some years has provided small grants totaling about $50,000 for existing libraries, the appeal will be for greatly increased State aid to place books within reach of some of the 1,500,000 New Yorkers who lack a public library.

Library service in South Carolina is progressing according to leaders there. Two years ago residents of only three of South Carolina's 48 counties had satisfactory county library systems, with five bookmobiles in operation. Today 40 counties have rural service with 36 book trucks at work. Rural people, of whom there are more than 1,300,000 in the State, receive direct book service amounting almost to house-to-house routing in sparsely settled counties, or get their books through newly established community reading rooms or schools.

In Arkansas, the people are seeking a renewal of the 1937 appropriation of $100,000 for the biennium and perhaps an increase for grants to county and regional libraries. In Iowa, the Executive Board of the Iowa Library Association voted recently to work for State aid but the legislation is not yet drawn up. In West Virginia library leaders are seeking a first appropriation for the State Library Commission and State aid for regional development. Legislation in this State will be based on recommendations of a survey recently made with funds provided by the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Vermont library leaders are out for an increase, if possible, over the State aid appropriation of $25,000 of last year to enable the Public Library Commission to continue its program for co-ordinated library service through four regional centers. In Ohio a third State biennium appropriation is sought of at least $200,000.

How New Congress Compares With Old

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 3

Here's the line-up of the 76th Congress, compared with its predecessor:

Senate	New	Old
Democrats	69	77
Republicans	23	15
Farmer-Laborites	2	2
Progressives	1	1
Independents	1	1
House	**New**	**Old**
Democrats	261	328
Republicans	169	88
Progressives	2	7
Farmer-Laborites	1	5
American Labor	1	0
Vacancies	1	7

Hungary to Drop League Membership, Count Csaky Hints

BUDAPEST, Jan. 3 (AP)—A hint that Hungary may soon leave the League of Nations was made here by Foreign Minister Count Stephen Csaky in the authoritative newspaper Pester Lloyd.

"Hungary appreciates the value of the Anti-Communist Pact (linking Hungary's good friends, Germany and Italy, with Japan) and regards it highly," he wrote in a New Year's article.

"Hungary is obliged to observe with regret that in the last decade the League of Nations has been in steady decline. We know the Anti-Communist Pact and the League present opposing world ideologies and that one cannot at one time make concessions to the contradicting faiths."

French Vote Budget With Record Speed

PARIS, Jan. 3 (AP)—Both the Chamber and Senate completed the legislative action in quick succession Jan. 1.

Final ordinary budget figures were established at 66,388,000,000 francs (about $1,750,000,000) in estimated receipts as against 66,364,000,000 francs in expenditures.

Observers said passage of the budget in 18 days of session since the start of debate Dec. 15 constituted a speed record. Parliament adjourned until Jan. 10.

Decrees for economy cuts were authorized until Sept. 30, 1939. The application of an article requiring banks to declare accounts to the Government for taxation was postponed until 1940. An extraordinary budget of 27,000,000,000 francs is to be covered by borrowing. About 40,000,000,000 francs of the total was destined for military purposes.

School for Parents Arranged in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The members of the United Parents Associations are going to school beginning on Jan. 3 and continuing for seven successive Tuesday evenings at New York University.

University professors and parents themselves will present the course which will include discussion of school and home relationships, community and home relationships, and parents' responsibilities in home, school, and community.

Unemployment Payment Dip 21 P. C. in Month

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Social Security Board reported Jan. 1 that benefits paid by state unemployment compensation agencies in November showed the greatest drop since they began declining in August. The November payments were $28,000,000, a decline of 21 per cent from October.

Twenty of the 29 states paying benefits reported reductions ranging from 2.1 per cent in Maryland to nearly 36 per cent in Michigan.

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Friends Report Nazi Approval Of Jewish Program

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2 (AP)—An American delegation representing the Friends Service Committee (Quakers) returned from Germany today, saying they had Nazi approval of a three-fold program for moving Jews to other countries.

Dr. Rufus M. Jones, leader of the mission that set out a month ago for a first-hand view of conditions, said that under the plan the Quakers would:

1. Set up transient camps outside Germany where emigrants can be fed and housed until they can be sent to new homes.
2. With the co-operation of the German government, send out as soon as possible 150,000 of the younger Jews to new colonies in other countries.
3. Co-operate with these 150,000 to have them take their families out of Germany.

Aid to Non-Aryans

Dr. Jones, a Haverford College professor and a leader in the Friends Society, said the mission also obtained permission from the German Government to send Quaker commissioners there to oversee distribution of relief to non-Aryans.

This aid would go primarily, he said, to approximately 200,000 persons—the aged, infirm and the very poor—who never will be able to leave Germany.

Dr. Jones said he and the other members of the mission—D. Robert Yarnall, Philadelphia businessman, and George A. Walton, headmaster of a Friends school, received "only the greatest co-operation" from German officials.

"We can't speak too highly of the German Government's help. Our visit was very effective—not only in helping to solidify a definite plan for more speedy emigration, but we feel a certain spirit of love and service similar to our work in post-war Germany was deeply felt not only in high Government places but among the people as well."

The Friends Service Committee carried out a major part of relief work in Europe after the war.

Didn't See Hitler

Dr. Jones said the delegation did not see Chancellor Hitler, but was aided in its study by all important government departments.

He declared that Jews pleaded with them:

"Don't put food and hunger first. Help us to get out of Germany before something worse happens. We can stand starving and anything, but get us out of here."

Dr. Jones declared that it was the burning of synagogues and wrecking of Jewish shops in Germany last November that prompted the Friends Committee to send the delegation overseas.

The Quaker leader declared that many German people were secretly aiding the Jews.

"The German people in large numbers," he said, "maintain the good old-fashioned moral sense of what is right and wrong and a true humanitarian spirit, though they do not dare show too publicly how profoundly they are opposed to the policy of cruelty and outbreaks of violence."

Plan for Jewish Refugees

DUBLIN, Jan. 3 (AP)—Robert Briscoe, member of Ireland's Parliament, was to sail for the United States today to seek support in Washington for a plan to settle 1,000,000 Jewish refugees from Central Europe in Palestine within two years.

Mr. Briscoe, acting under the auspices of the new Zionist movement, said he hoped to interview high government officials and hold a series of meetings in the United States.

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Tunisia: Where French and Italian Interests Come Into Conflict

Keystone; Gendreau; © Fox

Oriental Atmosphere Caught in Street Scenes and Oases

Vista from the Bey's Palace, Tunis, is glimpsed at upper left. At the right appears a group in a narrow street of the ancient walled city of Sfax, second largest city in Tunisia. A Tunis bazaar is pictured at lower left. At the right are children and palms at a small oasis at Tebilbou.

Moscow Orders New Drive On Labor Slackers

MOSCOW, Jan. 3 (AP)—Removal of Vassily Shestakoff as Commissar of Light Industry was confirmed today by announcement of the appointment of Sergei Lukin to that post.

The decree also created a new dustry, which will be headed by Commissariat for the Textile In- Alexander Kosygin.

The Soviet Union's public prosecutor, Andrew J. Vyshinsky, meanwhile, ordered district prosecutors throughout the nation to pay especial attention to violations of labor discipline.

He instructed them to enforce penalties for violations—such as dismissal from jobs and eviction from factory dwellings. In addition they were told to insure punishment of those who fail to co-operate in "the struggle against disorganizers of production."

Five former officials of the Soviet political police in the Moldavian Republic have been given capital sentences by a military tribunal at Kiev for fraudulent arrests of innocent persons.

Testimony showed they brought false charges against innocent citizens in order to get credit for themselves as unmaskers and smashers of counterrevolutionary organizations.

The prosecutor in his final plea said the defendants deserved execution because their offense was particularly grave, since it was calculated to discredit the NKVD (State Police), to which the five belonged.

Palestine Officer Escapes Ambush

JERUSALEM, Jan. 3 (AP)—Sir Charles Tegart, famed for suppression of terrorism in Bengal and builder of the electrified Tegart wall in Palestine, had a narrow escape in an ambush Dec. 31 in which an aide was killed. Their car was forced to halt for an obstruction. A fusillade of shots followed from the roadside.

Colonel Tegart came to Jerusalem in December, 1937, to reorganize Palestine's police force. He built the Tegart wall to keep Arab rebels out of Palestine. The wall, which cost the British more than $500,000, traverses the Galilee and Nablus districts and extends to the Syrian frontier.

It consists of scores of miles of triple rows of barbed wire fences, some parts of which are electrified. If the wire is cut in any place, an electric signal is supposed to flash at the nearest British outpost indicating the exact location of the break, and British Army units then proceed there. The wall has been only partially successful, Arabs frequently having disappeared by the time the British reached the spot.

Danzig Voids Rights Of Dissident Author

DANZIG, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Danzig Senate today disfranchised its former National Socialist President, Hermann Rauschning, who emigrated to Poland in 1935 after friction with the Party.

The Senate gave as a reason that Dr. Rauschning employed his relations with the Free City to the latter's disadvantage. The order followed Dr. Rauschning's publication of a book, "Revolution of Nihilism," which allegedly contained "revelations" about National Socialism.

800 Jewish Groups Invited to Conference

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The United Palestine Appeal, agency in this country for the settlement of persecuted Jews in Palestine, announced yesterday that leaders of 800 Jewish communities had been invited to participate in a conference on Palestine here Jan. 14 and 15.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland is National Chairman of the sponsoring group. He listed among the speakers Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson, Jan Masaryk, former Czechoslovakian Envoy to London, and Joseph Baratz of Palestine, founder of the oldest Jewish colony in tht country.

Italians in French Tunisia Brought Into Fold of Fascism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A visit to Tunis earlier this year showed conditions that recalled those in the Sudetenland a few months prior to the German ultimatum. There was intensive propaganda, much exploitation of grievances, some real and some imaginary, all tending to produce a state of tension.

Among the mass of the Italians—there are 100,000 of them in all Tunisia—there seemed to be little genuine excitement.

Most of the Italians had been born in the Protectorate, many of them belonged to families which had been settled there for two or more generations. They had no stronger feelings about nationality than the Italians in the United States or South America, before Fascism came along to make them race-conscious.

The majority of them are either farmers settled on small holdings and working their own land, or employees in the more or less skilled trades, such as masons, engineers, and waiters.

There is also a large number of Italian manual laborers who compete with the natives in the lowest-paid market. A common Italian complaint is that the foreman of a French contractor or workshop will always sack an Italian employee first and re-engage him last. The same power naturally is in the hands of the Italian capitalist employing French labor.

Tunis has always ranked high on the list of Italy's imperial objectives. It was the first plot of Africa to be coveted by modern Italy. When in 1881 France stepped in with the encouragement of Lord Salisbury the shock drove Italy into an alliance with Germany and Austria.

After the World War Tunis became once again one of the questions which embittered Franco-Italian relations. It was only in 1935 that Benito Mussolini, who at that moment required the support of Pierre Laval for his Ethiopian adventure, agreed to put an end to the quarrel. But the Pact signed in Rome in January of that year, by which Italy practically renounced all claims on Tunis, was never ratified and having served its purpose was allowed to lapse.

In the last few years the French have taken steps to protect their own interests. They have forbidden the wearing of Fascist uniforms, banned public demonstrations in favor of Italy, restricted immigration and curtailed the growth of Italian schools and institutions. But these steps, they claim, were taken in self-defense—an inevitable answer to the Italian irredentist campaign.

Consulate Has Large Staff

The present state of affairs must be ascribed partly to the action of Fascist officials under the leadership of the Italian Consul-General. The Italian Consulate-General is one of the largest buildings in Tunis; it has a staff of nearly 100 and functions as a sort of unofficial Home Office, administering the 100,000 Italian nationals. Ninety-nine per cent of the colonists are either enrolled in Fascist organizations or under the influence of the Consul-General. They are subjected to continuous propaganda in a subsidized local press and through meetings and lectures.

At one time they were by no means unanimous in their support of Fascism, but during the depression many of them were out of work and hungry and it was the Italian Consul-General who came to their rescue.

Today the Fascists have powerful means of persuading those who do not toe the line. The Italian hospitals, schools, and charitable institutions in Tunisia are theoretically open to all Italians. But in practice a colonist known to be anti-Fascist will soon find the doors closing against his family. He is also liable to receive rough treatment at the hands of his Fascist opponents.

French Limit Italian Schools

The schools are a most frequent cause of controversy with the French authorities. In order to discourage the irredentism of the Italian colony, the French refuse to allow any more to be built and the greatest difficulty is met with by the Italians in obtaining permission even to open an extra classroom. There are 14,000 children attending these schools, a high proportion of whom are being educated (as Italians) free.

A visit to one of these schools showed the children drawn up in the morning in platoons for the ceremony of hoisting the Italian flag. This was followed by mass singing of "Giovinezza" and "Abissinia," a march past, and a display with toy rifles.

The Italians represent a solid alien bloc, nominally subject to French law but in reality forming almost a State within the State. They might provide a ready-made spearhead to lead the attack from inside.

Actually it is unlikely that Signor Mussolini has any intention to invade, since Tunis is well defended. The present agitation, however, has considerable "nuisance value" and it has probably been started as a means to obtaining important concessions, some of which may have nothing to do with Tunis.

Officially Italy disclaims any territorial aims in Tunis. Its demands, it is said, are limited to obtaining equal rights for the Italian colony. But these rights go as far as their own law courts and power to develop Italian institutions and Italian propaganda without restriction. The French believe that time is on their side, since the French population is growing faster than the Italian and may eventually absorb it, which again may explain Signor Mussolini's restlessness.

Of All Things . . . !

Please Return

MANCHESTER, Tenn. (AP)—Now that the year is about over, Farmer W. T. May has decided it's about time to get back certain borrowed implements.

In a local newspaper he inserted this advertisement:

"Look here, dead old friends:

"I would be glad if you would return my Lespedeza pan, my cyclone seed sowers, my cider mill and my apple tree sprayers. I hope you have enjoyed their use and that they have served you well. I will be glad to take care of them for the balance of the winter.

"With the season's greetings, I am, your friend,

"W. T. May."

Anyhow, They Were Flat

EVANSTON, Ill. (AP)—One might expect culture in this university town but Policeman Ed Fellow's report about four flat tires found on John Kelly's vandalized car seemed like culture-plus.

This is what Fellows wrote:

"Mr. Kelly parked family jallopy at 951 Sherman. Mr. Kelly came out a few minutes later and found the inflated apparatus that carries the car on its horizontal plane had lost their pristine rotundity on the posterior side."

Storm in a Teacup

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP)—Four Lake Tahoe boatsmen are in trouble.

Trouble—because Lake Tahoe straddles the California-Nevada border and hence all boating thereon is regarded as interstate navigation and subject to marine statutes.

The Federal Government, duty bound, has informed the mariners they must have fire exteinguishers, life saving equipment, loud horns or whistles and lights on their boats.

But the four mariners are wondering where to put it all. They pilot rowboats.

'Swing Slanguage'

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Swing tradition was dealt a foul blow when six professional jitterbugs adm 'ted they couldn't understand the ja on that goes with the dizzy dances nd tunes.

Biddie Burke, two other girls and three boys are doing okay "cutting rugs" for cash at a hotel but Biddie lamented:

"Everybody else talks about us in jitterbug language but we don't understand the words. We're just jitterbugs and we dance. Buddy Rogers says we're cooky pushers. We must be cooky pushers if he says so."

Poetic Conscience

WASHINGTON (AP) — A person who signed himself "An Ex-Recipient of Home Relief" sent $300 to the Treasury's conscience fund accompanied by the following verses:

"The reason why I send this card
Is plain enough to see,
For who could have a better friend
Than you have been to me."

The conscience fund is composed of remittances from persons who feel they owe the Government money.

Another contribution, a $1000 bill, was received from "a well meaning person."

A Lot of Records

WASHINGTON (AP)—A three-year survey showed that Government records were housed in 6,492 rooms and consisted of 2,699,561 cubic feet of paper.

Dr. R. D. W. Connor, National Archivist, told Congress there were also 17,737,879 feet of motion picture film, 2,346,598 photograph negatives and 5,495 sound recordings.

Education for Census

MANILA (AP)—It takes two sets of workers to obtain a census count in the Philippine Islands.

And the actual head-counters—the enumerators—form the less important group. Their task would be impossible were it not for—

The educators—who visit the natives first and assure them the enumerators really are census takers, not tax assessors-collectors.

Million-Dollar Sleep

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—Here's something to dream about. City Solicitor Paul G. Smith received, too late to deposite in the bank, a check covering money provided by a city water improvement bond issue. Mr. Smith took it home and cached it under his pillow for the night. The amount: $1,609,840.89.

Trinidad Approves Five-Year Plan

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad (CP)—Governor Sir Hubert Young's five-year plan for development of Trinidad, involving expenditure of $14,000,000, has received sanction of the Legislature. The development plan contemplates building an airport, roads, workers' homes and hospitals.

To finance it, the Government was authorized to borrow $11,000,000 and spend $3,000,000 from surplus.

Legislative approval also was given a bill extending franchise of the Trinidad Telephone Company for 20 years. It was opposed by some elected members who wanted the Government to take over the utility.

The company, formerly Canadian owned, was sold last year to the English Telephone and General Trust, Ltd.

Sociologists Name Head

DETROIT (AP)—Dr. E. H. Sutherland, head of the Department of Sociology at Indiana University, was elected President Dec. 30 of the American Sociological Society. Dr. Read Bain of Miami University was re-elected editor of the American Sociological Review. Dr. Dorothy Swain Thomas of the Yale Institute of Human Relations was elected Vice-President.

British Banker's Visit to Berlin Seeks Fairer Share in Trade.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 3—The visit to Berlin which Mr. Montagu Norman is now expected to make this week is regarded in London City circles as a step toward a deal with Germany based upon affording Britain a fairer share of central European trade.

It is apparent that the Governor of the Bank of England will not undertake to give Germany all of the concessions which were asked for by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, when he visited London last month. Rather, Mr. Norman is expected to make counterproposals—presumably upon the lines suggested by Mr. Robert S. Hudson, Secretary of the British Overseas Trade Department, before the House of Commons, Nov. 30.

Mr. Hudson, at that time, warned Germany to cease what he characterized as unfair tactics threatening world trade. He charged Germany was buying above world prices and selling its goods at less than cost of production. These tactics, he indicated, might bring retaliatory action from Great Britain.

Germany is known to be in great need of raw materials. For that reason it has undertaken a vigorous competition which threatens to make sharp inroads on British trade from Central Europe.

The British Government has taken up this challenge and the Council of Federation of British Industries, representing United Kingdom trading firms generally, has since then been engaged in informal discussions with similar groups and firms in Germany with what are regarded as favorable prospects of agreement.

Such agreement, it is suggested, should provide for apportioning spheres of international trade as already successfully operating in the case of the iron and steel cartel.

Dr. Schacht's proposal was rather for Britain to buy more German goods in return for better treatment by Germany of its Jewish population—a scheme unfavorably received here alike as "morally" objectionable and as calculated to play directly into the hands of German rearmament.

It is felt, however, that no avenue of approach should be neglected which might in any way lead to better Anglo-German relations economically as well as politically.

Mr. Norman would in any case have been visiting Basel next week to attend the January meeting of the Bank for International Settlements. Now, it is understood, he is to spend a couple of days in Berlin en route as Dr. Schacht's guest, thus returning Dr. Schacht's recent visit to London.

Junior Research Groups Unite To Help Democracy

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 31—Young natural scientists broke tradition at the American Association for the Advancement of Science annual meeting here yesterday and organized a new society to help save democracy.

The new body is the Association of Scientific Workers. It is open to all natural scientists in the United States and Canada, including those rated as merely "technicians."

The aim is to abandon the aloofness which has made natural scientists content with discoveries in laboratories, without paying attention to the good or evil effects on the world.

The spokesmen said that scientific freedom to search for "truth" is curtailed already in some parts of the world by totalitarian methods. Young in the scientific sense, that is in their thirties and forties, with incomes small enough to feel the pinch, they see the private donations which have supported natural science being supplanted by Government money which in many places has "strings" tied to it.

Fascism Salutes Rumanian Court In Gold Braid

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—The Fascist salute was introduced to the Rumanian royal court Jan. 1.

Premier Miron Cristea and his ministers greeted King Carol with the salute when they went to the palace to felicitate the King.

Another novelty was uniforms for Cabinet ministers. They wore blue suits ornamented with much gold braid and "Napoleon" hats.

Premier Cristea in his address to the King emphasized the Government's determination to "preserve Rumania for Rumanians," and his policy of eliminating an increasing number of Jews from professions and business.

He said it was intolerable but true that 4,600 physicians in the country were "foreigners" while only 4,200 were Rumanians.

In response, the King pledged improvement of the Army.

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New Chief of Civil Aviation Sees Boom in Private Flying

News in Aviation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Grove Webster, new chief of the Private Flying Division of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, may find himself soon, whether he likes it or not, a key figure in the National Defense program. Big plans are afoot to train civilian pilots in the mass as they are being trained in some of the European countries. One aspect of the National Defense program, broached by President Roosevelt, calls for training of thousands of aircraft mechanics by the National Youth Administration. If Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson has his way about increasing the military air forces it will mean a lot of new civilian pilots and training them will be the job of the Hackensack aviation editor who was brought to Washington to build up the private flying end of the Aeronautics Authority.

But this isn't what Mr. Webster is interested in. He has been active in the private flying field and conceives his job to be one of clearing the way for a tremendous expansion in private flying which he believes is just around the corner. This means, on the government side, simplifying rules and regulations so that the average civilian flyer will not get himself entangled in a mass of involved and highly technical red tape. Even more important, it means adjusting the rules of the road on the airways so that the interests of private flyers are not subordinated to those of commercial flyers.

The tendency up until this time has been to give the big transport planes the advantages of the airways. They were established in the first instance to encourage development of the transport lines. The transport pilots have looked with increasing uneasiness on the private fliers who are beginning to throng the airways in increasing numbers.

The fact is that already private flying is a bigger business than commercial. There are only 362 transport planes flying for the commercial lines. There are 10,000 privately owned planes. Mr. Webster thinks that this is just the beginning. The low-priced plane is just now, in his opinion, reaching a stage of reasonable perfection. Within the next few years the transformation, in his opinion, will resemble that which took place in the automotive field between 1910 and 1920. The country will wake up some morning and realize that private airplanes are as common as automobiles.

* * *

Flying in Canada

Considerable thought is also being given in Ottawa just now to the role likely to be played in the future by the Canadian Flying Clubs. The whole idea of these flying clubs originated with the Government, back in 1927, when they were inaugurated as a stimulus to the country's interest in and knowledge of aircraft possibilities. The initial setup was worked out by the Department of National Defense, although there was no announced intention of using the clubs to train pilots for the Royal Air Force. The objectives were to train civilian pilots, develop airport facilities and stimulate public interest in aviation generally.

Canada took up the scheme with enthusiasm from the start. Today there are 22 clubs, under the Government subsidized scheme, as well as a number of smaller ones not in the scheme and one or two "branches" operating in conjunction with regular clubs. All clubs are members of The Canadian Flying Clubs Association with headquarters at Ottawa to act as a liaison with the Dominion Government. In this capacity it is recognized by the Government and receives a subsidy to assist in its work. It is the representative in Canada of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale. It took over and published for five years the only aeronautical journal in the Dominion, Canadian Aviation, which has recently been turned over to a company especially formed for that purpose.

Military Slant Removed

What military slant the clubs scheme may have had was removed two years ago, when the project was moved from the Defense Department into the Department of Transport during a shake-up in Government organization. Present world conditions, a general public feeling of stir in all air matters, Canada's orders for manufacture of bombers for Great Britain, plans for training British pilots in Canada, Empire Defense matters, rouse the question as to whether one day the flying clubs will be utilized in some training scheme directly incorporated in Canadian Defense policy.

Actual cash grants to clubs are based on the number of pilot's licenses earned. For each private pilot license, there is a grant of $100 and for commercial licenses, grants on a sliding scale of $5 an hour for "first pilot" flying time, up to a maximum of $200 a license. Each renewal of a private pilot's license brings a $30 subsidy, up to a maximum of $600 for any one club. The maximum total of all grants to any one club per year is $3,600.

Pilots for whom grants can be claimed must be British subjects, men only, and between the ages of 17 and 45 years. A minimum of 30 hours ground school training is also required.

Clubs on their side, of course, must agree to maintain proper staff and facilities, keep equipment in proper condition, and generally meet established standards set down by the Government.

Results of just over ten years operation of the scheme show some 2,000 pilots trained for private licenses with about 500 going on to secure commercial licenses. These club-trained pilots form a large part of the flying personnel of Canada's civil air services, on the routes of Trans-Canada Air Lines, and with the companies operating in the mining areas.

Flight Guide

Harris & Ewing

Grove Webster

Chief of Private Flying Section Civil Aeronautics Authority

Newfoundland's Giant Airfield Matches Giant Atlantic Planes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWFOUNDLAND AIRPORT, Newfoundland—Coincident with the publication of the details of the giant land and sea planes that the United States and Great Britain have developed for trans-Atlantic service, a giant airfield, in some respects the world's largest, coupled with a parallel seadrome base, has been literally hacked out of the forested wilderness of northwestern Newfoundland.

The airport is part of a cautious thorough-going British policy that neither land nor sea facilities shall be found wanting if future air development indicates that the landplane is superior to the flying boat for trans-oceanic service, or vice versa. For this giant airfield is 40 miles away from the Botwood marine air base in Newfoundland from which the flying boat tests of last year were made by both Pan American and Imperial Airways.

Since it doesn't matter where a field is located so long as there are adequate connecting services, the Newfoundland land base was located where there is plenty of room for future development. Its isolated location increases the safety factor by keeping these huge planes away from civilian populations. Begun back in June, 1936, Newfoundland Airport will not be finished until September, 1940.

The Newfoundland Airport is located on a broad, level plateau, some 540 feet above sea level, with an unobstructed approach from all directions. Only two miles away is Gander Lake, a body of water 35 miles long and nearly two miles wide at narrowest point, providing an admirable seaplane base for use in conjunction with the airport.

Four Large Paved Runways

In the matter of paved runway area this airport definitely eclipses all others. It has four huge runways, three of which are each 4,500 feet long and 600 feet wide, while the main runway is over 4,800 feet long and 1,200 feet wide. All four runways are paved in asphalt over their entire area. For purposes of comparison it may be noted that each of the three secondary runways is about as large as the entire paved area of any American airport.

In its beacon assembly there is a rotating beacon which projects two beams of light, one clear, one red, in opposite directions. The clear beam has an estimated candlepower of 11,000,000, as against a common average of 2,000,000 in use elsewhere. The candlepower of the red beam is 3,500,000. The beacon's effective range in normal weather is about 85 miles.

Located directly above the rotating beacon is a neon beacon, which flashes as the main beacon revolves, thus giving the assembly its particular characteristic. The combination of the two beacons is by far the most powerful assembly on any airport anywhere.

The wind tee, giving the pilot of an incoming or outgoing plane an indication of the ground wind, is in the shape of an airplane and is about 22 feet long and 14 feet wide. Lighted by 52 25-watt lamps, each in a separate fixture with green surrounding globe, it is the largest and most brilliantly lighted in the world.

Fully-Equipped Control Room

The Control Room is located in a glass-enclosed tower atop the Administration Building. Seated at the control desk, the Control Officer has in front of him every known ground aid to navigation. From this nerve center of the airport a multitude of connecting cables go down to the main switchboard in the transformer room located on the ground floor of the Administration Building.

Here assemblies of power relays, interlocks and transformers carry out the wishes of the Control Officer on a network of more than a hundred miles of underground cable that feeds the lighting and radio equipment to be used for the landing or takeoff of a transatlantic liner.

Here are transformers that step the 400 volt generated voltage up to 3,300 to feed the main radio transmitter and receiver stations—located on opposite sides of the airport, each more than two miles from the Administration Building, four miles from each other. Here also is the large group of constant current regulating transformers, feeding the boundary circuit, the incandescent contact lighting system and the sodium contact lighting.

Newfoundland Airport is less than 1,900 miles from the air base at Foynes, Ireland, and only 2,100 miles from Croydon Aerodrome, London. Westward it is less than 1,000 miles from Montreal and about 1,200 from New York. Its location is such, therefore, as to break up the long trans-Atlantic journey.

The trans-Atlantic traveler of 1940 from New York will take off from a near-by airport in a high-speed landplane carrying some 30 passengers and fly to Newfoundland Airport in less than five hours, where he will join Canadian fellow travelers who have just arrived from Montreal in a similar type plane.

They will transfer to a giant trans-Atlantic air liner, which will land them at Foynes 10 or 12 hours later, and here the final transfer will be made to a land plane for direct connections to London, Paris, Berlin, and other European centers. New York to London in 20 hours!

In Cabinet

© Harris & Ewing

Frank Murphy

New Deal Governor of Michigan, defeated in last election, succeeds Homer S. Cummings as Attorney General of the United States.

Retiring Attorney General Sees New One Take the Oath

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—In and out of the Justice Department yesterday stepped two officials who have, in their different ways, already set up striking records of public service: incoming Frank Murphy, and outgoing Homer S. Cummings, attorneys-general.

Mr. Murphy took his oath of office in a ceremony in President Roosevelt's office, using the Bible given him as a high school graduation present by his mother which he has read for an hour daily ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings were present at the ceremony, together with Vice-President Garner, and several other public officials, including many whose associations with Mr. Murphy had been in the Philippines.

In all the interest focussed on the incoming Attorney-General, attention sometimes wavers from the record set up by his predecessor. Mr. Cummings was one of the men—if not the very man—most responsible for the form of the President's Supreme Court enlargement bill. That may well be the fact most frequently attached to his public record. But for six years he has been a vigilant law officer, and in his regime important accomplishments have been recorded.

First, perhaps, are all the other judicial reforms which went with the Supreme Court bill in 1937. They have been largely enacted into law. Twenty judges have been added to the lower Federal courts; the Attorney General has been given the right to intervene in private litigation in which the constitutionality of federal statutes is involved; a single district court judge cannot now enjoin the Federal Government, a three-man court is required; constitutional cases can now be appealed directly from the district courts to the Supreme Court; Supreme Court justices may retire at the age of 70 and after 10 years of service and two have done so; Mr. Cummings' proposal for a proctor or administrative officer for the Federal Judiciary has received high approval.

Plane Makers Ask Safety Licenses On Private Ships

NEW YORK (AP)—Confronted with an alarming number of private flying accidents, aircraft manufacturers have suggested the new Civil Aeronautics Authority consider granting special licenses for planes embodying safety features not ordinarily found in so-called "light-planes."

Whether the Authority as a step toward encouraging manufacture of such planes will accept the proposal with a corollary special licensing arrangement for students who learn to fly in such craft, remains for determination after the President has made public the details of his plan for creating 20,000 new pilots a year.

The new safety planes probably would not make their appearance until the fall of 1940.

It is known that the Authority is worried over the possibility of bad crashes, detrimental to the President's training program, if and when college students are invited to learn to fly at Government expense.

Though civilian flying in small craft has been marked by crashes which do anything but encourage ownership of planes, the better commercial flying schools have had good safety records, largely because of stringent rules and expert instruction.

Members of the Authority reason that if safer planes are specially licensed, and if student fliers can obtain private flying certificates in half the time now required under CAA rules, manufacturers can be encouraged to design new types.

An experimental plane built by Fred Weick for Henry Berliner of Washington, D. C., a pioneer aircraft designer and now a builder of precision aeronautical equipment, has been given special attention by the CAA. Mr. Weick has said the machine will not "stall" or spin.

Reports solicited by the CAA from owners of the Hammond airplane, entered in the Government's "safe plane" competition a few years ago, show that of the 15 built, only three have had accidents.

Aviation Reports 1938 Trade Gains

CHICAGO (AP)—Notable progress in commercial aviation in the United States during 1938 was reflected Jan. 3 in a survey of reports by operators.

Nearly one and a half million passengers flew approximately 90,000,000 passenger miles to establish a 15 per cent increase in both fields over 1937.

The operators started the new year with 391 of the most modern air liners, of which 102 were in international operation by United States carriers. These were manned by 1,351 pilots and co-pilots.

The industry's safety record was 86.9 per cent in excess of the 1937 record, the domestic lines flying 19,140,000 revenue passenger miles per passenger fatality.

Speed increases were also noted. Average cruising speeds were jumped to 182 miles an hour as compared with 176 the year previous.

Pounds of air mail carried in 1938 were 23,000,000 as compared with 20,114,605 in 1937, and about 9,000,000 pounds of air express for the year compared with 8,948,677 in 1937.

Ace Flies to Meet Sun, Welcomes Cold New Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Maj. Al Williams, ace flier, greeted the first sunrise in 1939 22,300 feet in the air with the thermometer reading 18 below.

For the past six years Major Williams has greeted the year's first sunrise in his plane.

Need Is Seen to Cut Spending But at Risk of New Recession

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—"Gradual tapering off of public spending seems clearly desirable," Dr. John M. Clark, Professor of Economics at Columbia University, counseled the American Economic Association here at a general session devoted to lessons of the current decade in regard to policy for recovery from depression. He made these three major points:

Deficit-spending can produce an industrial expansion, probably larger than itself, but tending to dwindle rapidly and disappear if the deficit-spending stops.

It is highly improbable that this form of stimulus can itself serve to initiate a revival that will endure after the stimulus is removed.

Indefinite deficit-spending is not an enduringly workable remedy for chronic partial stagnation of an economic system like our own.

One possibility seems particularly disquieting, Dr. Clark observed, namely, that the total deficit-burden may reach a point at which it is doing more to hold business back than the current spending is doing to stimulate it, and still it may be true that the immediate effect will be a recession.

His Analysis of Devices

The aspect of recovery policy which he took consisted of an appraisal of the workability of compensatory devices. He thus reviewed in part the principal anti-depression measures.

1. **Credit controls:** They appear suitable to deal with the shorter cyclical movements. They can have some stimulative effect under favorable conditions, but they cannot of themselves bring the favorable conditions to pass, and their stimulative effect is limited.

2. **Unemployment insurance,** as a means of regularizing consumers' buying power: It is clearly suited to short cycles. In longer and larger movements the insurance feature would probably break down, and the system would become simply one form of deficit-spending.

3. **Increased wages,** as a means of increasing consumers' purchasing power: Increased wages may initiate the first step of a revival when conditions are as bad as they were in early 1933, but the effect is likely to be soon spent unless other forces take up the burden; and if other forces are to take up the burden wage increases cannot be carried too far. If they are carried too far, they may effectually prevent anything more than a feeble and tentative revival.

4. **Limitation of hours,** to spread work: This is hardly a means of stabilizing economic activity, but rather of distributing the burden of unemployment.

Peril in Deficit Spending

5. **Anti-cyclical deficit-spending** intended to be offset by surplus-financing during subsequent prosperity—Our experience in the great depression seems to indicate the power of deficit-spending to produce a stimulus, probably greater than itself, but tending to stop when the deficit-spending stops or shortly thereafter, and therefore suitable to filling in the hollow of a depression when natural revival can be expected from other causes.

But there seems to be no clear indication of enduring effects of the true "pump-priming" sort. We seem in danger of being committed to continued deficit-financing in order to avoid an economic relapse.

6. **Chronic depression** and continued deficit-spending — Public deficit-spending can be an offset, but not forever, and not in sufficient volume to neutralize any very large shortage of private investment. That is, not without disastrous consequences.

We have not reached the limit of our debt-bearing power, but we do seem to have reached the point at which the piling up of public deficits is a deterrent to private capital outlays, and probably to a larger extent than further public spending can safely undertake to neutralize.

The lesson which he drew in conclusion from American struggle with the depressions of the decade for the assembled economists was this:

There is no simple formula, or set of formulas, guaranteed to cure all the irregularities and shortcomings of the system of private enterprise. If we are to keep the system at all, we must expect to put up with a good many of these shortcomings.

Needs Intelligent Action

On the other hand, the operation of the system can be improved by intelligent action. And it goes without saying that we shall be dissatisfied so long as there are serious shortages of employment, and that we shall be irresistibly moved to tinker with the system.

Such tinkering is dangerous, granted. If crudely and impatiently done, we may very easily find that we have, without wishing it, tinkered the system out of existence. But doing nothing is dangerous, too. We live in dangerous times.

What may reasonably be asked is that, when we tinker, we shall do it with a solemn sense of responsibility and with the utmost foresight humanly possible as to the consequences and their dangers.

Steps to counteract depressions which are being worked out through a new fiscal policy in Sweden, which came quickly out of the great depression and has been enjoying a boom since 1935, were outlined at the same session by Prof. Gunnar Myrdal of the University of Stockholm.

Professor Myrdal spoke of the Swedish plans as illustrative of what an "enlightened democracy" can do to cope with a recurring cycle of depressions.

During a depression Sweden believes that spending beyond income, that is, underbalancing the budget, must be not only deliberate policy, but it is practical necessity, he said.

But Sweden also is convinced that the deficits must be made up during times of prosperity, and so makes specific provision to pay off the over-spending of depression years.

Reduction of various taxes during a depression, rather than the increase of taxes to be found in many countries, is part of the Swedish design.

Million View Rose Tournament

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 3 (AP)—More than a million persons looked on when Pasadena yesterday presented for the fiftieth time its annual Tournament of Roses.

The theme on this half-century anniversary was "Golden Memories" and it was carried out in 65 flower-covered floats which made a procession five miles long.

Shirley Temple, golden-haired screen star, was Grand Marshal of the parade, riding on a throne of white gardenias, based on deep red roses. Barbara Dougall, junior college co-ed, reigned Queen of the flower tournament, attended by six princesses.

Burbank, last year's sweepstakes winner, repeated with "Tallyho of 1889," a rose and lavender coach drawn by four prancing, snow white horses, which appeared to be traveling along a great white road bordered with rose chrysanthemums and purple stock. The harness, bridles and traces were made of blue bachelor buttons in spectacular contrast against the sleek coats of the make-believe animals.

Oakland's "Treasure Island" won the theme prize with its float of 750,000 blossoms dramatizing the 1939 San Francisco World Fair. Capt. John Silver was seated in the midst of a huge net carried by four giant sea horses. Near him was a large treasure chest made in a gigantic mass of flower fantasy.

A float depicting the drilling of the first oil well in California 60 years ago won the grand prize for the Standard Oil Company.

A glint of gold flashed from the float of Sacramento, Calif., showing a miner of '49 panning for ore with nuggets of marigolds sprinkled in his pan of bronze chrysanthemums.

From Durham, N. C., home of Duke University, came three mechanical blue figures to tug the big Trojan war horse of the University of Southern California to its knees.

Statisticians estimated six million flowers were woven into the floats. Some designs were historical, some humorous, some sheerly beautiful.

The Laguna Beach float, representing Leonardo da Vinci's "The Last Supper," was deemed to be the parade's climax.

Negro Conference Of NYA Summoned

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Youth Administration has called its second Negro conference in two years to present recommendations to the President and other officials.

Aubrey Williams, Administrator, announced the conference for Jan. 12-14, in Washington, and named Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Director of the NYA Division of Negro affairs, as the presiding officer.

She said in a formal statement that the conference would be "definitely non-partisan," and added:

"Those of you who are on the outside looking in will be prayerful and thoughtful of us on the inside attempting to work out constructive plans for a more full participation of the Negro in the program of the American government."

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Pollock Asks for Return To Encouraged Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Preferring to be classed as a "reactionary" if that means going back to the course of government and affairs of 25 years ago or earlier, Channing Pollock, American playwright and author, said he deplored the trend against democracy today in a recent talk at the University of Cincinnati.

"We were a pretty happy people up to the World War and for some time after that," declared Mr. Pollock, as he explained why he wanted to be a conservative or reactionary. "To begin with, in 1914 the world had not known a major war since 1871 nor a general war since 1815. We had not arrived at the high civilization in which whole populations were provided with bomb shelters and trained to use gas masks.

Mr. Pollock then pointed to the losses under dictatorship today in Spain, China, Ethiopia, and Austria, in which a few men are claiming omniscience and omnipotence to work out people's destinies, and he noted that the Fascism and Communism practiced in Europe are even now attempting to enter this country. Already we have lost some of our liberties, and there are threats current to free speech and free press, while Government is getting more evident in everything around us.

"Formerly, it was shameful to be idle or on the Country," he continued. "The corruption and incapacitation of our citizenry has reached a point at which farseeing men, who realize that such open-handedness cannot continue indefinitely, begin doubting the possibility of checking it without bloodshed. The original pretext of necessity is so flimsy that I won't waste time on it. Every intelligent person realizes that industry could be encouraged to take care of people, that indeed we need only to cease discouraging industry.

"We are not making history; we are merely repeating it. The father of regimentation was a Babylonian monarch 2,200 year B. C.; you will find the first wages and hours bill in Hamurabi's Code. Servius Tullius made a small portion of the Roman population pay all the taxes, Augustus distributed largess as a means of ingratiating himself with the mob, and Diocletian and Constantine tinkered with the currency, fixed prices, and tried to regulate production. I'm a red shirt-tailed Radical compared with our rulers—I merely want to cling to what was good 25 years ago; they want to revive what was bad in the Dark Ages!

"I'm not saying we had a perfect world 25 years ago; I am saying that a perfect world is not the result of millennium by act of legislature or by dictatorship, but of millenia—thousands of years—of organic development, and that any time we interrupt that development to begin afresh, we are adding just that many thousands of years to the time required for ultimate perfection. If we're no better off after all the desperate expedients and experiments of recent years, I say let's have another whack at the tried and true. Let's get out the old buggy that served us since 1787, making us the greatest, proudest and happiest people in a great, proud and happy world. Let's refuel, remodel, perhaps even rebuild what didn't work, or worked hardship, and then let's get out of the woods, and onto a good, hard, well-traveled road. We've had enough of forward-marching into the blackest pages of history; I am a reactionary, crying: 'Let's go back to the path that leads ahead!'"

The problems of democracy, touched in part by the foregoing dispatch, will be given searching and full-bodied analysis in a special issue of the Weekly Magazine Section, to appear Jan. 11

Hitler's New Year Greetings Listed

BERLIN, Jan. 3 (AP)—Only two countries in the Western Hemisphere—Mexico and Guatemala—were included in the German Chancellery's published list of nations whose Chief Executives exchanged telegraphic New Year's felicitations with Chancellor Hitler.

Somewhat surprising is the absence of a message from the Emperor of Japan. Moreover, President Lebrun of France, despite the recent French-German accord, appears not to have exchanged messages with Herr Hitler, while King George VI of Great Britain did.

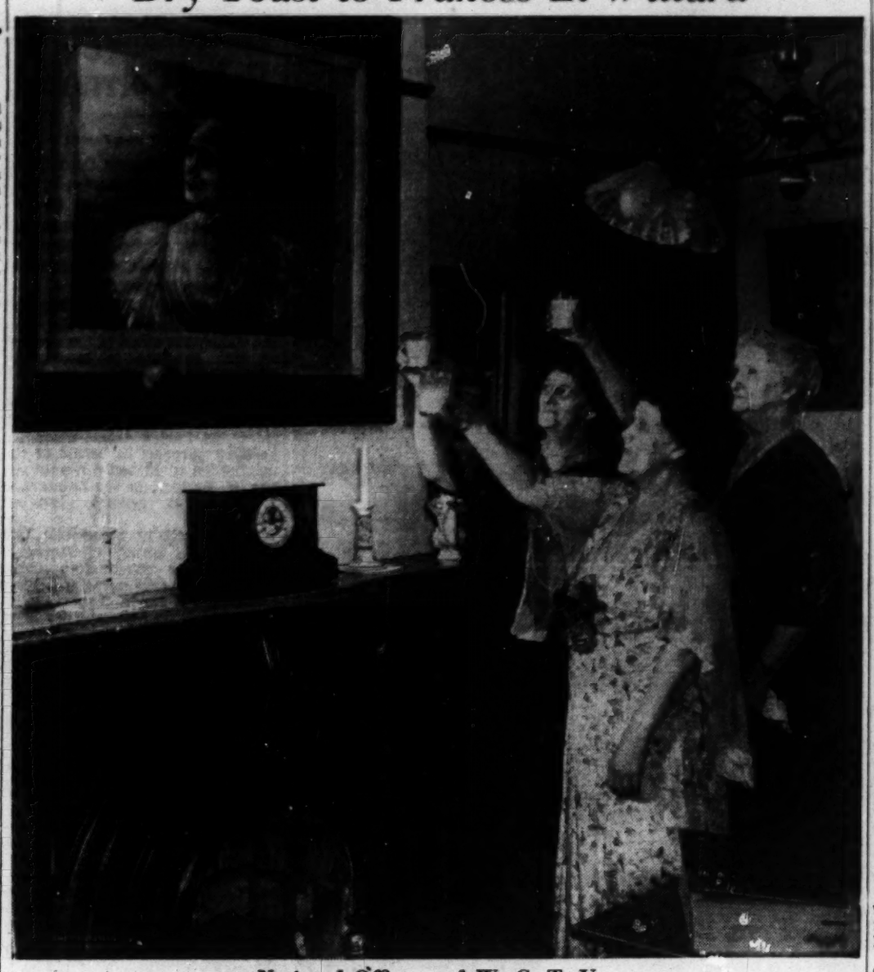
President Hacha sent the greetings of the Czechoslovak people.

Munich Prelate Commends Hitler's 'Simple Habits'

MUNICH, Jan. 3 (AP)—Michael Cardinal von Faulhaber, Archbishop of Munich, praised Adolf Hitler's "simple personal habits" Dec. 31 in his first sermon since National Socialists smashed windows of his Palace last Nov. 12.

The Cardinal, at odds frequently with the National Socialists in the past, spoke in a conciliatory manner. He discussed favorably the work of education among the Hitler Youth Organization and avoided any mention of the anti-Jewish campaign.

Dry Toast to Frances E. Willard



National Officers of W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Treasurer, left, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, President, center, and Mrs. Anna Marden De Yo, Secretary, right, join hundreds of thousands of women throughout North Amercia on New Year's Eve in drinking milk in a mass dry toast to the Frances E. Willard Centenary Year. The three national officers are raising their milk glass to a portrait of Miss Willard at Rest Cottage, Evanston, Ill.

'Ostracism' Urged If Japan Continues Course

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 — American diplomacy's definitive notice to Japan to reopen the door to China was underlined significantly here today by Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, with a proposal to "ostracize" Japan if it continues on its present course and "fails to live up to our moral standards."

"Understand," the Senator added. "I don't favor ostracism right away."

The latest American note to Japan delivered on Dec. 31 offered Japan the alternative of a Far Eastern Conference or reprisals for the damage its policies in China have done to American interests. Senator Pittman's blunt statement issued here last night examined the means at the disposal of the Administration for embarking on reprisals, and proposed that they be undertaken if Japan fails to heed the warning.

Trial Balloon?

It is learned in informed quarters that plans are already complete for proceeding with economic measures against not only Japan, but also against Germany. Thus Senator Pittman's remarks serve as a combination trial balloon and advance notice. He launches it for publication on the first day of Congress where it is certain to stimulate comment and reaction.

It is possible that reaction might be sufficiently unfavorable to cause the Administration to reconsider its decision before the first formal step is taken. But it would have to be a vociferous negative from Congress to recall a decision which is known to have received not only the approval but also the strong indorsement of President Roosevelt himself. The Administration is prepared to move ahead on what can best be described as a program of progressive economic and financial "sanctions" against both Japan and Germany.

Senator Pittman's remarks were intended as a challenge to various peace groups to declare whether they want to see the American export of such essential war materials as scrap iron to Japan to continue or be stopped. He referred to section 338 of the tariff statutes under which the President has embargo powers based on findings of "discrimination," but doubting that its powers are broad enough to perform the functions under consideration.

Up to Congress

He stated that such measures as a ban on scrap iron shipments to Japan could be carried out only by Act of Congress.

"The question," he said, "is: do they (the peace groups) desire such an act of Congress? Will the great peace societies of the country, together with the charitable organizations and other organizations, place themselves on record as favoring such legislation, or will they oppose it?"

As for himself, Senator Pitman said: "If the Japanese continue their actions I would like to see our Government, in some way, ostracize them."

He explained that by "ostracize" he meant severing all relations between the United States and Japan, commercial and financial as well as diplomatic.

Britain Backs U. S. Stand

LONDON (AP)—British officialdom gave approval Jan. 2 to the tone and substance of the note delivered to Japan Saturday by the United States, denying Japans right to set up a "new order" in China to the detriment of American treaty rights.

In quarters close to the Government it was said that "Britain's views are not dissimilar to those expressed by the United States." It was understood, however, that Britain would not send a similar communication to Tokyo.

Chiang Spurns Peace Offer to Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Jan. 3—The sudden reaction to the "peace proposals" of Wang Ching-wei, former Premier of China, appears to indicate that the total effect of Dr. Wang's action has been to strengthen the efforts of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in continuing resistance against the Japanese.

The summary dismissal of Dr. Wang by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang clearly discloses that China's ruling party believes that no other course is open to it than a "fight to the finish." Moreover, it makes clear that the Chinese Government believes that there is no widespread support for Dr. Wang's proposal to deal with the Japanese on the basis of the "impossible" peace terms, recently offered by the Japanese Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye.

Dr. Wang has been expelled from the Kuomintang Party itself, as well as relieved of all his official positions. He was charged with "deserting his post and suing for peace in contradiction to national policy."

This has led to various reports that Dr. Wang had secretly attempted to gain support of provincial military leaders for a plan to deal with the Japanese. It seems improbable, however, that Dr. Wang intended to blacken a 40-year record of patriotic endeavor by joining the invader.

What seems more likely is the explanation that Dr. Wang's efforts were based upon the condition that Germany might assist China—persuading Japan to take a more reasonable course — provided that Chinese spokesmen took the first step toward pacification.

It is reliably reported that Dr. Wang did not quarrel with his associates. His departure from Chungking, however, was made without previous announcement, and it is reported that he has gone to Hanoi, French Indo-China.

The action of Dr. Wang in proposing peace with the Japanese is not surprising in view of the efforts which he has made to present a "realistic" view of the Japanese occupation of China. Dr. Wang has been candid in advising against too much optimism on the ground that the Japanese do not hold vast interior areas. He says that "in occupying our territory, the enemy employs in the first stage of the war the tactic of holding lines and points—but later in the second stage they will reach the whole area. It is like building a railway, first the main line and then the branch lines.

"If we think," he declared recently, "that in leaving a vast area untouched the enemy does not harm us, we fall into a grave mistake. It is wholly true that the enemy now holds only one third of the total occupied area while two thirds is still in our hands. But if anyone regards this as unimportant and continues to practice rotten politics and 'squeeze,' it is digging our grave; for lines of communication are to a province or nation like arteries to the human body. Military points are like the throat. What becomes of a person whose arteries and throat are stopped by an enemy?"

At the time that this statement was made, Dr. Wang urged what he called "all front tactics" as the only means of coping with the Japanese advance. By this term he meant mass resistance, implying that passive resistance would not be sufficient to check the Japanese.

But Dr. Wang's opinions now appear to have shifted from the urging of greater resistance to the hope that some form of negotiations will be possible.

There is nothing in the attitude of Tokyo or Chungking, however, which indicates that any form of negotiations is possible.

Chinese Purge Reported

HONG KONG, Jan. 3 (AP)—Usually well-informed Chinese said today that a "considerable number" of persons had been executed in Chungking, with "hundreds more" under arrest, following the expulsion of Former Premier Wang Ching-wei from the Chinese Government Party.

The "purge" was said to be continuing secretly but none the less effectively in a campaign to try to block any further defection among what loyal Chinese termed "faint hearts."

Although the clean-up originated with the Wang episode, the action, Chinese sources reported, was being extended to include the elimination of various "petty graft or corrupt" elements.

An increasing belief was apparent here that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek—who has the reputation of being lenient toward those who disagree with him—was being won over to more drastic action because of the Wang affair, possibly because of demands for a stronger course made by left-wing Kuomintang elements.

Change in Tactics By Japan Seen

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, Jan. 3

Lieut. Gen. Otozo Yamada, former Commander of the Japanese 12th Division, has been appointed to succeed Gen. Shunroku Hata as Commander of the Japanese forces of China. General Hata left for Tokyo.

General Hata's departure was considered by many foreign observers here as foreshadowing a definite change in Japanese tactics in China. They held that major military operations have been completed, and that the campaign henceforth would be directed at wiping out guerrilla fighters and pacifying partially conquered regions.

Reich Asks Greater Sacrifices

BERLIN, Jan. 3 (AP)—New Year declarations of German leaders called for greater sacrifices and greater efforts by everyone.

Their messages outlined a broad, general program for 1939—the building up of the Army, Navy, and economic structure of the country and the solution of further "historical problems."

Along this line the influential newspaper Frankfurter Zeitung said today:

"Everyone knows and sees that the National Socialist program which Adolf Hitler conceived in the hardest years of his struggle will be fulfilled in every single detail.

"We know that National Socialism and compromise do not go along with one another.

"The movement which has taken hold of Germany is radical through and through. An advance troop, a radical advance troop, always is a minority—in the realm of National Socialism it is and remains the pacemaker. Developments since 1933 (when the National Socialists assumed power) prove that."

Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels in an article in "12 Uhr Blatt" called for an international solution of the Jewish problem, but failed to lay down a program in that direction.

"International Jewry in the world must know that it cannot divert us from our resolution by loud outcries, by boycotts, by spiritual or political terror," wrote Dr. Goebbels in an introduction to the newspaper's symposium on the Jewish issue.

"Of course we believe that the Jew problem must be solved internationally. When and how that is to be done is a question of the future."

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, Jan. 15, Feb. 5, 19, March 5, 19; also short-wave station W1XAL, 10:15 a. m., on 15.13mc.; 7 p. m., on 6:04mc., Feb. 5; March 5.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc., on Feb. 5; March 5.

New York

Brooklyn—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., on Jan. 8, 15, 22, 29, WMCA, 570kc.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc., also W8XK, 15.2mc., on Jan. 15; Feb. 19.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc., on Feb. 5; March 5.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc., on Jan. 8, 15, 22, 29; Feb. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. KFDM, 560kc., on Jan. 15; Feb. 5, 19; March 5, 19.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc., on Jan. 8, 15, 22, 29; Feb. 5, 12, 19, 26.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc. on Feb. 5, March 5.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc., on Jan. 8, 15, 22, 29; Feb. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Canada

New Brunswick

Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHSJ, 1120kc., on Feb. 26.

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc., also CFRX, 6.07 mc., on Jan. 8, 15, 22, 29; Feb. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

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England

London

London (Second Church): Porchester and Paddington Halls, Porchester Road, Bayswater, W. 2, 8 p. m., Jan. 19.

London (Third Church): Southern House, Cannon Street Station, E. C. 4, 1:10 p. m., Jan. 17.

London (Fourth Church): Paramount Cinema, Tottenham Court Road, W. 1, 3 p. m., Jan. 15.

Netherlands

The Hague: Church Edifice, Andries Bickerweg 1a, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 14. In English. Dutch translation read at 7 p. m.

United States

California

Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., Jan. 10.

Calexico: Calexico High School, 3 p. m., Jan. 8.

Carpinteria: Carpinteria Union High School, Coast Highway, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.

Glendale: Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.

Hermosa Beach: Church Edifice, Sixteenth Street and Manhattan Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 12.

Los Angeles (Twenty-eighth Church): Church edifice, 1016 Hilgard Avenue, Westwood Village, 8 p. m., Jan. 10.

Monrovia (auspices Churches, Arcadia and Monrovia): Monrovia Arcadia Duarte High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 8.

Monterey Park: Ynez School Auditorium, 440 West Garvey Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 9.

Petaluma: Hermann Son's Hall, 860 Western Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 8.

Porterville: Congregational Church, Fourth and Mill Streets, 3 p. m., Jan. 8.

Roseville: Eagles Hall, Lincoln and Vernon Streets, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 8.

Sierra Madre: Public School Auditorium, 141 Highland Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 10.

Venice (Twentieth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 132 Brooks Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.

Colorado

Denver (First Church): Church Edifice, East Fourteenth Avenue and Logan Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.

Trinidad: Church Edifice, 317 Pine Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 12.

Connecticut

Greenwich: Greenwich High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 8.

Stamford: Stamford High School, Strawberry Hill Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 10.

Delaware

Wilmington: Church Auditorium, Van Buren Street and Park Place, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 13.

Maine

Portland: First Universalist Church, Congress Square, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 12.

Maryland

Baltimore (First Church): Lyric Theater, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 8.

Massachusetts

Boston (Organization at Boston University): The College of Practical Arts and Letters, 27 Garrison Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.

Michigan

Lansing: Eastern High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 13.

Missouri

Kansas City (Third Church): Church Edifice, Fortieth and Walnut Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.

Neosho High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 10.

St. Louis (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 3736 Natural Bridge Avenue, Jan. 14.

Nebraska

Omaha (Second Church): Church Edifice, Forty-first and Davenport Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 12.

New Jersey

Camden: Woodrow Wilson High School, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 8.

Haddonfield: Haddonfield Memorial High School, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 8.

New York

Hempstead: Hempstead High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 12.

Rochester (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, Main Street East, at Prince, 8 p. m., Jan. 9.

Ohio

Cleveland (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 1931 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 12.

Oregon

Corvallis (Organization at Oregon State College): Memorial Union Building, 8 p. m., Jan. 9.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh (First Church): Carnegie Music Hall, Forbes Street at Schenley Park, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 10.

Texas

Houston (Fourth Church): San Jacinto Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 10.

Washington

Spokane (Second Church): Church Edifice, Indiana Avenue and Post Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 12.

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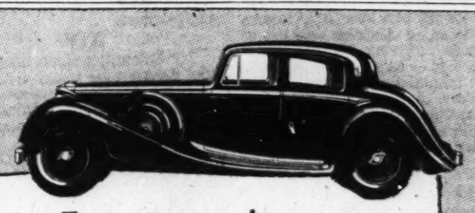
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King's Honors List Rewards Public Service in Wide Fields

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP) — King George, in his New Year's honors list, added the name of Sir James Jeans, astronomer and mathematician, to the list of the holders of the Order of Merit. Sir James is not only recognized as an astrophysicist, but his writings have made a signal contribution in interpreting natural science to popular readers.

The Order of Merit carries no title, but is limited to 24 holders. It was also bestowed on Admiral of the Fleet Lord Chatfield, First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff from 1933 to 1938.

The honors list included four new peerages, two baronetcies, and sixty-four knighthoods.

The new Barons were Sir Maurice Hankey, "The man with a million secrets," wartime Cabinet Secretary; Sir Frederick Arthur Greer, Former Lord Justice of Appeal; Cecil Harmsworth, younger brother of the well-known publishers, the late Lord Northcliffe and Lord Rothermere, and Sir Laurence Richard Phillips, Welsh industrialist.

The two baronetcies went to John Donald Pollock, one of Scotland's public benefactors, and Sir William Peter Rylands, one of the country's biggest iron and steel manufacturers.

Richard Austen Butler, Parliamentary Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, and Capt. Harry Crookshank, Parliamentary Secretary for the Mines Department, were made Privy Councilors.

Two diplomats were rewarded for their work during the September crisis. Sir Nevile Henderson, Ambassador in Berlin, and Sir Alexander Cadogan, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, were made Knights of the Grand Cross of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

Basil Cochrane Newtown, British Minister in Prague, was made a Knight Commander of this Order.

The September crisis also was recalled in the honoring of F. T. A. Ashton-Gwatkin, a member of the British Mediation Mission to Czechoslovakia during the summer, and William Strang, who accompanied Prime Minister Chamberlain on his historic airplane flights to Berchtesgaden, Godesburg, and Munich. The two were made Companions of the Bath.

Capt. A. S. Wilcockson, who piloted the Imperial Airways flying boat Caledonia on several North Atlantic survey flights, became an officer of the Order of the British Empire.

Edward Johnston was made a commander of the Order of the British Empire "for services to calligraphy." For the last 22 years he has designed London's subway signs.

King George also awarded the Order of the British Empire medal for "meritorious service" to Harry Dean, porter on the London, Midland and Scottish Railroad, and to Tommy Rankin, foreman of riveters who put together the liner Queen Mary at Clydebank, Scotland.

Charlie Fraser, Glasgow policeman, and Dorothy Mann, telephone operator at the Admiralty, also received the medal.

Although it is generally believed the Duke of Windsor requested, when Prime Minister Chamberlain was in Paris Nov. 24, that the royal title be bestowed upon his American-born wife, there was no mention of her in the honors list.

Kansas City Gambols As January Meets June

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—It was "June in January"—definitely—in Kansas City as the temperature reached 67 for the warmest Jan. 2 on record.

Balloon venders dotted boulevard corners (and did summertime business). Shirt-sleeved boys and girls filled tennis courts. Coatless men raked front lawns. Whole families gamboled about picnic grounds. And there was the 12-year-old boy dejectedly walking away from thawed Penn Valley Lake, his Christmas ice skates over his shoulder.

Churches to Greet 1939 With Week of Prayer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The new year is being ushered in by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America by a week of prayer being observed in cities and villages throughout the country.

Topics for the week are based on reconciliation, beginning Jan. 2 with the reconciliation of men with God and continuing as follows; Jan. 3, home life; Jan. 4, church life; Jan. 5, industrial life; Jan. 6, the Nations; Jan. 8, thought life.

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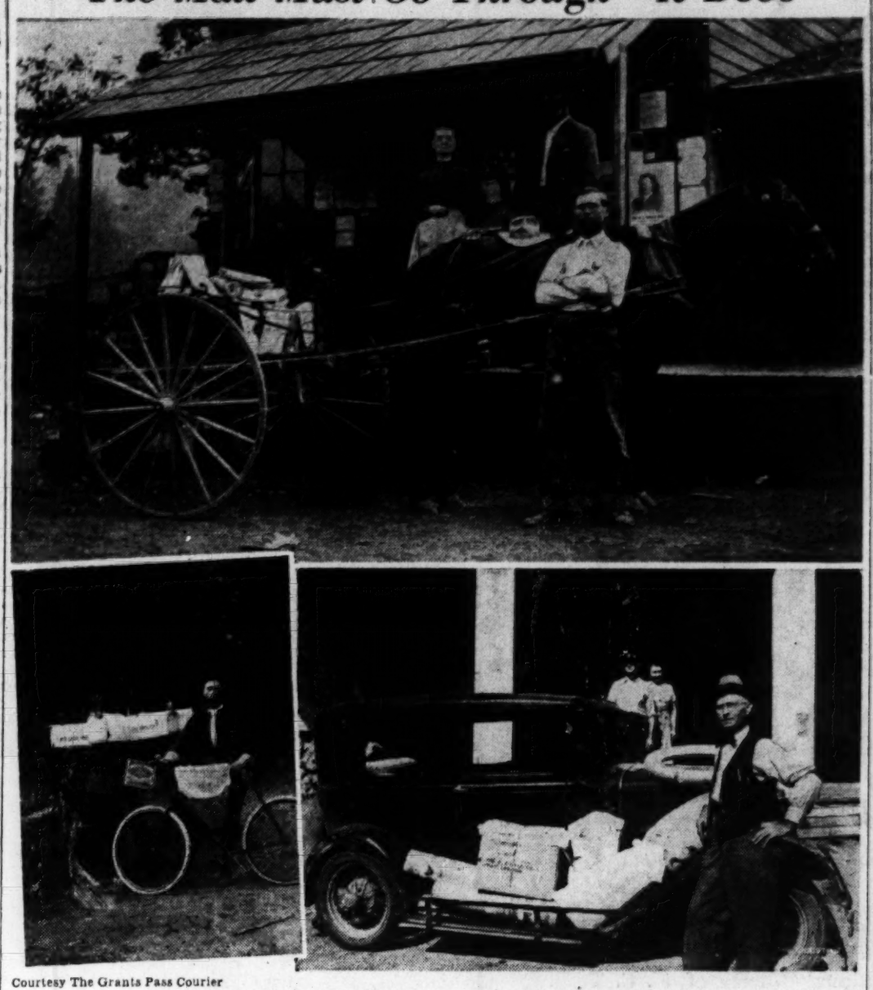

Courtesy The Grants Pass Courier

L. M. Mitchell, Grant's Pass, Oregon, Mail Carrier

For 30 years the "Mayor of Murphy," as Mr Mitchell is called, has traveled the same route but not always in the same way. For 10 years he used a buggy, then the dog cart came in 1917, the bicycle in 1920 and now the automobile.

Report Puts Teeth in Relief And Corrupt Practices Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—The text of the Sheppard Committee recommendations follow:

I

The Committee in the course of its work has been compelled to give much of its attention to charges of undue political activity in connection with the administration and conduct of the Works Progress Administration in certain States. While many of these charges, after investigation, were not sustained, the Committee nevertheless finds that there has been in several States, and in many forms, unjustifiable political activity in connection with the work of the Works Progress Administration in such States. The Committee condemns this conduct and recommends to the Senate that legislation be prepared to make impossible, so far as legislation can do so, further offenses of this character.

II

The Committee recommends legislation prohibiting contributions for any political purpose whatsoever by any person who is the beneficiary of federal relief funds or who is engaged in the administration of relief laws of the Federal Government. The Committee also recommends legislation prohibiting any person engaged in the administration of federal relief laws from using his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body.

III

The Committee recommends that Section 19, Title 1, of the present Work Relief Act, making it a misdemeanor for any person knowingly, by means of fraud, force, threat, intimidation, boycott, or discrimination on account of race, religion, political affiliations, or membership in a labor organization, to deprive any person of any of the benefits to which he may be entitled under the Work Relief Act, be so amended as to make such violation a felony instead of a misdemeanor.

IV

The Committee recommends that all Federal relief acts should be so amended as to provide that any person who knowingly makes, furnishes, or discloses any list of persons receiving benefits under such acts or of persons engaged in the administration thereof, for delivery to a political candidate, committee, campaign manager, or employee thereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

V

The Committee recommends that Section 208, Title 18, of the United States Code be so amended as to prohibit not only the soliciting and receiving of political contributions by officials, employees, and persons now named in that section, but also by anyone acting in their behalf.

VI

The Committee recommends that Section 211, Title 18, of the United States Code be so amended as to prohibit political contributions not only by Federal employees to any Senator or member of or delegate or resident commissioner to Congress, but also to any candidate for such offices, or to any person or Committee acting with the knowledge and consent and specially in behalf of such Senator or member of or delegate to Congress or resident commissioner thereon, or of any candidate for such office.

VII

The Committee recommends that there should be a limitation upon contributions which individuals may take in behalf of a candidate seeking election to federal office.

VIII

The Committee recommends that Section 209, title 18, of the United States Code, relating to solicitation for political contributions, in any room or building occupied in the performance of official duties by any person in the employ of the Federal Government be so amended as to include solicitation by letter and telephone, as well as in person.

IX

The Committee recommends the adoption by the Senate of a rule requiring all candidates for the Senate to file with the Secretary of the Senate, in response to appropriate questionnaires, a full and complete statement of receipts and expenditures incurred by or in behalf of such candidates in their campaigns for nomination as well as for election.

X

The Committee recommends that Section 313 of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act be so amended as to prohibit any contribution by any national bank, any corporation organized by authority of any law of Congress, or by any corporation engaged in interstate or foreign commerce of the United States, in connection with any primary or general election.

XI

The Committee recommends that Subsection (C), Section 309, of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act be so amended as to require candidates to report all their campaign expenditures, including those exempted in determining the amount they are allowed to spend under the law.

XII

The Committee recommends that Section 310 of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act be so amended as to prohibit candidates from promising work, employment, money, or other benefits in connection with public relief.

XIII

The Committee recommends the enactment of a law regulating more strictly the use of the franking privilege.

XIV

The Committee recommends that the Senate take under consideration the question whether or not a contribution for political purposes made either voluntarily or involuntarily by persons in the employ of the Federal Government should be permitted.

XV

The Committee recommends that the Senate take under consideration the question of legislation in connection with coalition and group tickets.

XVI

The Committee recommends that the Senate adopt a rule authorizing the Vice-President to appoint, at the beginning of each Congress, for the duration of said Congress, a Senate Committee on Investigation of Senatorial campaign expenditures, campaign activities, and use of governmental funds for the purpose of influencing primaries and general elections.

Viner Heads Economists

DETROIT (AP)—Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago, was elected President of the American Economic Association Dec. 30. Paul H. Douglas, also of the University of Chicago, and John H. Williams of Harvard University, were chosen vice-presidents, and Paul T. Homan of Cornell University, and Ray B. Westerfield of Yale University, Executive Committee members.

Rural Delivery In Oregon Marks 30-Year Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRANTS PASS, Ore.—Many rural mail routes have evolved throughout the United States as has the 26-mile one from Murphy to Grants Pass, Josephine County, Oregon, where the same carrier has traveled over the same route for a period of 30 years or more. But it is doubtful if many of them have marked the different eras of progress as graphically as has L. M. Mitchell, the "Mayor of Murphy."

In 1907, Mr. Mitchell was doing his delivering by means of a horse and an old-fashioned buggy. This was six years before the advent of parcel post. Ten years later, 1917, a dog-cart had replaced the buggy, but the horse was still in evidence. In 1920, when parcels were still limited to four pounds each, the bicycle offered a speedier mode of transportation. Today, when such packages may weigh as much as 70 pounds each, Mr. Mitchell is grateful for the automobile and better roads. He says that, like the "Deacon's Masterpiece," the "Wonderful One-hoss Shay," he entertains no thought of retiring until his 100 years are completed.

Sheppard Report Makes Charges Of Relief Corruption

(Continued from Page 1)

WPA to the Commerce Department, and the failure to appoint his assistant, Aubrey Williams, to succeed him, and the selection instead of a "civil service-administrator" type, Col. Francis C. Harrington, of the Army Engineers.

While many of the Sheppard findings were featured at the time, the cumulative effect of their recital at this juncture is spectacular. Comprehensive and systematic canvass of WPA workers in Kentucky, almost county by county, is reported by the Committee investigators as having taken place for partisan purposes in behalf of the nomination of Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley, in the Democratic primaries, as against Governor Chandler.

Similar activity meanwhile was going on in behalf of Governor Chandler, the investigators found, among state relief agencies, largely using federal funds. The Committee is unable to find evidence linking either Mr. Barkley or Former Governor Chandler directly with these practices. Page after page of charges like the following are recorded in the report, this one dealing with the systematic canvass of Kentucky WPA workers:

"That forms for this information (names, addresses, legal voters in family, whether registered, and precinct registered) to be filled out by the 340 project timekeepers of said District No. 1 (comprising 32 westernmost counties of Kentucky) for the workers, were mimeographed in the WPA office at Madisonville, Ky., on official time, at Government expense, except for stationery, which was furnished by the Barkley Campaign Committee."

Te report shows the original forms were later destroyed.

Another extraordinary mystery in Kentucky is what happened to approximately $25,000 said to have been solicited from employees of federal agencies in Kentucky for Senator Barkley by one Charles G. Tachau, and a team of collectors. The Sheppard Committee "sustains the charges" dealing with Mr. Tachau's activities. R. C. P. Thomas, chairman of Senator Barkley's Finance Committee, however, asserts that only $1,000 or $2,000 of the Tachau collections actually found their way to Barkley headquarters.

The Sheppard Committee notes the affidavits of both sides and leaves a mystery where the balance of over $20,000, admittedly collected, finally wound up.

The Sheppard Committee says it "has found nothing to show that Senator Barkley had any knowledge of any activity by persons soliciting contributions from federal employees in his behalf." It adds that "the evidence before the Committee fails to show that Governor Chandler had any knowledge of this activity."

A similar negative exoneration is presented after evidence of coercion and intimidation in half a dozen other states. The committee in all cases reported "no evidence" to link the partisan activity with the specific candidates.

In Pennsylvania, for instance, where committee investigators discovered form letters had been sent from Democratic State Headquarters over the signature of Senator Joseph F. Guffey, Gov. George H. Earle and others, soliciting funds from federal employees, the Sheppard Committee notes that the candidates all professed ignorance of the activity, and adds that an affidavit by David L. Lawrence, chairman of the party's state committee, "confirmed" the Guffey-Earle statements.

France

(Continued from Page 1)

farmer and every fisherman seeing it pass to return to his home with the calm of one who knows security."

In both Ajaccio and Bastia crowds broke away from the gendarmes and police and fought in the street for an opportunity to cheer the Premier. They wrestled with Senegalese and Tunisian sharpshooters who were forced to ground their bayonets to avoid injuring them.

The demonstrations were not confined to Corsica's two main towns. While M. Daladier made the trip from Ajaccio to Bastia aboard the cruiser Foch, the Prefect, as the Government's representative on the island, made a triumphal railroad trip across the snow-covered mountain ranges.

The populations of mountain villages lined the railroad tracks as gendarmes in their isolated posts stood stiffly at attention.

At M. Daladier's departure for Tunis the Foch was escorted by the Cruiser Colbert and the third destroyer division. The cruiser Suffren remained to take Navy Minister Cesar Campinchi and his suite back to Toulon.

Italy, whose campaign for a share in the French Empire, prompted the Premier's tour, was not mentioned in M. Daladier's quiet, confident words, but the people made them apply to Fascism with their cries and the squadron of warships and planes flying overhead lent emphasis to his visit.

At Bastia the Premier was welcomed by Mayor de Montera, who said: "Five centuries of Genoese oppression have failed to detach us from France, to which we belong." It was an indirect comparison of ancient Italian efforts to rule Corsica and modern Fascist claims on the island. M. Daladier, replying briefly, said "whatever province we belong to, we are first of all French."

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To Retire

By a Staff Artist

The Earl of Perth
British Ambassador to Rome

Loraine Approved Envoy to Rome

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Earl of Perth will retire in April as British Ambassador to Rome.

Sir Percy Loraine, British Ambassador to Turkey since 1933, has been approved by King George as successor to Lord Perth, who is 63.

Sir Percy was named unofficially to the Rome post during a visit last summer to England.

Practical at Least

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—A new use for Christmas trees has been found here.

At the Grand Central Station's electrically-lighted yule tree, a man stopped, unscrewed a red bulb, plugged in an electric razor and nonchalantly shaved himself.

U.S. Attorney Named to Handle New York Probe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 3—New York State has gone into the office of the United States Attorney for the Eastern District here to find an investigator of charges of bribery, corruption or misconduct by public officers in Newburgh and Orange County, and to ferret out gambling and vice with the appointment of Raymond P. Whearty by Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr.

The investigation was ordered by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman following charges of negligence on the part of Orange County office-holders and police, especially in Newburgh, where it was asserted that bootlegging operations were carried on "in the shadow of City Hall and police headquarters."

The charges were voiced by private individuals and the grand jury, which reported that school children knew of the illegal operations by a bootleg ring.

Mr. Whearty's appointment became effective on Jan. 1. He said his investigation would take about a year.

Mr. Whearty said he was not sure whether he would have to resign his Federal job or would be able to get a leave of absence to take on his new assignment.

Mr. Whearty was graduated from Fordham College in 1922 and from Fordham Law School five years later. He was assistant clerk of the United States Court of Appeals for this district for 10 years, beginning in 1924, and has been an Assistant United States Attorney here since 1934. He has handled several notable cases in the courts, among them being the prosecution of Arthur ("Tootsie") Herbert and other poultry racketeers. He is an enrolled Democrat, but has never been active in politics and has never met Mr. Bennett, who appointed him.

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SEATTLE

Sports, Music, and Education Find a Place in South's Vacation Program

Miami's Sport Tournaments Matched by Musical Events

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The winter vacation season at this smart resort swings into high gear this month. Keeping pace with the rush of sunseekers southward by plane, boat, rail, and highway, Miami's program of entertainment for visitors sweeps forward.

Sports, always to the fore in the open air haven, are highlighted by golf tournaments, the $10,000 Metropolitan Miami Fishing tournament, which last year drew more than 102,000 entrants from four continents, and Hialeah Park's 46-day meet of horseracing.

The ranking amateurs of the nation will be on hand for the Midwinter Amateur golf tournament, Jan. 31, which will be followed Feb. 27, by the Dixie Amateur, and March 5, by the sixteenth annual invitation international $5,000 Four-Ball tourney.

Lipton Challenge Race

A major feature of the winter series of sailing regattas of the Miami Yacht Club, will be the Intercollegiate Dinghy regatta, Jan. 28. Scheduled for Feb. 19 is the annual dinghy Sunburn championship regatta of the Biscayne Bay Yacht Club.

The international spotlight of yacht racing interest will turn to Miami on Feb. 11, for the Eleventh Annual Sir Thomas Lipton Challenge Cup race, a tune-up for the Miami-to-Nassau dash of 184 miles, opening Feb. 14.

Cruise ships, arriving in Miami harbor in larger numbers than in any previous season, are bringing thousands of visitors to swell the vacationing population. Ships from Norway, England, Germany, France, and Canada are making Miami a port of call this winter.

Filling in the hours between sports events, vacationists are taking advantage of the tropical sunshine for surf bathing and swimming in the salt water pools of the swanky beach and cabana clubs. The half hundred night clubs in the Miami area furnish evening entertainment by the stars of Broadway and Hollywood, while the concentration of the colony of palatial pleasure yachts is being completed and the winter estates of northern residents are filled with names from the social register.

Motor boating interest will center, on Jan. 15, in the third annual International Motorboat Show in which the latest designs of watercraft will be exhibited by American manufacturers.

Series of Concerts

Music lovers are being drawn to the series of concerts being offered by the University of Miami Symphony Orchestra, Arnold Volpe, conductor, with which nationally-known guest artists are appearing. For the next concert, Jan. 16, guest artist will be Isidor Achron, pianist, and Lea Karina, soprano. Mr. Achron will play his own concerto which had its first performance last winter by the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra in New York.

Frank Bishop, American pianist, will appear in the University orchestra series, on Feb. 6. Saint-Saens' opera, "Samson and Delilah" will be presented in concert form with the orchestra on Feb. 27, with Carmela Ponselle, soprano, Santo Dirimo, tenor, and Harrison Christian, basso, as soloists, assisted by the University of Miami chorus. The Pro Arpa Quartet, consisting of four harps, will apppear on March 20, and Mme. Coe Glade, of the Chicago Opera Company, will be guest artist at the last concert, April 3.

Other attractions during January and February will include the exhibition tennis match between Ellsworth Vines and Donald Budge, on Jan. 29; a recital by Kirsten Flagstad, "first lady of the Metropolitan Opera," on Feb. 8; an organ recital by the American organ virtuoso, Virgil Fox, on Feb. 21, and the ice follies carnival at Miami's new Ice Palace, Feb. 22.

Joining with the American vacationists in Miami are visitors from Latin American countries. Guests from Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Chile, Argentina and the island possessions of Great Britain, in the West Indies, add a noticeable touch of foreign atmosphere to the aerial crossroads of the hemisphere.

Miami Beach News Service

An Atlantic Ocean Vista From Lummus Park

Miami News Service

The Gallery Watches a Golf Star Putting in Miami Tournament

Friendly Bradenton Expects Big Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla. — This Florida West Coast winter resort which lies more than 300 miles farther south than the most southerly tip of California enjoys one hour and 20 minutes more daylight than Boston for the sunshine sports which include surf bathing, fishing, sightseeing trips into the heart of Florida's cowboy country, and explorations into the picturesque regions of the Manatee River headquarters.

Building Values At Miami Beach Reach New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—More than $105,500,000 in building permits, an unusual record for a city of only 18,000 population, have been issued at Miami Beach since 1921, when official tabulations were begun at the beach resort city.

This is an average in excess of $5,800,000 a year for the 18-year period. Building construction contractors have been working double shifts this winter to complete the nearly $7,000,000 worth of new buildings before the season officially opened, Jan. 1. This means 1938 will go into the records as a better-than-average year.

There is no official record of construction in the period between 1915, the year Miami Beach was incorporated, and 1921 when record keeping started. The million-dollar Flamingo Hotel was built in 1920 and is not included among the permits. What is now the Firestone estate, still one of Miami Beach's show places, was built prior to 1921, by James Snowden, the oil man. Numerous other valuable buildings were erected before 1921, the volume of which, officials estimate, aggregates about $2,000,000.

The largest building year at Miami Beach was 1925 when permits amounting to $17,702,532 were granted in a 12-month period. Not until 10 years later did the total exceed $10,000,000. That was in 1936 when the figure was $12,526,107, which stands as the second high year in the history of the resort city.

Again in 1937 the total exceeded the $10,000,000 mark, being $10,809,508. Despite the astonishing growth of Miami Beach during the boom period, construction for the last four years sets an all-time high with a total of $40,000,000.

Miami Consulate Opened by Brazil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Miami's reputation as a center of diplomatic activity, because of its location midway between Washington and the capitals of Latin America, has brought the establishment of another consulate here.

Joining the long list is the Republic of Brazil, which has sent Carlos da Ponte Ribeiro Eiras to Miami as Consul. Consulates also are maintained in Miami by Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Great Britain, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela.

Hispanic Relations Explored At Miami Winter Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Six speakers of international prominence will lecture in the auditorium of the University of Miami during the Winter Institute of Hispanic Studies, sponsored by the university, from Jan. 9 to 27, under the direction of Dr. R. E. McNicoll and Dr. J. Riis Owre, members of the University faculty.

Dr. J. Fred Rippy of the University of Chicago, widely-known writer on Latin-American affairs, will open the series, speaking on the afternoon of Jan. 9, on the subject, "Economic Trends in Latin America." Lecturing on the two following days, Dr. Rippy's subjects will be, "Totalitarianism or Democracy," and "World Relationships."

Don Homero Seris, formerly director of the Centro de Estudios Historicos of Madrid, and more recently a member of the faculties of several universities in the United States, will tell of his personal experiences during the bombardments of Spanish cities and of how the contents of the great museums and libraries were removed to places of safety.

Wide Range Covered

Dr. John Tate Lanning of Duke University will discuss in three lectures the general topic, "Intellectual Life of Spain in America." In discussing this subject, Dr. Lanning will follow development from the founding of the first universities here.

Following Dr. Lanning, Dr. W. H. Calcott, of the University of South Carolina, will deliver three lectures on "Present-Day Mexico." Dr. Calcott is the author of a number of books on the problems which confront Mexico today, and the relations of that country to the United States.

Three addresses by Dr. Richard Pattee of the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State, will close the series. Dr. Pattee has traveled widely in South America and taught for a number of years at the University of Puerto Rico. His subjects will be "The Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State," "The Negro in the Hispanic American Civilization, Role and Contribution," and "Portugal in America, and Evaluation of Portuguese Contribution to the Hispanic American World."

Work Extended to Public

The University of Miami, realizing that all work done toward a better understanding between the two halves of the western hemisphere must be broadly educational in nature, has attempted to extend this work to the public at large, through various forums, institutes, and round-table discussions.

Due to the proximity of the University of Miami to the Latin Americas, a large number of students come from there and from Cuba. They return to their homes after graduation with a better understanding of the United States and its relation to the Hispanic-American countries, it is believed.

A Latin-American Forum was sponsored by the University in 1935, and it is planned to make the coming Winter Institute of Hispanic-American Studies either an annual or biennial part of the University's educational program.

Miami Gets Caribbean Cruises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Thirteen cruises to Haiti, Jamaica, and Havana will be operated out of here this winter by the Clarke Steamship Company with their liner North Star, it has been announced. This program inaugurated successfully last winter, will consist of sailings from Miami every Saturday evening, from Jan. 14 to April 8, inclusive.

"Last winter's cruises of the North Star were so popular among visitors to Florida, that we have decided to operate them on a similar schedule this season," states S. E. Wharton, Passenger Traffic Manager of the line. "One reason for their success is that these cruises visit no less than three widely different countries in a single week, as well as providing long leisurely days at sea on the calm, warm Caribbean. These cruises also offer to Northerners an express route to Jamaica for winter vacations in conjunction with swift, comfortable overland routes to Florida."

The North Star's cruise itinerary provides a good part of a day in bizarre and colorful Port-au-Prince, in Haiti; an entire day and full evening in Kingston; a lengthy visit to Havana; and two days and several nights at sea.

The Clarke liner New Northland will again be operated on its usual Miami-Nassau cruise service, with two or three sailings a week, from Jan. 3 to April 3, inclusive. The New Northland also will make a special five-day cruise from Miami to Nassau and Havana at Easter, leaving here on April 5.

Jacksonville Hotels Enlarge Buildings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Because of an extensive enlargement and improvement program by the management of three of this city's best known hotels, Jacksonville this year is able to offer still better accommodations in a city that already bears the reputation of having the finest of hotel facilities.

Robert Kloeppel, owner-director of the George Washington, the Mayflower, and the Flagler, three of the best-known of the city's hotels, sees a banner year for Florida, basing his predictions on early season traffic and reservations. The George Washington, largest of the group, has been enjoying unusually heavy early season patronage. During the last year the famous Rainbow Room has been enlarged to seat 500 patrons, and high-class entertainment is furnished every evening.

Vacation Dollars Give Big Value At Jacksonville

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Record throngs of winter vacationists are making this sunny playland their headquarters for a gay Florida visit this year as the word spreads that vacation dollars buy more entertainment in Jacksonville.

Surprised at the low costs in this friendly cosmopolitan city, many visitors have found that two persons can spend seven full days in Jacksonville for as little as $75, including all necessary expenses for hotel accommodations, food, and a variety of vacation pleasures. A recent cost study by the Tourist and Convention Bureau showed that a New York or Chicago couple can come to Jacksonville, spend seven full days and return home for a total cost of less than $150, including round-trip transportation for two.

Situated far below the snow line and just above the tropics, this winter playground is a day closer to the homes of northern visitors, enabling them to save travel dollars for extra days of recreation and entertainment in Florida. Another reason for the low cost of a vacation in Jacksonville is that this is a year-round vacationland, the favorite summer resort of the Southeast, and prices do not rise and fall with the seasons.

Plenty of Golf Courses

An invigorating climate enables visitors to revel in a variety of outdoor pleasures every day they are here. Many are enjoying the thrills of surfside motoring on Jacksonville's world-renowned bathing and motoring beach which stretches southward in a shining 30-mile crescent from the mouth of the St. Johns River.

Sporty golf on several 18-hole courses in and around Jacksonville, including a famed seaside links that is ranked as one of America's six best, is a favorite diversion with the majority of visitors. A close second in popularity is big game and freshwater fishing.

Picturesque Countryside

Scores of scenic and historic attractions that reach back to the earliest days of Spanish and French colonial occupation delight visitors who enjoy sight-seeing and exploring trips through the picturesque countryside. Pilot Town, a quaint hamlet near the mouth of the St. Johns, occupies the spot where Jean Ribault and his band of French Huguenots knelt for the first Protestant prayer in North America, May 1, 1562. St. Johns Bluff near Jacksonville is the site of Fort Caroline, established by the Huguenots more than half a century before the Pilgrims sighted Plymouth and one year before Spaniards founded St. Augustine. This little French colony was destroyed by Menendez in the first battle between European nations in the New World.

Visitors invariably exclaim over the tropical beauty of Oriental Gardens, an 18-acre riverfront estate that has been turned into one of the showplaces of Jacksonville.

Brilliant after-dark entertainment in Jacksonville is offered by hotels, restaurants, and night clubs.

Mencher Campaigns For Daylight Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Winter visitors to Miami Beach may get another hour of sunshine added to each vacation day, if plans for the introduction of daylight saving time here are completed.

The proposal to bring daylight saving time into the Miami area during the winter was made by Morton Mencher, manager of the Floridian Hotel. He has written the Chambers of Commerce and civic clubs, calling upon them to sponsor a "Bring Daylight Saving Time to Miami" campaign.

"Most visitors come to Miami for the sun," Mr. Mencher said. "The more sunshine they can get, the better they will love it. So why not give them more. Daylight saving will mean another hour for visitors to play in the open and enjoy the many outdoor attractions Miami offers."

Florida's East Coast Has Galaxy of Resorts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—In a span of 300 miles are concentrated more resorts of international fame than in any similar distance in the world, for along the Florida East Coast are situated not only Palm Beach, Miami, and Miami Beach, but the numerous other winter vacation lands which draw their share of the 3,000,000 winter visitors to the Sunshine State.

Commencing at St. Augustine, with its Ponce de Leon Hotel, the unbroken string of tourist attractions, each with its outlying beach, includes Ormond, with the Hotel Ormond; Daytona Beach; Cocoa-Rockledge; Fort Pierce; West Palm Beach, and Palm Beach, where is situated the Hotel Breakers; Hollywood, Miami and Miami Beach.

'Sunseekers' From Afar Hear St. Petersburg's Welcome

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — The flip of a coin more than a half century ago, was responsible for the distinctive foreign tang in this city's name. Petrovitch Demenscheff, an exiled member of the Russian nobility, named it after his birthplace.

The naming of St. Petersburg happened this way: Gen. John Constantine Williams, son of Detroit's first Mayor and Michigan's first millionaire, was the founder of the city. His choice of a name was Detroit, after his birthplace. Demenscheff qualified as a namer by completing the first railroad here in June, 1888. The General called heads, on the flip of a coin, and it fell tails. So, St. Petersburg the town became. That was in December, 1887.

Neither of those men saw the great growth of the city they helped to start from an obscure little fishing community into one of the leading resorts in the world, but they backed their faith in the future with their wealth.

When the first streets were hacked out of the wilderness, the first hotel and railroad station built, and a scattering of homes erected, St. Petersburg's population was 273, in the census of 1890. Today the year-round population is placed at 52,000 and it is estimated that before the end of this winter season, a half million tourists will have passed some time here between September and May.

In its struggling days as a winter resort, St. Petersburg depended upon Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio for its tourist population. After the World War a municipal publicity director was engaged and advertising copy appeared in newspapers in the East. So productive was the result that St. Petersburg became known as the "City Advertising Built." Twenty per cent of the winter visitors who register at the city information bureau are from the metropolitan area now. The most winter visitors come from the Empire state, and the next highest totals are furnished by Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Millions of dollars were expended in this resort for new structures from 1920 into the boom days of 1924-26. Throughout the boom period $28,000,000 in bonds were voted by the electorate for civic improvements. Large hotels arose, first the Soreno, then the Vinoy Park, the Jungle, Princess Martha, Suwannee, Dennis, Pennsylvania, and Don Ce Sar and numerous smaller hostelries. Hundreds of homes were erected along Tampa Bay and Boca Ciega waterfronts and over the breadth of the mainland. St. Petersburg drew its new population from every state and from every province in Canada. Construction continues, and now the Gold Keys, to the west of St. Petersburg, are lined with beach cottages, winter mansions, and business places. Ten years ago these islands were virtually barren of habitation.

St. Petersburg, as a whole, has made it a business to cater to the "sun-seekers." Every recreational hobby of the visitor is provided. What is believed to be the world's largest shuffleboard club is in the heart of the hotel and shopping center. Nearby, is the famous lawn bowling club, a favorite spot for Canadians. There are golf courses, tennis and roque courts, archery and horseshoe pitching lanes; miles of sandy beach for bathing, bridle paths, riding clubs, facilities for deep sea, island, and land fishing.

Two major league baseball clubs, the New York Yankees and the St. Louis Cardinals, train here.

Historic Biloxi Ready for Influx Of Sun-Seekers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BILOXI, Miss. — This Gulf of Mexico city awaits the gayest and biggest winter season in its history. Word from Biloxi officials says that this picturesque seacoast community is completely prepared for the annual influx of sunshine seekers.

Although Biloxi is a modern city with excellent accommodations for winter visitors, there still abounds plenty of old-fashioned Southern hospitality. New hotels, paved streets, and other improvements have not taken away any of the charm and quaintness for which this city has long been noted.

Here in Biloxi, a city which extends out on a peninsula, evergreen, oaks, magnolias, and pines, along with semi-tropical plants and shrubbery grow to the water's edge. The golfing season is already under way and will continue through April. The Biloxi Country Club is one of five 18-hole courses on the Mississippi Coast.

In addition to the shores where the adventurous of many nations walked and lent animation to Biloxi under seven flags, there are things to see, like the old lighthouse, which was tended by women keepers for more than 60 years. Beauvoir, the last home of Jefferson Davis, where the great Mississippian wrote "The Rise and Fall of the Southern Confederacy," is open to visitors. Fort Massachusetts on Ship Island stands as a reminder of Union strength here during the War Between the States.

The color and quaintness which distinguishes the Biloxi fisheries do not imply languor. Wintertime finds Biloxi keeping its record as the nation's largest canner of shrimp and oysters. More than 500 boats and 4,000 fishermen and workers are engaged in this industry.

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Hotels—Resorts

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PER PERSON $1.50 up

Per Week $10 up

Special Month and Season Rates

Hotel Corona N.E. 12th St

Winter Vacationland Becomes Magnet to Visitors of World

Post-Holiday Trek Southward in Full Stride

By M. Le Tour
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Now that the Christmas and New Year holidays have been duly celebrated, thousands of "winter shy" persons living in northern temperate zones have begun to hit southern trails in search of a summer's sun and the mellow warmth of Gulf Stream breezes.

Many northerners, of course, left those regions as long as two months ago, but there are still a number of us who hold to the tradition of spending Christmas, at least, in our own homes. We do not object to a flurry or two of snow. Nor do we mind the sinking of the mercury to sub-freezing depths. As a matter of fact we rather enjoy it, for we know that soon we'll leave the cold and snow behind for a season of basking on a sun-baked beach or skippering a sailboat before a brisk and balmy southwesterly wind.

Faster Travel Facilities

A mass movement to the South is on. Of that there is no doubt. People are hurrying to leave the North before winter swoops down and snows them in. Broad and straight paved highways, leading to all of the leading Florida and other southern resorts, have begun to hum their annual "tire" song, as big and shiny cars with uniformed chauffeurs; cars with bent fenders and steaming hoods; and cars with fancy as well as homemade trailers in tow, press on toward the South's many and varied resorts.

Long coach and Pullman trains, some streamlined from headlight to the rear observation platform, speed over glistening rails carrying throngs of sun-seekers out of the reach of Jack Frost's saucy nip. Despite their capacity loads, these trains, because of modern locomotive power and new roadbeds, are not forced to retard their speed, but instead have been able to increase it to the extent of bringing the South some two hours nearer New York and other northern cities.

Airlines, as well, are busy transporting these Southbound winter vacationists. From Boston, Newark, Chicago, and from many other of the Nation's leading airports air liners are conveying crowds of people to the lush and verdant regions of the South.

There's no mistaking a Southbound traveler. It's written all over him. Sticking out from his luggage you'll see a set or two of golf clubs or a couple of tennis rackets. Slung over his arm there'll be a light-weight topcoat, to be substituted in a day or so for his bulky overcoat. No, this fellow is not interested in skis or snowshoes. Those things are for hardy individuals—individuals who prefer dunking in snow drifts to plunging in seas which unfurl trade-wind tempered waters on long, white beaches.

Floods of Warm Sunshine

In my opinion, those who wait until this season of the year to go South may get more enjoyment out of it than those who left the North under milder temperatures. Travelers migrating South now can experience the thrill of seeing winter's icy blasts give way to floods of warm sunshine.

Let's see. It's about when one enters Virginia that the first difference in temperatures is noted. The sun begins to have a glowing warmth. While the hillsides are colorless, there is no biting wind. Then the first of the Carolina's are reached. Off comes the overcoat. Natives move about in suit coats. Here the sun beams brilliantly. Thousands of travelers never get beyond the Carolinas. Some move into lovely Charleston and there they stay until the swallows start North again.

Charleston's main attraction, especially in the spring of the year when the azaleas burst into bloom, is its three famous gardens, Cypress, Middleton, and Magnolia. Those on Middleton Place are among the oldest landscape gardens in America. Magnolia and Cypress attract thousands of visitors annually, each having its individual beauty and appeal.

Others go to Pinehurst and are contented in going no farther. For here are many activities to keep the visitor occupied until spring. Golf has a leading part in the winter season's sporting events with tournaments scheduled for both the professional and the amateur. Tennis, field trials, and skeet shooting are among a few of the outdoor sports that will demand much attention from winter vacationists.

Those who like to move a little deeper South find Mississippi a pleasant State to spend the winter months. With such cities as Biloxi, located close to the Gulf of Mexico, offering all of the advantages that one may find at other leading southern resorts, vacationists are satisfied to settle here.

Old French Atmosphere

Or there is New Orleans, La., which lends a festive as well as an Old French atmosphere to the visiting tourists. Scores are entertained annually by Louisiana resort centers. Various cities and towns scattered throughout Georgia receive their share of winter vacationists.

Probably 80 per cent of the southbound travelers this year will ultimately wind up in some Floridian tourist center. Needless to say Florida has made lavish plans to welcome what is anticipated to be one of its biggest crowds. Hardly a place is there that does not offer something outstanding to the traveler. Inexpensive tourist trailer camps is the feature of one city; a large glass of orange juice is offered by another for five cents; and swimming, golf tournaments, and even ice skating are headlined by others. And so it goes.

There is no reason today why some sort of a southern trip is not possible. If not for one or two months, then for a week, or even a week end. Faster transportation facilities are making this sort of a trip possible today and the result is that more and more persons are availing themselves of the opportunities of some sort of a southern sojourn during the winter months.

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SUMMER SEASON—OCEAN HOUSE, WATCH HILL, R. I.

Crossword Quiz Answers

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All rooms with private bath and radio . . . dining rooms and coffee shops at popular prices.

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CARLING DINKLER, PRES.
3,000 ROOMS in SOUTHERN HOTELS

Another Florida City Soon to Have Airport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—New Smyrna Beach, the little historical city south of here in this county, will have an airport. It will be a Federal project and require five months for completion. New Smyrna Beach is the quiet winter haven of the nautically minded folks that come to this section of Florida, and a local airport will be a great convenience to these visitors.

The airport will be adjacent to the golf course, and lie along the national highway to Miami, and the grounds will extend from the Halifax river to the F. E. C. railroad right of way.

Travel

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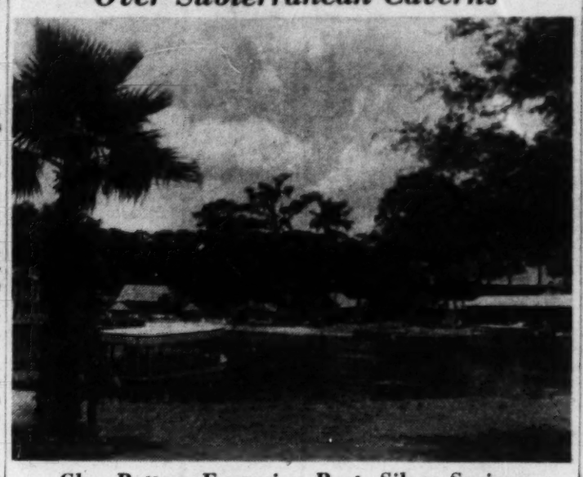

Glass-Bottom Excursion Boat, Silver Springs

Ocala Draws Visits as Center Of Great Natural Wonders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OCALA, Fla.—Ocala, situated in the center of "Florida's Region of Great Natural Wonders," points to a diversity of interests and attractions being made ready for northern visitors this season, including famous Silver Springs, Ocala National Forest, Ocklawaha River, a hillside golf course of 18 holes, a new athletic center, park improvements, and expanded facilities.

Ocala's chief attraction is Silver Springs, which flows more than 650,000,000 gallons every 24 hours and one of the few streams navigable to its very source.

With water maintaining an even temperature of 72 degrees the year around, swimming is an attraction of growing importance to the visitors.

The feature of the Springs trip, which has been appropriately acclaimed "Florida's International Attraction," is the electrically-driven glass-bottomed boat excursion.

Thousands of azaleas and other plants constitute one of the more recent developments at Silver Springs. The 50-acre park, free to the public, is dotted with plantings, canals, and rock gardens. The landscaping was executed by one of Europe's expert gardeners and proves to be a source of interesting observation by naturalists and lovers of the out-of-doors.

Silver Springs is the gateway to the Ocala National Forest, which consists of more than 440,000 acres, situated between the St. Johns and Ocklawaha Rivers. With some 15 public camp grounds, forest roads, and springs, the Ocala National Forest was visited by more than 30,000 persons from various states in 1937.

Georgia's Scenic Attractions Enriched by Leisure Facilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The winter vacationists from other sections of the country, and from other countries, seek points of interest in Georgia annually, and they find places of historical significance as well as those attractive in recreational facilities, and inviting in climate.

The southeastern coast of Georgia with its great oaks and dark groves of slim and fragrant pines, and with a picturesque coastline fretted with the far-famed "Golden Isles" has long been a center for winter tourists and for the winter home of those who would tarry in these spots of rare beauty. Here in this vicinity James Oglethorpe founded the young colony which played such an important part in the history of the new world.

Like a garden of flowers are the islands of this region: Saint Catherine Island, former home of Button Gwinnett, signer of the Declaration of Independence; Sapelo Island, where "the great house" was built by Thomas Spalding in 1801 and which abounds in romantic interest; Blackbeard Island where the notorious pirate, Blackbeard is said to have hidden treasure, and which is now a wild-life sanctuary. Then there is Jekyl Island, the home of the Jekyl Island Boat Club, which had an original membership of 100 of the most prominent social and financial leaders of the country who were said to have combined resources representing one-sixth of the world's wealth in 1886; and Cumberland Island, the winter home of the Carnegies, who owned "Dungeness," the home of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, the Revolutionary hero.

Near Brunswick is Darien, Ga., picturesque postal town near the mouth of the Altamaha River, where it empties into the Altamaha Sound and from which fish, oysters, and shrimp are shipped.

Savannah, with many parks and broad avenues shaded by tropical and semi-tropical trees, and with fine hotels to accommodate tourists, attracts the traveler from this country, from across the waters, and from South America.

Across the southern part of the State is the attractive little town of Thomasville, a rich farming section in the yellow pine belt of South Georgia, near the Florida line and not far from the Gulf of Mexico.

Augusta, in the middle of the State, has long been recognized as a fashionable winter resort. It is known as the "Garden City."

Athens, Ga., long an educational center of the State, often stops the passing tourist for a look at the doubled-barrelled cannon on the City Hall lot. Also in Athens is found the far-famed Tree That Owns Itself, for which a deed was made out in usual form giving the tree eight feet of ground on every side.

Atlanta, with a remarkably fine all-year-round climate, is of increasing attraction to the winter tourists, having many points of literary and historic interest, one of which is the home of Uncle Remus, The Wren's Nest, where Joel Chandler Harris lived and wrote the negro dialect stories, known as "Uncle Remus Stories." Atlanta has become an educational center for the section and is also a distributing point for the southeast and a point of contact for the South and other sections.

Near Atlanta, Roswell is visited by many, because of some of the ante-bellum colonial homes, one of which is Bullock Hall, the home of Theodore Roosevelt's mother, and another of which is Mimosa Hall, in a setting of mimosa trees.

Of international interest is Warm Springs, near the center of the State, where is found the Little White House, Franklin D. Roosevelt's second home, the site of the Warm Springs foundation.

Palm Beaches Offer Orange Juice At Nickel-a-Glass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—At least three special added attractions await visitors to the Palm Beaches this season. First, there is the five-cent orange juice; second, reduced electrical rates; and third, free coconuts.

The nickle glass of juice was won by the Citrus Growers' Exchange after a long fight. The mistake of charging 10 cents a glass for fruit juice where it was grown was pointed out and most cold-drink dispensers have been convinced. The Exchange has the support of all chain store operators.

No longer need visitors complain that "Your rates are so high down here!" The Florida Power and Light Company has announced a reduction which will result in about an average drop of $1.35 per month for most users, and has completely removed the penalty for the tardy payers.

Free coconuts have long been the custom in the Palm Beaches, the two Chambers of Commerce having provided them for distribution.

Large baskets of nuts stand in the post office lobby, free for all who wish to mail one away.

Hotels—Resorts

Osceola Hotel
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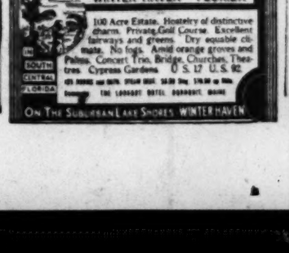
Hotel—St. Augustine, Florida
Best location in the city—modern in all appointments—beautiful grounds, large verandas and sun parlors—restful and homelike. Hospitality and comfort at reasonable rates. Capacity 125 — Warren & Maust.



Cuban Souvenirs Bought as Gifts By Many Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, Cuba—Tourists visiting this island during the winter months are going to find it difficult to leave without first purchasing something to take home to friends. For Cubans in Havana this year are spreading before the tourist an array of bargains hard to resist—and everyone knows a cruise passenger has little resistance.

Cuba, and especially Havana, abound in colorful and useful souvenirs, as well as many novelties that the tourist will want to add to his own collection. The Cuban National Tourist Commission, which has done much to make Havana one of the most enjoyable places for visitors, furnishes excellent shopping advice.

Alligator-skin articles, beautiful and durable, are a specialty of Havana. Made up in shoes, handbags, boxes, and every conceivable novelty, they are popular tourist souvenirs.

The antique lover in Cuba can spend weeks browsing about the fascinating shops of Havana. One of the greatest in the world is the Prado, and it is almost like a museum. Not only Cuban and Spanish antiques, but precious articles gathered from all over the world are on display, including old brocades, laces, tiles, tapestries, and other articles of artistic interest.

Women tourists with a hankering for Paris finery can find it at reasonable prices in the specialty shops along Neptuno or along the Prado, where Havana's smart senoras and senoritas do their shopping.

Swiss watches are a fast-selling item in Havana jewelry shops.

For small gifts, tourists usually buy boxes of Guava paste, or charming and decorative specialties made of Spanish tile.

Hotels—Resorts

Hotel Princess Issena
The Inn and Cottages
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A quiet, refined hotel catering to people of discriminating tastes, excellent food and service.
The hotel is located in the Seabreeze section of Daytona Beach, two blocks from the Atlantic ocean; for the past twenty-six years under present management.
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SAINT AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA
Ideal climate for all active outdoor sports. Two fine golf courses . . . Fishing . . . Yachting . . . in center of famous historic section of city. A modern attractive resort hotel offering a discriminating clientele. Every comfort and the best of recreational facilities.
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Overlooking Lake Worth and Palm Beach, a distinguished resort hotel with provision for every diversion or comfort.
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Enjoy your favorite sport at its best . . . delight in leisurely hours on sun-drenched beaches or in our private solarium. This distinguished hotel caters to guests who demand the best in appointments—service and cuisine.
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PALM BEACH HOTEL
PALM BEACH, FLORIDA
JAMES J. FARRELL, Mgr. • Summer: Monmouth Hotel, Spring Lake Beach, N. J.

Jamaica, Cruise Port of Call

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica—This season of the year finds large luxury liners, regular cruise boats, and the ever-popular freighters, making their way into Caribbean waters. Among the many ports of call Kingston, Jamaica, will be listed on most itineraries, and in some cases boats will call there twice on the same trip. For this popular tropical isle never fails to attract the tourist from the north to its shores, whether he has time but for a day's shopping and excursion over the mountains, or a lengthened stay.

This is also the season of the year when the sun smiles continuously on Jamaica. There is never a need to search out the weather prophet in order to determine the day's activities. It is simply an assured fact that the sun will shine and bring warmth and glorious brilliance to a day spent either in sport or in quiet and rest.

With the exception of this dependable temperature and barometric pressure, Jamaica is a land of variety in what it has to offer the visitor. Whether one has a desire for complete rest and relaxation, or a flair for the gay and active, a sojourn suited to his liking may be spent here.

Sea bathing is naturally one of the most popular pastimes of the island, and Montego Bay is deservedly called the "bather's paradise." At Doctor's Cave, a corner of this attractive resort, are to be found those who have come hundreds of miles expressly for the warming sands, and water at a temperature in the high 70's. Montego Bay boasts of excellent hotels and numerous guest houses.

Hotels—Resorts

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European Plan
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Steam Heat, Fireproof, Elevator, European Plan. All outside rooms, large porch, flowers, palms, spacious lawn.
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ALLISON HOTEL
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A Winter Home in the Heart of the City
STEAM HEAT ELEVATOR
American and European Plans
Excellent Dining Room Service
Write for season rates.

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St. Petersburg's largest and best located downtown hotel. Famous hospitality and service. Social life. Dining room. Moderate rates. C. A. Manning, Mgr.
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ORLANDO, FLA.
Commercial and Tourist
Steam Heat
Moderate Rates
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Orlando's newest hotel, centrally located. Discriminating clientele. Strictly modern; fireproof. All outside rooms, private baths. Private lavatory in all rooms. Steam heat.
American Plan—$4-$7 daily, $28-$35 wkly
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An Apartment Hotel of refined atmosphere. Excellent Dining Room. Rates upon request.

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On the Ocean Boulevard at Worth Avenue
PALM BEACH, FLORIDA
Only hotel directly on ocean front
FREE PRIVATE BATHING BEACH
American plan from five dollars per day.
Music—Patio—Grill
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Booklet C at "Foster" offices, or write Elting Bros., Managers.
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CENTRAL LOCATION—STEAM HEAT
Every Room with Private Bath
Reasonable Rates
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Best of New England Cooking
For Information and Tariff Write
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Hot and Cold Water in Every Room
Rates from $1.00 With Bath $1.50
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Hotels advertising in The Christian Science Monitor are of many kinds. Some offer de luxe service and meet the requirements of those who desire luxurious surroundings.
Other hotels, equally reliable, provide more modest facilities and service, and their rates are in line with what they have to offer.

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College Arms HOTEL in DELAND
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Offering the best in rest or play, golf, fish . . . many lite. 18 hole course adjoins hotel. All Florida at your command.
GRACIOUS SERVICE
Write for Tariff
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On glorious Tampa Bay
Largest fireproof hotel on Florida's West Coast . . . 375 rooms, all with bath. Every recreational feature. Best clientele . . . Booklet.
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Located Right on Beautiful Clearwater Beach
Swimming and Sun Bathing Every Day on
"Our Own Private Beach"
Modern Rooms and Cottages
— FAMOUS FOR FOOD —
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Here you will find a friendly, happy people and many retired folk your neighbors. Enjoy this more abundant life. Fish, swim, rest or play. Have your own flowers, vegetables and orange trees. Everything your heart desires.
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The Home Forum

Antique Gems

THIS title is such a knowing one that I feel quite sure it cannot be original with me; but then you know what Rudyard Kipling said apropos the period when 'omer struck 'is bloomin' lyre. Our little paper today has nothing to do with table diamonds and long-lived emeralds. I have never seen any save in museums and don't wish to own any; although in the matter of metals I have always thought that a Roman's signet ring was a pleasing solidity that in a deep voice says: "Gold, Sir, and never mind the paltry centuries." No, it is of gems less tangible that we shall talk today, of certain combinations and forms of words that gleam out of a mass of seventeenth-century prose written but a few years before Dryden modernized English writing. That mass of prose is Clarendon's History of the Rebellion.

If you are a Puritan, then for you Clarendon is on the wrong side of the fence; if you are a Cavalier, you will find much comfort in him, although, when he lets his critical faculty have play, he says some extremely disconcerting things about sundry of Charles' followers. To read the History is no child's play; the sentences in an amiable profusion run near page length, are spattered with semicolons instead of commas and colons instead of full stops; the author is vague in the use of pronouns, so that you are in doubt whether "he" refers to King's man or Parliament's; he quotes state papers of interminable proportions; there are six volumes of the History and I advise you to read it as a calming refreshment in an over-hurried age. Historians and students of English literature of course read it, but I do not pretend to think that the general public knows much about it. It is at Clarendon's turns of expression that we glance today; for example, when speaking of disobliging members of Parliament, Clarendon speaks of their "thwarteous humour." He wrote that near three hundred years ago; but, if the words do not describe what every man today thinks at some time of the other side, then there is no such thing as the description of intangibles more irritating than mountain ranges. "Thwarteous humour," forsooth, there stands the seventeenth-century mugwump as the supporter of things as they are has seen him ever since! The business of thwarting had greater risks in those days than in ours, that is, than it has in the democracies. When you went in for thwarting as a regular thing, the State was apt to provide you with quarters not of your own choosing and even to further discourage you from thwarting. Clarendon puts it all in two words.

* * *

OF A CERTAIN man in those days, Clarendon says that "he would be no more swaggered into concessions than be thought unreasonable." This is not Ajax defying the lightning, but one who will not be bullied by show of superior force; indeed, if I am not much mistaken, some of the swaggerers can be found here and there today, the costumes somewhat changed and the scene as well. There is another expression that is very fine indeed of Clarendon's, "the fiercest concurrers." The twentieth century, like the seventeenth, has its fierce concurrers, some of them having what George Meredith called "the instinct for the majority." When Charles was wrangling with the Parliament about the munitions at Hull, he wrote: "And this, we hope, will give you full satisfaction in this point, and that you do not, as ye have done in the business of the militia, send this message out of compliment and ceremony, resolving to be your own carvers at last." I think His Majesty put that very neatly. Elsewhere, Clarendon permits himself a certain acerbity when he says of those who were not of his way of thinking "so that they were not put to be honest and expensive together [at the same time]". He uses Gallicisms, too, very amiably—as "he remembered them that Mr. Pym" etc., and "which was imputed to be the lashty [lachete] of Wilmot, who commanded." When in one passage he would speak of the terrain for maneuvers, he calls it "campania," thus crossing the Alps. The English language presented no difficulties to Clarendon; he had his bricks and his mortar and put them together as an artist, albeit maybe an unconscious. "Some upon their lowness and decayedness of their fortunes"; "ungrave and insolent expressions"; "the greatest presentness of mind"; "and by that success give much courage to his bashful army"; "and there was another air in all men's faces"; I do not think that a modern writer could much improve upon that graphicness. His royal master, as we have seen, knew how to use words, or else he had a draftsman that knew the feel of words.

Clarendon was no word-chooser or maker of phrases; bred in the law and practiced in public affairs, he well knew the need of clear expression, and it is therefore strange that in his work there seems to be so much confusion, rather than obscurity. Per contra, if the ingenious reader will peruse books of today written on public matters, he will marvel at the proportions of the sentences exhibited by some of the publicists and the murkiness of their style. The most pacific course is to agree that we can't all be Walter Bagehots—and he wrote somewhat carelessly.

* * *

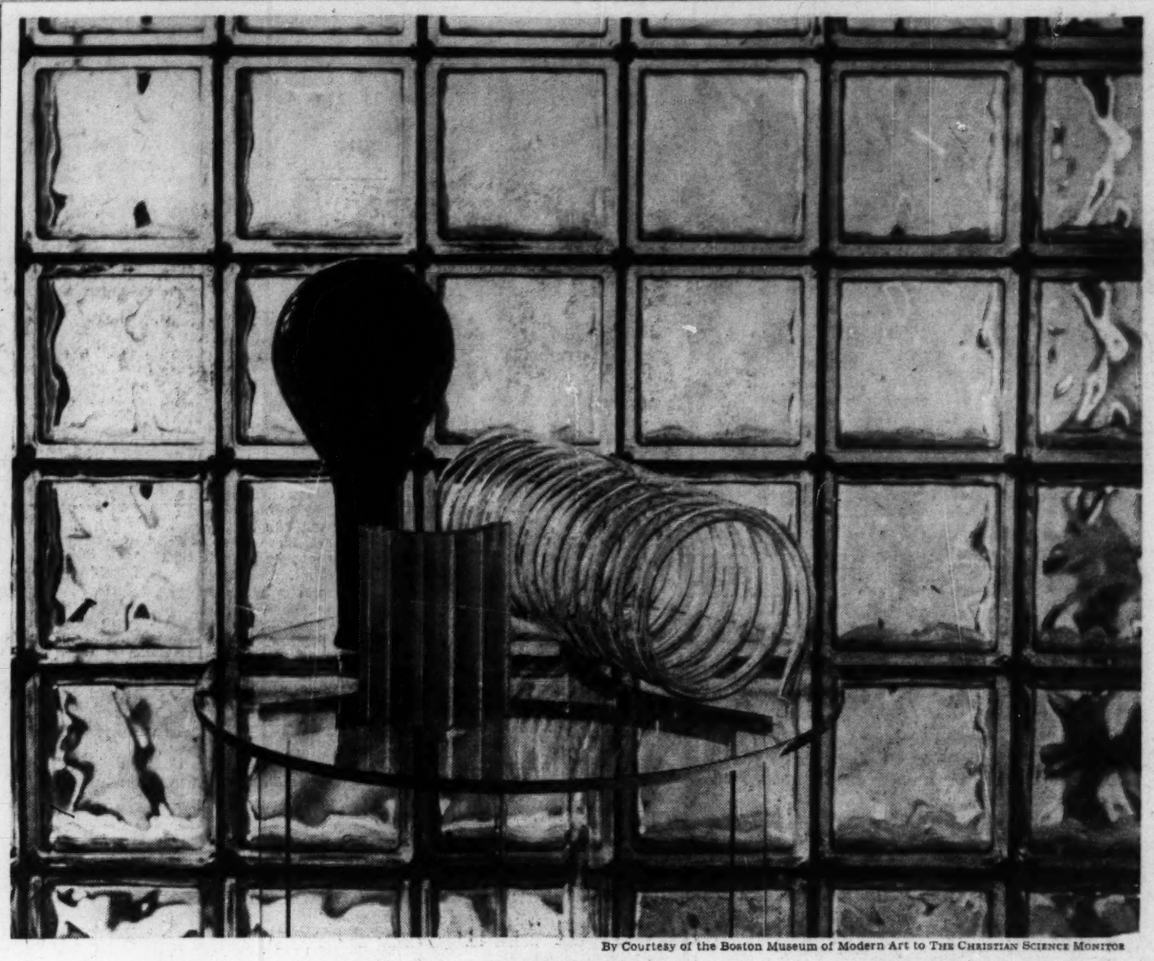
LET US GET back to the gems. We see them in greatest plenty when Clarendon comments and characterizes. Of the Earl of Leicester, that "he expected a greater certitude in the consultation of business than the business of this world is capable of: which temper proved very inconvenient to him through the whole course of his life." There you have the figure that is seen so often today. Of the Earl of Bristol that he was "too voluminous a discourser." He says of Prince Rupert that he did not care for a "dull, patient design" and of Jermyn "who still valued himself upon the impossible faculty to please all, and displease none." When Parliament congratulated Essex after the battle of Newbury, "a gaudy letter of thanks was sent to Colonel Massy." Don't you like that "gaudy"? To describe a sector that has been stripped of supplies, he calls it "a country eaten bare" and of the royal fortunes, "as the writer had been very unprosperous and unsuccessful to the king"; while, of certain men of different politics to Clarendon's, he says they were "of insolent and pragmatical natures." He has a graphic expression in "the same undelightful conditions of life" that is matched by General Goring's "natural invigilance."

* * *

AS ONE READS the History, the dissensions and self-seeking among the Cavaliers become more and more striking. The lack of discipline in some parts of the royal army is shocking and the intrigues of men in high political and military place were no less than treasonable, so much so that Clarendon does not try to gloss them over. I must confess that what most astounds me in the history of the parliamentary wars is that Charles was able to hold out as long as he did. Small wonder that his hair turned gray. There are some who called him "Martyr." Let us not, who in New England have a different conception of martyrdom, quarrel with the name. Perhaps Charles earned the right to it; what is certain is that in a character by no means compounded of candour, we find a quality that may be called obstinacy, or dullness, it may be called fortitude, at all events some fiber or essential part that made the man face sorrow and lack and dreary defeat so invincibly that he seemed a better gentleman than all those about him, friends or foes.

You know, reader, that we are but fallible, and in the present stage of our fallibility it may be noted that we are never sorry when the leaders or heads of great causes are not commonplace, but have what used to be called picturesqueness and is now called interest. It may be that, had Charles worn russet and a narrow band, had his eyes carried less melancholy and his locks been arranged less skillfully, he would today have cut a less pathetic figure; but, as it is, though we may be all for Cromwell and Pym (as I must be, indeed) though we be impatient with the millinery of the Cavalier cause and with much of the Cavalier tawdriness, yet must we see that picture of defeat and feel pity. About Clarendon, our writer, there is nothing picturesque, but equally nothing commonplace; as his work went on, it became "unagreeable and difficult to the writer," but that fact did not prevent his scattering through it the antique gems some of which you have seen.

J. H. S.



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Voyager's True Story

O MARSH of olive-green and gold,
O inlet of blue sea,
The salty wind, so fresh and cold
Has brought a tale to me.

One sunrise (so a captain said),
He found his ship was host
To a flock of golden butterflies
From Africa's far coast.

Mid-sea; the ship eight days a-sail,
And now the fluttering things
Were covering halyard, deck and rail,—
A ship with golden wings.

Two days they stayed. The fairy ship
Moved as by magic blown,
But, when the third bright sunrise came,
The golden flock had flown.

O marsh of olive-green and gold,
O inlet of blue sea,
Tomorrow may the wind unfold
Another tale to me.

EDITH BENEDICT HAWES

American Consul in Venezuela

STEAMING into the harbor of Puerto Cabello, I gained a favorable first impression of my "home." The hills and mountains lay back some distance from the coast and allowed the air to circulate and the town to spread itself out. I caught sight of a pleasant-looking plaza and park just beyond the wharf. The Consulate was an airy, clean, and fairly commodious house. Unlike most houses in Spanish-speaking countries, it was two stories high. Certainly, a big enough house for one man. I kept the Consulate there about a year, then moved it to a better adapted house. . . .

I fell easily into the tropical mode of life, even into the quite sensible habit of taking a siesta. In the better house to which I moved the Consulate, my manner of living was semi-luxurious. The house evidently had been built for some Venezuelan grandee. The front faced the plaza and the harbor, and a side overlooked one of the three parks of the town. This was also a two-story house, but the living quarters were confined to the second floor; the ground floor, except for the portion taken up by the bath, being given over to business. . . The patio of the house was on the upper floor, and so formed a sort of roof garden. It was always cooler there at noon than any other spot in the house, and there I took my siesta. The *sala* was a room capable of accommodating a grand ball. On the park side of the house were three connecting rooms, which I used as office, private office, and bedroom.

I generally got up quite early, as is the custom in Latin America. . . . From eleven o'clock to one, every business door in Puerto Cabello was closed; that was the hour for *almuerzo*, a four-course meal, and the siesta. Five o'clock was the closing hour, and seven o'clock the general hour for dinner. I bought a good horse—horses were comparatively cheap—and learned to ride; and spent many afternoons on horseback until dinnertime. Frequently on Sundays I joined a group of horsemen and rode out to neighboring haciendas.—From "Along This Way," by JAMES WELDON JOHNSON. (New York: Viking).

To a Composer

THEN LET music cease
To be pure sound—
The golden fleece
Is music too and by a sign
All that Jason sought and all he found.
Let this wave upon the ear,
Let this be music
But more than music ever meant,
Time's history made permanent.
Lead us to what pastures,
Lead us to what silver streams—
To Roland, Roland,
Winding the horn of dreams.

JOHN RITCHEY

IN RECENT years there has been an increasing practice among progressive art groups, of including in their range of exhibition objects of utility, which for a century at least had been excluded from the category of fine art. Today we seek decorative ideas in unexpected sources and find impressive effects among objects with no aesthetic or ornamental purpose.

This photograph shows an assemblage of articles of utility exhibited at The Boston Museum of Modern Art. In the background is a wall of glass blocks, in the foreground on a round glass table are placed a large colored electric light bulb, a piece of architectural molding in opaque glass, and a spiral pyrex condenser. The photographic composition has been skillfully thought out. None of the articles has been modified or altered for beautification. On the contrary, these articles in their making were designed merely to give a maximum of service at a minimum price.

From a point of view of design, this composition provides an excellent example of a modernistic motif. We recall how Paul Cézanne, seeking to distill the fundamental forms in nature, discovered that there were inevitable shapes, such as spheres and cylinders and cubes: how Pablo Picasso and Fernando Leger and others carried the pursuit of essential form to geometric excess.

There are artists in America, such as Charles Sheeler and a rising group of imitators, who make a point in their pictures of emulating the smooth and shining surfaces of modern functional materials. They make a special effort to retain the textures and the spare and decisive lineaments.

Interesting, is it not, that these glass objects are shown at a museum of modern art, where they are exhibited in a milieu which had seemed the property of sculpture and painting; where the rarefied designs of the abstract and incomprehensible artists of the Paris School are found akin to designs which occur in innumerable objects in everyday use!

DOROTHY ADLOW

Communication Under Sail

EARLY in the morning we were gaining on a ship going in the same direction, and realized that she wanted to speak to us. Signalling was always a delight. Generally it was only indulged in to the extent of discovering a ship's name, where she was from, whither bound, and how many days out. An outward bounder would ask a homeward bounder to "report me all well." Occasionally two ships, going in the same direction, and of equal sailing powers, would enjoy a long conversation if the weather was fine. It was amusing to see how much information one could give and get with the aid of a signal book, though it was a slow process, spelling letter by letter being necessary except for very ordinary sentences. So when it meant keeping a boy off work, just for amusement's sake, it was seldom done, but when I was on board to look out the flags and study the book while father used his glass to decipher the hoists on the other ship, we never missed a chance of chatting with a neighbour. On one occasion we discovered that the other captain was married, how many children he had, and where he lived; and when we met him in port some time after, we greeted one another as old friends.

The ship which now addressed us hoisted flags reading "Can you supply me with . . .?" That was all that could be said by flags in one hoist. I got very excited, thinking it must be food or water they were short of. . . . Our answering pennant was pulled up, and the next hoist waited for impatiently. It was "Pitch!" And we all laughed, it was such a prosaic ending to our fears for their sufferings. We had plenty of pitch and told him so, and his next hoist was, "I will come on board if you will allow me." We sailors never forgot our manners, and it was a comfort to know that even when we met another ship in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, the signal book catered for our love of courtesy. So we hoisted, "With pleasure," backed the main yard, threw a ladder over the side, and very soon Captain Findlay of the *Carpathian* of Liverpool came aboard. He had been caught in the same gale off the Falklands as we had experienced. His decks were strained and leaking, and his wheat cargo was getting damaged. . . . He could not stay long, as his ship was falling astern, but what a treat his short visit was, and so was that of his boat's crew to our men. It gave us matter to talk about for days to come.—From "A Child Under Sail," by ELIZABETH LINKLATER. (New York: Farrar and Rinehart.)

A Happy New Year!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON A New Year's Day, many years ago, a little girl ran up and down the stairway of her home weeping and exclaiming, "I've lost my happy New Year." Vainly the adults tried to comfort her, explaining that since the New Year had just commenced, it was impossible for her to have lost it. But the little one remained inconsolable, until several hours later she appeared, wreathed in smiles, and cried, "I've found my happy New Year in my pocket." As she spoke, she gaily brandished a handkerchief that had been given her the day before, bearing the words, "A Happy New Year!"

Metaphorically speaking, every one of us has a happy New Year in his pocket, because according to the thoughts we express will our year be happy or otherwise. "For whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap" (Galatians 6:7). We are apt to regard this text as indicating that we shall inevitably reap the reward of wrongdoing, and to forget that it also contains the rich promise that for every kindly, generous, unselfish thought and deed, we shall reap an equally just reward.

On page 127 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "The inevitable condition whereby to become blessed, is to bless others." And yet the writer can remember how, on many a past New Year's Day, as she contemplated her prospects for happiness during the coming year, little if any thought was given to the happiness of others, her thought being almost entirely centered on how much happiness she herself could wring out of the three hundred and sixty-four days ahead of her! No wonder her days were neither happy for herself, nor conducive to the happiness of others, until she began to learn in Christian Science that there is an unavoidable rule which we must all obey, if we desire to be blessed. As she patiently and persistently put the above-quoted instruction concerning the gaining of happiness into the little affairs of daily life—and it required some persistence, for the old habit of thinking first of self seemed rather ingrained—she began to know what true joy is, and understood how to achieve a happy New Year.

In the Glossary in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 598) by Mrs. Eddy, the word "year" is defined, in part, as "space for repentance." Now the meaning of the word "repent" is to think again. How grateful we are that Christian Science has shown us a practical, demonstrable way by which we can think differently, think rightly, and thus make each year happier than the last. Yet, someone may say, I am ill-tempered, moody, unloving, incompetent. What can I do to get rid of these undesirable qualities, so that, in the coming year, I may be happier and more useful? Christian Science reveals that none of these characteristics belong to any one of us, and explains the reason why this is so.

Christian Science declares that since God, good, is all and the creator of all, He cannot possibly have imparted to His creation anything unlike Himself. Consequently, evil being no part of God's creation, it is no part of our true self. The Bible tells us that "God is love" (I John 4:8). Can Love impart anything unlike itself, unlike Love? How tenderly our Master, Christ Jesus, comforted and assured his listeners in this respect, pointing out that, even as they would withhold no good gift from their little ones, so the Father of all withholds no good thing from any of His children. Mrs. Eddy, who so greatly loved humanity, writes in her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 11), "Our heavenly Father never destined mortals who seek for a better country to wander on the shores of time disappointed travellers, tossed to and fro by adverse circumstances, inevitably subject to sin, disease, and death."

As we faithfully study Christian Science, we become convinced by proof of the logic of its teaching. Then we no longer believe that we can be unloving, ill-tempered, or incompetent, and are enabled stoutly to deny that these errors belong to man, since he is made in the likeness of his creator. Thus, quickly or gradually, according to our faithfulness, they will fade out of our thinking, in exactly the same manner in which a schoolboy's past mistakes in arithmetic cease to trouble him when he becomes convinced of the truths of the multiplication table and uses them correctly.

Standing thus, firmly and faithfully, on the teaching of Christian Science, we shall certainly have a happy New Year.

Gray Day

GRAY day! You are a calm pool dipping
Your flocks of birds in silent curves
On the harbor of your sky;
I will drift upon you, gray day,
Into the calm deeps of thought,
I will perch in your covering twilight
Watching your slender gray threads
Weave into silver stars.

CAROLINE CLARK

Essentially English

I NEVER saw anything more quintessentially English than the Coln Valley, yet nothing in England has a beauty more distinctively its own. . . .

Throughout the continent of Europe, timber is grown as a crop: you have forests, and you have woods, periodically cut and replanted. In England, what we call forests are preserved as places of wild beauty; private persons own woods, and maintain them, partly for shelter belts, partly as game coverts, greatly also as adornment to the landscape. But peculiar to English scenery is the cult of trees. . . . It is held, it is desired, that a tree should have its free and full development, room to spread after its own pattern; and English parks are studded with their magnificent growths. Sentiment protects them better than any law could do; and the Coln Valley can show a thousand examples of this splendid prodigality. . . . There in the sheltered valley each tree is visited only by kind airs; for here the high plateau of Cotswold slips down into a gentler climate with many friendly nooks.

Yet here in the valley, as on the upland, there is only one form of enclosure—walls built of dry stone; and every wall is a piece of beautiful craftsmanship, slabs fitted together so that the wall face is flat and plumb as if it were mortared masonry, yet all the crevices and joinings break the surface in a way very delightful to the eye; and the stone, yellow when it leaves the quarry, keeps always its warm tones of ochre, and over it, wherever the sun reaches, lichen grows, for the most part imperceptible, yet covering it with a wash of gold.—Stephen Gwynn and Roy Beddington, in "Two in a Valley" (London: Rich and Cowan).

Setting for Three American Epics

THE most famous river in Wyoming? The Powder is the most famous river in the Northwest. Famous now all over the country, its name familiar to thousands who haven't the faintest idea where the river is, or whether it's an actual river or merely an exclamation. A river spoken of with contempt by all who first saw it, whose name has become a battle cry. A shout of encouragement. A cry of derision. A password to a secret society. And above all a symbol of an American way of living which, despite all the varied drama of American life, took hold of the American imagination, and still holds it, as an epitome of perhaps the deepest and most universal expression of this continent's wish.

The expression of some longing, some vision, some desire for loneliness in crowds, some inherited horizon line, some nostalgic hope as close to the American heart as the old life of the South or the lost quiet elms and spare democracy of New England. . . .

Epic is a large word, overused in American writing. . . . No land, however large, can support properly more than one epic river. The Mississippi is enough for the United States. The Powder would become embarrassed if you called it "epic." But along its banks and in the country it drains, three great national epics have been enacted, one of which—the epic of grass—has not yet reached its conclusion. Powder River is still asking the question of what shall happen to the great grazing highlands of America.

As for the other two epics, they are quite clear. To begin with, are the Sioux. Their rise to power, their might, their downfall. To end with, there is the northwestern cattle business. The northern cowboy. The epic of the open range.

To the American, although most of them don't know it, the Powder River country deserves to be as memorable as Marathon is to the Greeks, the walls of Vienna to the Austrians, Charles Martel at Tours to western Europe.—From "Powder River," by Struthers Burt. (New York: Farrar and Rinehart.)

The Squirrel

A GRAY interrogation-point in fur
He leaps and scolds and makes a mighty stir
That all this backyard world he used to know
Should hide his nuts and not a landmark show.
Just like him, to be arguing with snow!

CHARLES MALAM

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 19-22 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1939

Earth Crust Is Thin Stuff Experts Say

'Singing Quilts' are made by Maine woman—Flying in stratosphere is 'just around corner.'

Exploring the News

By the Staff

The strength of the hills has been felt and sung by poets of many centuries, but even they never guessed how exceedingly weak our planet is beneath the crust. Prof. Reginald Daly of Harvard asserts the layers below the crust are highly viscous, almost as weak as water. That's why, he explains, the weight of the vast ice caps piled up during the last glacial period basined the crust wherever the ice lay and ever since the land has been slowly rising in recovery. Especially is this true in New England where delicate seismographs record the struggles going on deep beneath the surface. So delicate are these earthquake recorders, picking up a large number of short, minor quakes and quivers daily, that the effect of tides upon the shoreline can be detected even in Harvard, Massachusetts, 35 miles away. Twice a day an infinitesimally small movement of the earth's crust is measured, due to the weight of incoming tides depressing the continental shelf, playing see-saw with coast dwellers.

* * *

Mrs. James Wyman, of West Point, Maine, has made many "Singing Quilts." She claims to have originated the idea and gained her inspiration from hearng a song over the radio—"The Moon Comes Over the Mountain." She made a quilt of squares 15 inches by 15 inches and 25 of them to the quilt, each square large enough to carry out a design exemplifying a well-known song. This first design showed a mountain with a moon coming over the top while its rays were reflected on the green grass at the foot of the elevation. Another popular design showed a spinning wheel with a figure industriously spinning. This design was meant to represent "There's an Old Spinning Wheel in the Parlor." The quilts are novel and attractive.

* * *

It will be quite an experience, this stratosphere flying, which they say is just around the corner. Already, Boeing has rolled a craft for Pan-American out of its number two Seattle plant. It's designed for 33 daytime passengers, 25 at night. Speed is 240 miles per hour, which is some whizzing, just like being sealed in a can and being shot from one end of the country to the other—an aerial version of the method by which mail is shot underneath Boston's streets between the main post office and the sub stations. The plane flies at an altitude of 20,000 feet, but passengers are given air from the plane's own blowers at the more comfortable pressure of 8,000 feet. With such planes it apparently is just a case of "here she comes, there she blows."

* * *

Legends abound about the discovery of the force of gravity, the power of steam, the process for vulcanizing rubber. This is rubber's one hundredth anniversary, and the world is paying tribute to Charles Goodyear, a Woburn man. Is it not time to drop the legends and get to the facts of the invention of rubber—inspiration, unremitting search and painstaking endeavor, not accident or chance?

* * *

One of the mysteries of politics is the seriousness with which people compete for minor public offices. For example, the principal contest for appointment by the Gloucester (Mass.) Board of Aldermen yesterday was for a job that doesn't exist . . . except on paper. The job is superintendent of the Annisquam bridge, and the duties are to open and close a bridge that is permanently shut. By a vote of 3 to 2, the Aldermen took the job and its $10-a-year salary away from George A. Ricker, who has held it for more than a decade, and awarded it to James Cunningham.

* * *

When Don Budge makes his Boston debut as a professional tennis player at the Boston Garden tomorrow night, he is likely to display his tennis technique before as large a crowd as did Sonja Henie in any one of her recent skating performances at the Garden. Though attendance figures may be the same for both Miss Henie and Mr. Budge for any one night, their cash receipts will vary considerably. The show woman of the skates personally took in, as mentioned in this column two weeks ago, approximately $7,300 each night during her Boston appearance. Mr. Budge, who travels for nearly four months playing exhibition matches, is under a flat $75,000 contract, receiving about $1,500 nightly. Evidently topnotchers in skating are engaged in a much more lucrative profession than those in the tennis game.

* * *

Colonial customs and the formality and pageantry associated with bewigged justices in the English courts of law will be abandoned for a "streamlined" taking of the oath of office when Samuel H. Wragg of Needham is sworn in tomorrow as High Sheriff of ancient Norfolk County. Lack of ceremonial will go so far, it was reported in Dedham by friends of the former President of the Senate today, as to witness the new sheriff being inducted, not in the traditional brand new blue swallowtail with gilt buttons, but in a court officer's coat dating from former service in the courthouse. The new uniform is stymied at the tailor's for one reason or other. The ceremony will be brief: Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook administering the oath to Mr. Wragg and his 18 deputies at 9:30 a. m.

'The Cracks Appear Quite Real...'

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Goddess Muwt, Painting by Joseph Lindon Smith

This painting is included in a current exhibit at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. On the goddess' head is a vulture hairdress. The goddess carries in her hand a composite wand symbolizing "hundreds of thousands of years of jubilees and all life and prosperity."

Egypt's Tomb and Temple Art Exactly Portrayed in Exhibit

When Egypt was young, somewhere around 2900 B. C., Cheops built the Great Pyramid at Gizeh, and it was never to be removed. On the walls of the tombs and chapels appeared sculptured and painted representations of his son, the Prince Khufuw-khaf and his son's wife. Later tombs and chapels also bloomed into pictorial splendor. The dynasties finally faded from the face of the earth, but the pictures on the walls remained.

And in the twentieth century a few skilled painters of the western world set up their easels and began to paint line for line and color for color the scenes of ancient civilizations of the valley of the Nile. One of the most talented of the copyists is the American, Joseph Lindon Smith, who has for some years been sending his paintings, largely of the Old Kingdom Egyptian walls, to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

"No one I know of on the face of the earth," say Dows Dunham, Associate Curator in the Department of Egyptian Art, "can paint cracks the way he can." Any one who visits the Museum between January 4 and February 1 may see in full detail tomb and temple pictures such as only a visit to Egypt would ordinarily enable him to view. So perfectly copied, with every hue and shading of the natural limestone and the pigment decoration, with every stain and crack and heiroglyphic, are the full-sized canvas reproductions that archaeologists have been known to go up and feel the texture of the painted fabric to assure themselves that they were not gazing at a slab of genuine Egyptian wall, by some mysterious process removed from its environment and transported away under the very eyes of dusky native guards.

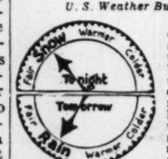
In addition to the simpler carvings of the earlier periods the group of six recently executed paintings from Egypt, which Mr. Smith has sent to the Museum, includes the portrait of the Sixth Dynasty grand vizier, Kagemni, carried in pompous state in his palanquin; and followed by a retinue of attendants, his pet monkey, his dogs, and his favorite dwarf.

Most elaborate of the ceremonies depicted is that by which the Goddess Hathor makes her offering of hundreds of thousands of jubilees (years) to presumably the king. Of the 19th Dynasty, the temple carving and painting faithfully reproduced by Mr. Smith, is rich in symbolism. The sceptre which Hathor holds in her hand is notched with the symbol of years, while at its base lie three tadpoles, and a tadpole, in ancient Egypt meant 100,000. Three tadpoles, translated, signify 300,000, and the sceptre, therefore, figuratively might be taken to mean hundreds of thousands of years. The signs for "jubilee" and "all life and prosperity" are pendant at the top of the shaft.

Six paintings from Persia, from the Palace of Darius and Xerxes, at Persepolis, ancient capital of the Persian rulers, are on loan exhibition in the same gallery. These Mr. Smith executed a few years ago, for the Oriental Institute Museum of Chicago, by permission of which organization they are being shown for the first time in Boston. Adjoining galleries display earlier paintings, which Mr. Smith made from sculptures of Japan, China, Cambodia, Ankor Wat, and Java.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Snow (possibly beginning late today) tonight and Wednesday, probably turning to rain during Wednesday; rising temperature, lowest tonight in the middle 20's; moderate to fresh northeast to east and southeast winds, becoming northwest by late Wednesday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow with rising temperature tonight and Wednesday.

Massachusetts: Snow with rising temperature tonight; Wednesday snow or rain and warmer.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain in south, and rain or snow in the north portion tonight and Wednesday; slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing east and southeast winds, becoming fresh to strong tonight and shifting to northwest Wednesday; weather overcast with rain over south and snow or rain over north portion tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	16	16	Minneapolis	22	20
Bermuda	64	62	New Orleans	56	54
Chicago	38	30	New York	34	34
Denver	34	34	Norfolk	44	42
Helena	44	26	Philadelphia	36	36
Kansas City	46	46	St. Louis	52	44
Los Angeles	48	48	San Francisco	50	50
Miami	60	58	Washington	38	38

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Jan. 3.
B—Minimum, Jan. 3.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:02 p. m.; height 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles by 4:36 p. m.

Drive Starts To Sell Boston As Trade Port

Forces of State and City united under agent of Port Authority to win shippers' interest.

A drive to increase the flow of commerce through the port of Boston is about to get under way as the first step in the expansion program of the Boston Port Authority. Services of an experienced traffic man have been procured, in order that shippers and receivers of freight throughout New England may be urged to route their goods via the port of Boston.

Andrew F. Lane, in charge of marine traffic of the Boston & Maine Railroad, has been selected for Boston port's salesman, to take up his duties within a month. He has been with the B. & M. since 1924, acquiring experience as traffic representative covering the Connecticut Valley as commercial agent covering territory from New York city to points in the state of Florida, as general agent covering territory in Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, as general Canadian agent covering Montreal and all Canada, and as foreign freight agent at Boston. He comes from a family of shipping men, a brother being one of the partners in the State Street shipping firm of Peabody & Lane.

Mentioned as geographical advantages of Boston, are 263 terminals for handling cargoes of all kinds, 39 steamship lines that offer service to 125 ports in all parts of the world, 16 steamship lines that offer domestic service to 31 American ports on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, three railroad lines that link the northeast corner of the United States with the rest of the nation, a drydock at South Boston which has cradled the Leviathan and the Majestic, ship repair facilities, and airport with planes flying to all points in the country.

The Port Authority—a joint State and City board—was granted by the Massachusetts Legislature last summer, up to $100,000 annually "if available," and with what the City allocates it is able to help enlarge Boston's ocean traffic. The scope allowed to Mr. Lane is seen in a statement by the Boston District Office of the United States Army Engineers, which points out changes in territory served by Boston commerce.

Except for occasional movements of jute, burlap, vegetable oils, wood pulp and other commodities, originating in or destined to points beyond this area, the Engineers find foreign trade much more limited than was the case in 1920. According to a survey made by the Federal Department of Commerce, about 65 per cent (by value) of all export goods originating in what should be the Boston area finds its way to foreign destination through the port of New York.

Increase in Port Business Forecast

With reciprocal trade agreements becoming effective Jan. 1 between United States and Great Britain as well as Canada, the commerce of the Port of Boston is expected to take an upward surge for the last half of the current fiscal year. Steamship men today forecast a large increase in commerce which would make figures for the fiscal year ending June 30 next sustantially larger than the previous year.

Already more wool has been brought into Boston in the current fiscal year, only six months of which have passed, than came in during the entire fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, it was disclosed today by figures released for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

Thus far this year wool imports total 21,436,541 pounds while for the 12 months previously there were 21,025,342 pounds brought in.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Wk Ending Dec. 31, '38	Year Ago
Imprts for consumption	$1,673,941	$2,200,724
Imprts for warehouse	409,202	217,694
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumpt'n	305,272	323,705
Wool, imports (lbs)	662,665	341,747
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Dec. 31	Year Ago
Wool, imports (lbs)	21,436,541	16,210,674

Curley Appeal Dismissal Urged

The City of Boston today moved for dismissal of the appeal of Former Mayor James M. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso from a Superior Court decision that they must pay back $50,000 to the City in connection with the General Equipment Company damage case.

Edward F. McClennen, Counsel for the City, asked the full bench of the State Supreme Court to dismiss the appeal because of its late entry. He also appealed from the extension of time granted to Mr. Curley and Dr. Santosuosso for filing their appeal.

The Court took under advisement the question of whether or not it would hear argument on the lateness of the appeal along with the appeal itself, which is scheduled for tomorrow.

Free Lecture Announced For The Mother Church

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice Thursday evening at 7:45 o'clock to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "The Discovery and Healing Mission of Christian Science." The lecturer, Prof. Hermann S. Hering, C. S. B., of Boston, Massachusetts, is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

Community Fund Couriers at Attention

By a Staff Photographer

Police Commissioner Timilty Inspects Women's Motor Corps

The Crusade Couriers, as they are called, will assist in this year's Community Fund crusade by driving speakers to and from engagements and otherwise aiding in the work. Their cars will bear emblems on the fenders having the words "Crusade Couriers" on them.

Problem of Relief in Maine Is Disturbing State Officials

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 3—A steadily increasing relief load appears destined to bear out the estimates of State officials that the current winter may approach that of the year 1935 when thousands of dollars were sent by the State as emergency aid into stricken communities of Northern and Eastern Maine unable by themselves to meet relief demands.

Fed by wide unemployment conditions due to the extreme slack of the lumbering industry which, with potato raising, provides the backbone of Northern Maine, relief conditions in Aroostook County are viewed with considerable alarm. Hundreds of persons normally employed in the woods are out of employment. Around Fort Kent, alone, it has been estimated 2,000 woodsmen are out of work. Not only is the immediate effect of this situation felt but there is a long range effect in that money earned in the woods in the winter months ordinarily may support the woodsmen and their dependents through the summer. With no lumbering operations, mills likewise will be slack, throwing still others out of jobs.

A survey of the relief situation for November by the State Department of Health and Welfare reveals 11,053 relief cases, an increase of 815 over October and presages, officials fear, a more substantial increase.

November found 43,662 persons receiving State or local relief, an increase of 3,528 over October. State and local relief agencies incurred obligations totaling $241,583, of which $176,651 was from local funds and $65,011 from State money. The figures show it cost on the average $23.34 a family for relief, a figure which is below the average for New England. On a population basis it was estimated 55 of every 1,000 persons in the State received State or local relief from the general funds. In many instances it was believed to be part-time relief or assistance in meeting some of the larger budgetary requirements such as rent or fuel.

* * *

Legislature Meets

The new Legislature convenes this week and though it must be prepared to meet difficult problems they are not, apparently, as urgent as the new administration was forced to meet two years ago when faced by a $2,000,000 deficit and the problem of financing old age assistance. Nevertheless if the State's program is to be expanded as many demand, the new Legislature will have its revenue problem to meet.

The Legislature may accede to the demands voiced in some quarters for expanding its highway program and extending its old age assistance to the 4,000 eligibles not now on the rolls and eventually to the 15,000 others not yet examined or it may decide to call a halt, launch a normal highway program, maintain old age assistance at the 12,000 mark and seek no new revenue. If the decision is for expansion new revenue will be necessary. To date an income tax sponsored by the Grange is the chief method advocated but a State lottery is said to have its advocates.

Bay State Cities Induct New Mayors

New city administrations took over the reins of government in several Massachusetts cities today.

In Revere, a new Mayor, Laurence J. Gillis, began a house-cleaning of subordinate officials as he replaced Mayor James M. O'Brien, who has been indicted.

In New Bedford, Mayor Leo E. J. Carney, after taking office for a second term, went to Taunton to stand trial on a charge of soliciting five $25,000 bribes in connection with a garbage contract.

In Quincy, which became a city 50 years ago, Mayor Thomas S. Burgin began his third term, predicting a tax rate increase as a result of a 100 per cent jump in the State tax.

At North Adams, Mayor Francis J. O'Hara was inaugurated for a second term.

Mayor Gillis, of Revere, named his brother, William A. Gillis, as his secretary; State Representative Frederick H. Reinstein as City Solicitor, and then called for the resignations of the Public Welfare Commissioner, WPA Sponsor's Agent, City Auditor, Building Inspector, and several others.

Wigglesworth Named Successor to Martin

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Massachusetts Republicans chose Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) of Massachusetts today to succeed Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts on the party's Congressional campaign committee.

At a meeting of the Bay State Republican members of the House, Representative Allen T. Treadway was named chairman of the delegation and Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, secretary. Representative Treadway also was chosen again to serve on the committee which aids in making committee assignments for Republicans in the House.

New Providence Mayor Urges Vote On Manager Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 3—Members of the Charter League here, sponsors of the Proportional Representation Council-City Manager form of government, found their drive given new impetus today following yesterday's inauguration of John F. Collins, Republican, as Mayor.

In his first address as Mayor, Mr. Collins urged that the Legislature pass permissive enactments allowing Providence voters to have a referendum on the plan of government which is held up as a model by the National Municipal League and other governmental reform groups.

Assailing the present Providence ward system of government as "the very opposite of a system designed to give honest representation" Mayor Collins wholeheartedly indorsed the Proportional Representation method of voting. He reserved judgment on the need for a City Manager, but asserted Providence citizens should at least have the right to vote on whether they wanted one or not.

Until a new charter can be put into operation, Mayor Collins urged that the State Legislature expand the Mayoral powers, allowing him to make appointments of City department heads without Council approval. He also suggested that the present Bureau of Fire and Police be abolished and the Mayor be given authority to appoint a new board.

He said he will ask no new taxes, but wants the City Council to establish a new auditing system and budget department.

Mayor Collins succeeded Mayor James E. Dunne, a Democrat, who had held office 12 years.

Six other Rhode Island cities inaugurated new mayors today, four Republicans and two Democrats.

State to Punish Careless Drivers

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, announced today a new policy—to remove from highways all drivers who fail to show consideration for the rights of others.

The Registrar's plan was put into effect this morning when two men had their licenses suspended for exceeding 80 miles per hour.

"I suppose I ought to take licenses away from these two men for life," Registrar Goodwin stated, "for anyone who goes that fast has absolutely no consideration for his own life or for the lives of others.

"We are just beginning a new year, and it is going to be the policy of the Registry to take from the roads all drivers who have no consideration for others."

New Problems Face Bay State General Court

First biennial session calls for a revision of numerous laws as well as a two-year budget.

The first biennial Legislature in the history of Massachusetts will meet tomorrow when the House and Senate members of the 151st Great and General Court file into their respective chambers to start the 1939-40 session.

Faced with several new problems as the result of the biennial sessions referendum which the voters adopted by two to one in the November, 1938, election, the 240 members of the new legislature will take the oath of office before outgoing Gov. Charles F. Hurley at noon.

Not the least of the new problems will be the establishment of a two-year budget system to supersede the present annual appropriations program. Governor-Elect Leverett Saltonstall, to be inaugurated on Thursday before one of the largest if not the largest crowd in State House history, will be the first Chief Executive to submit a biennial budget program late in January to the Legislature.

Revision of Laws

Numerous laws relating to annual sessions of the legislature must be revised, legislative rules must be changed and means found to operate various functions during the off-year, 1940, when the Legislature will not meet unless called into special session.

Another legislative problem is that to determine whether the salaries of the members for the session year shall be raised. Under the old system the members received $2,000 for each annual session. Whether they will be content with $2,000 for the biennial session is problematical. Even now some members are talking of boosting the biennial salary to at least $3,000.

Meanwhile the first function of the House and Senate will be to elect officers. Senator Joseph R. Cotton (R) of Lexington has been certain of the Senate Presidency for some time, while Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston has been equally certain of election as Speaker of the House.

Some Chosen

Only the selection of Republican and Democratic floor leaders is at all uncertain and some of these are already chosen.

In the Senate the Democrats in their caucus prior to the meeting of the Legislature, according to reports, will select Senator Eugene H. Giroux (D) of Somerville as their leader. Senator Cotton will name Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose as Republican Floor Leader.

In the House, the Republican Floor Leader is expected to be Representative William A. Jones of Barnstable, while the Democratic Floor Leader post lies between several strong candidates.

Other officers, including important committee chairmen, are for the most part unknown. The Senate President and the Speaker of the House will release their committee line-ups tomorrow.

Complete Control

As the 1939 political year starts, the Republican Party will be enjoying for the first time in eight years control of the Governor's office as well as of the House, Senate and Executive Council.

As the session starts, more than 400 bills have already been filed. Not the least of these is a revival of the proposal for a general 2 per cent sales tax, filed by Henry P. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation.

Another bill calls for abolition or modification of the 30 per cent preference now awarded to veterans on civil service examinations. Still another calls for repeal of the teachers' oath law.

Old-age assistance is expected to be a major feature, with several members ready to back proposals to reduce from 65 to 60 years the eligibility age for old-age assistance and to increase from $30 to $45 a month the minimum payment to recipients. Also another attempt to eliminate the clause requiring sons and daughters to contribute to the extent of their ability to the support of their needy aged parents.

Abolition of the Executive Council, or drastic curbing of its powers, will also be urged because of the recent evidence of trading between the Governor and Council on appointments and pardons.

Civil Service

Reorganization of the State Civil Service Department, the State Unemployment Compensation Commission, and other offices now headed by much-criticized appointees, will be attempted, it is believed, by some Republican members.

Organized labor will be back with its proposals for public election of judges, a state fund for workmen's compensation, a state wages and hours act, ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment and increased benefits for the unemployed under the Unemployment Compensation Act. A drive for permanent elimination of the 1 per cent employee contribution to the unemployment compensation fund is also expected. This contribution was suspended for one year beginning July 1, 1938.

Abolition of non-competitive civil service examinations, such as those through which several friends of Gov. Charles F. Hurley were blanketed into state service, will receive considerable legislative support among Republicans.

Before the 1939 session ends it is anticipated that at least 3,000 bills will be placed before the Legislature for its consideration.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Copley—
"A Moral Entertainment," by Richard Mailbaum, presented by the Federal Theater Project. 8:30.

Plymouth—
"Dear Octopus" comedy by Dodie Smith. Featuring Lucile Watson, Lillian Gish, Rose Hobart, and Jack Hawkins. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Last week.

Shubert—
"Set to Music," starring Beatrice Lillie. A new revue by Noel Coward. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Brother Rat," featuring Wayne Morris and Priscilla Lane. 3:30, 6:45, 10. Also "The Mad Miss Manton," with Barbara Stanwyck. 1:55, 5:11, 8:25.

Coolidge Corner—
"Down on the Farm," with Jed Prouty, Louise Fazenda and Spring Byington. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Drums," featuring Sabu. 3:30, 6:35, 9:45.

Exeter—
Freddie Bartholomew and Judy Garland in "Listen Darling." 2:05, 4:55, 7:45. Also "In Society," with Mary Boland, Edward E. Horton and Mischa Auer. 3:35, 6:25, 9:10.

Fine Arts—
"Story of a Cheat," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Artists and Models Abroad," starring Jack Benny. Fenway: 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Tom Sawyer, Detective." Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

Metropolitan—
"Paris Honeymoon," with Bing Crosby. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:35, 10:30. Also "Storm Over Bengal," with Patric Knowles, Rochelle Hudson and Richard Cromwell. 9:50 a. m., 12:40, 3:30, 6:20, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Thanks for Everything," with Adolphe Menjou, Tony Martin, Jack Haley, Jack Oakie, Binnie Barnes and Arleen Whelan. 11:25 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10. Also "Last Warning," with Preston Foster. 10:15 a. m., 12:50, 3:30, 6:05, 8:50.

Normandie—
"Arkansas Traveler," featuring Bob Burns. 9 a. m., 12:24, 4, 7:32. Also "Test Pilot," starring Spencer Tracy, Clark Gable and Myrna Loy. 10:25 a. m., 2:01, 5:23, 9:09.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Suez," starring Tyrone Power. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:45. Also "A Man to Remember," with Anne Shirley. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:15.

Repertory—
"Rage of Paris," featuring Danielle Darrieux. Also "Night Waitress," with Margot Grahame.

State and Orpheum—
"Out West with the Hardys," starring Lewis Stone and Mickey Rooney. Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 12:55, 4, 7:05, 10:15. Also "Young Dr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore and Lynne Carver. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:45.

Scollay and Modern—
"Submarine Patrol," starring Richard Green, Nancy Kelly, Preston Foster George Bancroft. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:15. Modern: 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Remember the Memory," with Bob Hope, Shirley Ross and Charles Butterworth. Scollay: 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:50. Modern: 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:50.

Strand—
"The Crowd Roars," starring Robert Taylor and Maureen O'Sullivan. Also "Girls' School," with Anne Shirley and Nan Grey. Tomorrow: Richard Dix and Chester Morris in "Sky Giant." Also "Torchy Blane in Panama," with Lola Lane and Paul Kelly.

South Station Theater—
"Refugees." "Ferdinand, the Bull." Max Baer in "Fisticuffs." "Travel to Puerto Rico." "Pow-wow." latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"Newsreel Digest." "March of Time." "Comical Oddities." "Siamese Fighting Fish." "Quebec." and other shorts.

Tremont—
Freddie Bartholomew in "David Copperfield." Also Don Ameche in "Josette." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
"A Man to Remember," with Edward Ellis. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. Also "Stablemates." 3:05, 6:25, 9:50. Tomorrow: James Cagney and Pat O'Brien in "Angels With Dirty Faces." Also "Hard to Get," with Dick Powell and Olivia de Havilland.

Uptown—
"Drums," starring Sabu. 12:45, 4:35, 8:15. Also "The Sisters," featuring Errol Flynn, Bette Davis, Anita Louise and Ian Hunter. 2:45, 6:25, 10:05. Also "Ferdinand, the Bull."

Radio Page 13

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Early Italian Paintings by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Boston Amusements---Current Films, Plays, Radio

Vandamm

A Princess Becomes Queen

Helen Hayes in the opening scene of 'Victoria Regina' when formal announcement is made of the accession of Victoria to the throne.

Queen and Her Prince Consort

Miss Hayes and Werner Bateman in the play which returns to Boston for a second visit on Jan. 9.

Victorian Golden Jubilee

Miss Hayes as the Queen and Empress in the concluding scene of 'Victoria Regina'

'Thanks for Everything'

It has been observed that the great success of the motion picture lies in the fact that it permits the audience so closely to identify itself with the heroes and heroines of the silver screen. Seated in a darkened theater, Rosie Schultz is no longer Rosie Schultz—she is Garbo, Joan Crawford, or Loretta Young. The novel and the play also allow this identification, but neither so closely or personally as the movie.

Possibly for this reason, "Thanks for Everything" is going to have a special sort of appeal. Because the new attraction at the Keith Memorial Theater aims at the mean of the great American public—the average man. And with the sad-eyed stare and comic expertness of Jack Haley to lend belief, the adventures of this fractional digit among 130,000,000 become somewhat affecting, highly laughable and of almost negligible importance.

As Henry Smith, Mr. Haley's name and reactions may be average enough. His adventures are anything but that. In the first place, Henry defies the law of averages by winning $25,000 in a contest to discover America's Mr. Average Man. On arrival in New York, Henry is told by the contest promoters that because a long-lost cousin works for the sponsoring organization, he is of course ineligible for the prize. Henry is too average to suspect that this is a stall. The promoters intend to use the average man for their own purposes; they will study his tastes in everything from ties to toothpaste and set up a forecast for manufacturers which will be highly profitable.

Being average, Henry is also in love and his value declines when the New York smarties deprive him of seeing his sweetheart. They are offered $250,000 by a foreign power to find out the average American's attitude to war. A strict isolationist, Henry is catapulted out of a hospital bed when a fake broadcast (remember Orson Welles?) tells that this country is being attacked. From this point, the film is hilarious and half the cast wind up in strait-jackets.

Jack Oakie and Binnie Barnes second Mr. Haley in the comedy assignments, with Adolph Menjou playing the double-crossing contest promoter for the laughs rather than the leers. Arleen Whelan is the girl, Tony Martin warbles occasionally as a master of ceremonies, and George Barbier, Warren Hymer, Gregory Gaye, Andrew Tombes, and a number of others participate in a farce which had this average man chuckling pleasantly.

Some day Joyce Compton will perhaps be able to tell the world that she gave the first—and maybe the only—portrayal of Scarlett O'Hara on the screen. Miss Compton scores the scoop of the cinema year during a brief sequence in "The Last Warning," the second feature at the Memorial. Miss Compton's charade need not be a warning to other potential Scarletts. It is merely a part of her portrayal of a showgirl trying to break into the movies. The main point of "The Last Warning" is that Preston Foster and Frank Jenks, the playboys of sleuthdom, bungle their brash way through another murder mystery. Aside from the fact that the murderer's identity shines like a klieg light under a bushel basket during most of the film, this is fast, fairly amusing and even a bit chillsome at times. Kay Linaker, E. E. Clive, Frances Robinson, and Raymond Parker are among those who make work for the forces of law and disorder.—J. D. B.

Recital in Alsatian Dress

Wearing native Alsatian costume, Germaine Arosa, French diseuse, will entertain in the Empire Room of the Hotel Vendome, Wednesday evening, Jan. 11, with songs, poems, fables, and monologues. The French program, which begins at 9 o'clock, will be interspersed with English comments and explanations, given by Mlle. Arosa.

Mlle. Arosa is a member of the Longy School of Music faculty. She has given recitals in New Haven, Providence, New Bedford, Lowell, Worcester, New York and Philadelphia, often at the invitation of the Alliance Française.

Bjoerling: Voice From Sweden

Behind the Microphone

By Volney D. Hurd

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When a young tenor becomes a leading figure at the Metropolitan Opera House, when his concerts are sellouts, and his radio bids are too numerous to bill, when his newly-made records sell so rapidly that he becomes the leading male voice in Victor Red Seal sales practically overnight, a new figure in American music has to be reckoned with.

Jussi Bjoerling, leading tenor of the Stockholm Royal Opera House, was brought over to the United States last year to sing in a series of radio concerts. Little advance publicity had preceded him. Come the night on the General Motors Hour when he made his debut. He had sung but a few minutes when it was apparent that a great new voice had arrived.

Commitments in Sweden made his stay short. Another radio appearance and a Town Hall recital completed his appearances. Dozens of young singers have followed the same course, radio performances and a Town Hall recital—and then face a long pull to the front.

But Bjoerling is young only in years, not in vocal ability and experience. He was signed up for the "Met" at once—and it was wise signing. If a tenor can sing like that at 27, what will he be at 35 and on when most male voices reach their prime.

Singing His Environment

A voice of pure quality, Italian in its romantic appeal, most intelligent in its handling, what was back of this unusual young tenor? An appointment was made to find out.

Mr. Bjoerling received us at his hotel, just in from a trip to Chicago for a Chicago Civic Auditorium concert which had seen "standing room only" signs hung out. Rather small, boyish of face, he was the essence of simplicity. One wondered whether he could ever be disturbed, although he admitted of some tension the night he made his Metropolitan debut in La Boheme. He was as friendly and natural in manner as any everyday citizen of whom you might be asking the way. There was no "temperament."

A striking romance, of a son carrying out a father's desire features Mr. Bjoerling's life. David Bjoerling, his father, was a tenor. He lived in America a number of years, and his greatest dream was to join the Metropolitan Opera Company. He had auditions—but was never engaged.

Was Always Singing

Back home he went to Sweden, where within a few years three sons were born, Joesta, Jussi and Olle. They all sang as babies. By the time they were 12, 10, and 8, respectively, their father brought them to America, where the family toured the country singing in Swedish churches.

After two years spent in this manner they went back to Sweden. The boys continued to sing. In fact, Mr. Bjoerling says he can never remember when he wasn't singing. It was his normal expression, his work, and his play. His voice developed naturally. He went to a good music school. Finally, he became the leading tenor of the Stockholm Royal Opera House.

In the meantime, the two other brothers had become tenors, too. Neither took up opera but both sing in concerts. So in Sweden you cannot say "Bjoerling is singing tonight." You have to specify whether it is Jussi, Joesta, or Olle.

There is a little one back in Sweden awaiting the return of his Metropolitan father. Named Anders, and just 3½, he is singing already—in fact, they think he's going to be a tenor, too.

Is Liked and Likes

Jussi Bjoerling has been singing in opera for eight years—during which time he has memorized 55 roles—a task in any language—and of course he sings in quite a few. And, speaking of languages, he recalls the night in Prague when Aida was put on with Amneris sung in Czech, Amonasro in Bulgarian, Aida in Italian, while Mr. Bjoerling sang Rhadames in Swedish. There was complete physical and musical harmony despite this mixture—which may or may not have any bearing on a solution of Central Europe's difficulties.

Mr. Bjoerling obviously is completely happy in his work. Does he notice any difference between European and American audiences? "They are all very kind and wonderful to me." Does he like his fellow singers? "I never have the least difficulty. They have all always been friendly and helpful."

Jussi Bjoerling's complete sincerity, simplicity, and unaffectedness are bound to bring this about. He pointed out the necessity of a singer being mentally relaxed and happy. "The slightest mental tension spoils the singing—and this must be practiced all the time, even when not singing, if a good voice is to be developed and maintained. Singers must be free, clear channels to express music," he added.

Then again, asked if he had aimed to become a great singer, to make fame and fortune through his voice, his blue eyes opened in frank surprise. "Oh, no! You cannot do that. You must sing for the joy of singing. As you do you will grow and if your growth is sufficient you will bring about without trying the amount of fame or fortune which may be right for you."

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours 9 to 5, Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Recent accessions. Exhibition of paintings by J. Lindon Smith of the Far Eastern and Near Eastern Temples and Tomb Reliefs.

Boston City Club—Pastels by Mrs. R. N. Molt. Through Jan. 9.

Federal Art Gallery—Exhibition of water colors. Through Jan. 21.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5, and Sundays, 2 to 5. Exhibits on Ancient Egypt, Africa, and Asia Minor. Also articles carried in Japanese school bags. Arts and crafts in Scandinavia.

Germanic Museum—Open week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Germanic engravings and woodcuts of the Christmas theme. 15th and 16th centuries. Through Jan. 15.

Robert C. Vose Galleries—Memorial exhibition of the work of Alexandre Iacovleff. Jan. 5-21.

Twentieth Century Club—Exhibition paintings, water colors, and drawings by Ella Munsterberg. Through Jan. 19.

Boston Museum of Modern Art, 270 Dartmouth Street—Contemporary American glass, structural and decorative. Open to the public week-days 10-5, Sundays 2-5. Closed holidays. Through Jan. 15.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of stained glass, designs, drawings and cartoons by Messrs. Reynolds, Francis and Rohnstock. Through Jan. 7.

The Studio Gallery, 15 Marlboro Street—Exhibition of paintings by Donald Gordon Squier. Through Jan. 17.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.

Doll and Richards—Exhibition of water colors by Gertrude Beals Bourne. Through Jan. 14.

Fogg Museum of Art—Open daily 9 to 5, except Sundays and legal holidays. Loan exhibition: Graphic Art of the 15th Century in Prints and Books. Through January. Japanese Buddhist Paintings. Through Jan 4. French Drawings and Paintings of the 19th Century.

Guild of Boston Artists—Water Colors of Flowers by Sally Cross Bill. Through Jan. 14.

Copley Society Gallery—Exhibitions of paintings by Mabel P. Sibley. Through Jan. 6. Open daily from 10 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Saturdays 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

'Outward Bound' Once More

By Arthur Pollock

New York

A group of actors calling themselves the Playhouse Company have banded together and revived Sutton Vane's "Outward Bound." The result is most pleasant. "Outward Bound," first presented here in the season 1923-1924, is so neatly put together, so well thought out, and in its revival so effectively acted that it awakens almost as lively interest as ever it did.

Plays have changed since it began its career, chiefly in the matter of content; but skill finds its reward still. And if Sutton Vane's drama shows no concern for problems of the present, leaves the detailed affairs of today to one side, it has instead something to say of universal interest. Laurette Taylor and Florence Reed come back to the theater to act in it, and such younger players of note as Helen Chandler, Vincent Price, Bramwell Fletcher, Alexander Kirkland, and Morgan Farley find themselves in more satisfying roles than most of them have experienced in a long time.

* * *

This is the play, it will no doubt be remembered, about a group of assorted humans who find themselves together on a strange ship bound for they do not know quite where. They seemed to be aware of their destination when they started but cannot recall it now they are on board. One of them is a snob, one a clergyman, another a scrub woman, one a hard-drinking skeptic, another a self-satisfied and successful businessman and the other two passengers a couple who seem to be married and greatly disturbed. There is one steward on the ship and before long they discover that the ship is in his sole charge. No captain stands upon the bridge, no crew sees to their safety. This alarms them. It leads them to the discovery that they are voyaging to the hereafter. What will they find there?

And how will they act toward each other now? These things the play tells with gentle persuasiveness. Miss Taylor plays the scrub woman with all her old appeal, while Miss Reed makes the snob crisp, sharp and unlovely. Brawwell Fletcher is fluent as the young inebriate. Louis Hector gives perhaps the best performance of his career as the pompous businessman. Morgan Farley is a serious young man as the steward. Vincent Price makes the clergyman a softly enquiring gentleman, Mr. Kirkland and Miss Chandler are tragic figures as the boy and girl, and Thomas Chalmers is the judicious examiner who greets them upon their arrival at the other shore. They play charmingly.

* * *

The Federal Theater is offering in Harlem at the Lafayette Theater a production of Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion" played by a cast of Negroes. They act with immense gusto, impersonating Shaw's early Christian martyrs with vigor. Where adroit and seasoned actors of the downtown theaters would set themselves to wring every bit of humor or satirical meaning from each line, these less literate players hurry on like eager children. Consequently what their playing lacks in point it atones for in an ebullience that is very pleasing.

With so many famous folk of the past cropping up in today's theater it is natural that a young dramatist like Stanley Young should hurry to do a play about Byron. His affectionate work, called "Bright Rebel," has come to the Lyceum Theater, where it is played with an uncertain enthusiasm to small effect. Mr. Young is interested chiefly in the rebellious side of Byron, picturing him as a firm and fighting friend of the downtrodden, an impetuous man ruining himself not only by his insistence upon being unconventional but by his defense of the poor against the persecution of the party in power. The dramatist has not succeeded in making his poet hero interesting, in spite of the picturesque quality of Byron that inevitably tempts the playwright.

New York Critics Vote for 'Citadel'

"The Citadel" has been chosen as the best movie of 1938 by the New York film critics. James Cagney and Margaret Sullavan were named as the actor and actress giving the best performance of the year. A special award was given to "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" after it had been ruled out of the main competition. Alfred Hitchcock, English director of "The Lady Vanishes," received the most votes for the best direction of the year. "Grand Illusion" was chosen as the best foreign language film.

Pictures which received votes as "best" of the year were "The Lady Vanishes," "To the Victor," "Sing You Sinners," "In Old Chicago," "Blockade" and "Three on a Week End." The winning picture, "The Citadel," was made in England by Metro-Goldwin-Mayer, with King Vidor directing, and with Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell in the principal parts. Mr. Cagney was chosen for his work in "Angels with Dirty Faces," and Miss Sullavan for her acting in "Three Comrades."

Films at Trans-Lux

The Trans-Lux Theater's current bill includes the latest issue of the "March of Time" which has to do with "Refugees of Today and Tomorrow"; "Provincial Quebec," a travelogue in color; "Battling Bettas," a reel about Siamese fish; "Country Cousin," a Silly Symphony color cartoon; and "Comical Oddities of Ye Good Old Days."

He Won America on His Merit

Jussi Bjoerling, leading tenor of the Royal Opera House in Stockholm, with Mrs Bjoerling and their son, Anders, who they say already gives promise of being a tenor. Despite many demands Mr. Bjoerling will be on the air only once again this visit, Jan. 15 on the Ford Hour, due to commitments back home, following a starring first season with the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York.

Amusements

BOSTON

SHUBERT—Beg. JAN. 9—ONE WEEK ONLY
(MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY)

—SEATS NOW— BOX OFFICE OPEN 9 to 9

GILBERT MILLER presents
HELEN HAYES
in a triumphant return engagement of the American theatre classic
Victoria Regina

PRICES—Evenings: Orch. $3.30; First Bal. $2.75, $2.20, $1.65; 2nd Bal., $1.10. Wed. and Sat. Matinees: Orch. $2.75; First Bal., $2.75, $2.20, $1.65; 2nd Bal., $1.10 (prices all include taxes).

Thanks for Everything
Co-Feature "The Last Warning" Preston Foster
ADOLPHE MENJOU - JACK OAKIE
JACK HALEY - ARLEEN WHALEN
TONY MARTIN - BINNIE BARNES
KEITH MEMORIAL

JOHN C. WILSON presents
COMEDY SUCCESS—Last 7 Times
PLYMOUTH—EVES. 8:30
"To the family, that dear octopus—from whose tentacles we never quite escape."
DEAR OCTOPUS
Comedy by DODIE SMITH
LUCILE WATSON LILLIAN GISH
ROSE HOBART JACK HAWKINS
Evgs., 55c, $2.75. Thurs., 55c, $1.65
Sat. Mat., 55c, $2.20. Tax Inc.

STATE (NEW) ORPHEUM
2—Great Holiday Hits—2
OUT WEST WITH THE HARDYS
Lewis Stone • Mickey Rooney
Also: "Young Dr. Kildare" Lew Ayres

COPLEY THEATRE
A COMEDY OF PURITAN NEW ENG. MORES
A MORAL ENTERTAINMENT
by Richard Ruibaum
EVENINGS at 8:30
FEDERAL THEATRE PROJECT (WPA)

BROOKLINE, MASS.

CONT. 2-10-11 COOLIDGE CORNER BEA 3600
5th ANNIVERSARY WEEK
DRUMS With SABU
The Grapes of Wrath DOWN ON THE FARM
EXTRA! MARCH OF TIME—Latest Issue

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4500
Wallace Beery — Mickey Rooney
"STABLEMATES"
Edward Ellis — Anne Shirley
"A MAN TO REMEMBER"
THE MARCH OF TIME
Wed: "ANGELS WITH DIRTY FACES"
"Hard To Get"

NEW YORK CITY

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St., Evgs. 8:30, $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders.

BROCK PEMBERTON'S Honey Chile
KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE
A New Comedy by CLARE BOOTHE
Directed by Antoinette Perry
HENRY MILLER'S Theatre, 124 W. 43 St.
Evgs. 8:30 Sharp. Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

NEW YORK CITY

RAYMOND MASSEY in
ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45 St. Cir. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:30. Orch $3.30; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10
Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10.

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE
in VINTON FREEDLEY'S Musical Hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER and TAMARA
By Cole Porter BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:30
Matinees Sat. and Wed. (Jan. 11) at 2:30

"★★★★" (Four Stars)—*MANTLE, News*
OUTWARD BOUND
By SUTTON VANE
with Laurette Taylor and Florence Reed and ALL-STAR CAST
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'dway. BRy. 9-2628
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

"A beautiful and deeply moving play."—*LOCKRIDGE, Sun*
AMERICAN LANDSCAPE
By ELMER RICE
CORT THEATRE, W. 48 St. BRy. 9-0046
Evgs. 8:30. Orch. $3.30; Balcony, $2.75 to $1.10.
Wed. Mats. $2.20-$1.10. Sat. Mats., $2.75-$1.10.

Mats. WED. and SAT., $1.10 to $2.20
"Funnier than the Pulitzer Prize"—Gene Nathan
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
HELLZ A POPPIN
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St., Evs. 8:30
Eves $1.10-$3.30 ex. Sat., hol. eves and hols.

WALTER HUSTON in the New Musical Hit
KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY
Cast and Chorus of 50
By MAXWELL ANDERSON and KURT WEILL
ETHEL BARRYMORE, W. 47 St. CI. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:30—Orch. $4.40; Balcony $2.20 to $1.10.
Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10.

Last 3 Weeks EVENINGS at 6:30 Mat. Sats. 1 p.m. to 5:15
MAURICE EVANS presents
HAMLET IN ITS ENTIRETY
One Hour Dinner Intermission, 8:10 to 9:10
ST. JAMES, 44th St. W. of B'way. Lac. 4-4664

"KENTUCKY"
in Glorious Technicolor
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Ave. bet. 50th St.

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Woburn to Observe Centenary Of Goodyear's Great Discovery

Woburn is making plans to honor the memory of her son, Charles Goodyear, who 100 years ago this month, hit upon vulcanizing rubber and transforming it from a sticky substance to the servicable commodity with almost unlimited uses today.

Back of the celebration is the story of courage and persistence of the debt-harassed inventor who carried on his experiments with "gum elastic" from the Brazilian jungles in his wife's kitchen. Goodyear found little support from his neighbors and fellow townsmen even at the time when his epochal discovery led to the process of vulcanization which has been in use since that time.

To set this story before the world, William D. Goddard, City Librarian and authority on the life of Goodyear, today announced the formation of a committee of 30 persons to constitute the Woburn Committee for the Charles Goodyear Centennial. Mayor William E. Kane is Honorary Chairman; Mr. Goddard, Chairman; and Mrs. S. B. Langille, Secretary. On the committee are three former mayors of Woburn, clubwomen and business and professional leaders.

"On a bitter day in January, 1839," according to legend, Goodyear was puttering with his sticky rubber in the kitchen of his almost barren home. His wife was out bargaining for food. She had seen her husband's hardware business vanish in his seven years of experimenting and had seen her husband cast into prison for debt. Goodyear, according to the story, was using a marble slab and rolling pin, kneading sulphur into his rubber compound, when his wife's sudden return so startled him that he dropped a handful of the rubber on top of the hot stove.

In later years, Goodyear denied that this discovery of vulcanizing was accidental, but the fact remained that the crude charring of the rubber put him on the right track. He at once embarked on a long series of other tests, using his wife's sauce pans and also roasting the rubber in hot ashes and hot sand. He named his process "vulcanization," for Vulcan, mythical diety of fire. In the end, honors were heaped on the inventor, including the Cross of the Legion of Honor, but litigation again placed him in debt.

American Standard Bibles to Substitute 'Lord' for 'Jehovah'

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 3 (AP)—The word "Lord" will be substituted for "Jehovah" in future editions of the American Standard Bible wherever the Hebrew name for the Deity appears, Dean Luther A. Weigle of the Yale Divinity School announced.

Dr. Weigle, Chairman of a committee of eight scholars and Bible experts who have been working on a revision of the Bible, said the change was being made "because Jehovah is not a functioning religious term."

"People don't use it; they don't think of praying to Jehovah," said the Yale Dean. "Furthermore, Jehovah is an artificial construction, the revision committee decided. Jehovah is made up of the four letters JHVH which was the Hebrew name for God, and using the vowels that was the Hebrew for Lord."

Dr. Weigle said that in deciding to substitute the word "Lord" the revision committee was returning to ancient tradition. That word was used in Bibles for three centuries, he said, and it was not until 1901 that the American Standard Bible first used "Jehovah."

The committee, whose work is designed chiefly to make the American Standard Bible conform to the King James version, has been at the Yale Divinity School for the past week.

Vanderbilt Outlines Aims

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 3 (AP)—Gov. William H. Vanderbilt (R), advocating an immediate survey of Rhode Island relief, today told the Legislature welfare must be considered "one of the regular functions of Government, and if economically possible, should be on a pay-as-you-go basis."

The youthful millionaire Governor proposed the survey be undertaken by a "very carefully selected bi-partisan commission." He promised that "every man, woman and child in the State who needs aid will receive it adequately."

He also suggested creation of five other unpaid commissions. One would draft a constitutional amendment which would give life tenure to judges of Supreme and Superior Courts, another would submit a caucus and election law, a third would suggest improvements in labor laws and others would investigate the advantages of a direct primary law and a corrupt practices act.

Asserting that "a properly designed and operated civil service law, based on the merit system with competitive examinations, is the keystone of good government," Governor Vanderbilt declared:

"We have seen at close hand the waste, extravagance, inefficiency and ineffectiveness from both a political and economic point of view of the operations of the spoils system. We have seen men and women who have given honest service and in some cases the best years of their lives to the State removed from their positions for no fault other than that they belong to the opposition party. . . . Neither party can entirely escape blame for this kind of inhuman and inefficient handling of the State's business."

The new Governor postponed discussion of finances until a later message, explaining only that he would attempt "drastic curtailment" of expenses because the State faced a deficit of approximately $2,500,000 at the end of the fiscal year next June 30.

He asked the Legislature not to carry partisanship to extremes. "In post years partisanship has in some cases played such a large part in the affairs of our State that the interests of the people have been almost forgotten."

He said at the same time, urging revision of election laws, that recent cacauses and last November's balloting gave "ample proof that our present laws do not ensure free expression of the will of the people and that they give reasonable grounds for the belief that in certain cases the public has been thwarted."

The address was delivered before a joint convention of Senate and House, whose members previously had been sworn in by Secretary of State J. Hector Paquin.

Planning to Rebuild Governmental Machinery in Rhode Island

By a Staff Photographer

New Governor Inaugurates Sweeping Administrative Study

Upper left: Gustave A. Moe, in charge of the New England office of Public Administration Service, who played a large part in shaping a program of proposed governmental reforms for Rhode Island. Upper right: Gov. William H. Vanderbilt, who inaugurated the study of the State government immediately after his election. Lower left: Rhode Island State Capitol. Lower right: The staff of the Public Administration Service which made the survey of Rhode Island's governmental requirements.

Program for Rhode Island

(Continued from Page 1)

Government. He had been blocked, even by members of his own party. Later the Democrats had taken up the reorganization scheme and put something like it through. But Bill pointed out its obvious failings. The civil service was a mess. State purchasing was supposed to be centralized, but wasn't. State finances were at loose ends. Budgeting was just one of those things.

"What we really need," summarized Bill, "is a scientific study of this set-up. Somebody who is an expert on government should look the machinery over, tell us what is wrong and how to improve it."

That was the point where somebody said, "Public Administration Service." And there was a chorus of "yeas."

Public Administration Service, or simply P. A. S. as it is known to grateful public officials up and down the land, is a non-profit governmental research agency with headquarters on the University of Chicago Campus and regional offices in several cities, including Boston. In charge of the New England division is Gustave A. Moe, who won wide notice when he took over the lagging Massachusetts Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditure last year and whipped out 16 reports on various phases of the Bay State government that are giving decided impetus to the cause of improved administration.

Mr. Moe's work was known to Bill Vanderbilt. Right then, at 11 p. m., he called him on the phone at his Winchester, Mass., home. "Come on down."

Moe Takes Over Job

Gus Moe likes his sleep as well as anyone, but he likes to plunge in and reconstruct governmental structures even better. By 1 a. m. he was in Providence, had agreed to take the job—a rather stupendous one when you consider that Bill wanted the survey and recommendations completed by the time he was inaugurated—and telegrams were on their way to key P. A. S. men.

Donald C. Stone, P.A.S. executive director, flew in from Chicago, bringing Rolland D. Severy, civil service expert, with him. John F. Willmott of P. A. S. field staff came hastening down from Concord, N. H., to help, as did Frank Zeo of the Boston office. In addition, Mr. Moe pressed Charles P. Howard, former Massachusetts Commissioner of Administration and Finance, into service.

These men were installed with three stenographers in room 635, Rhode Island Hospital Trust Building. Then Mr. Moe went to call on Gov. Robert E. Quinn, Democrat, who completed his term today. He explained just exactly what he wanted to do.

"That's fine," responded Governor Quinn. "Go right ahead; wish I'd known about P. A. S. myself."

State Records Studied

State's records were thrown open freely. Department heads worked overtime in giving P.A.S. experts a siccinct, comprehensive view of the state government. Hundreds of reports and files were moved down to the P.A.S. temporary office.

In the meantime, other P.A.S. experts, ably assisted by Robert Goodrich and his staff of the Providence Municipal Research Bureau, began operating outside to see what complaints were going the rounds about the State Government . . . what people who do business with the State think of it, what the man on relief thinks, what the motorist thinks, what the civil service applicant thinks, and so on.

Then, into the hopper went both sides, the lament of the inside, the woe of the outside.

These two tales began to flow over Mr. Moe's desk. As a veteran in governmental research it was pretty much an old story. But the correction of such conditions is fairly well worked out, too.

Consolidation Stressed

The idea is to consolidate all your functions into a small number of departments, say eight or nine, a financial department, a personnel department, and so forth. Then you put a really capable man at the head of each department and make him directly responsible to the Governor for everything that goes on in that department. If anything goes wrong, you look to the Governor, he looks to the department in question, and can immediately do something about it.

In addition, you give the Legislature some real help by setting up a council of House and Senate leaders to work with the Governor so the efforts of both branches of the Government can be co-ordinated and harmonized. Then, you go a step further. You give the Legislature a competent research director to follow through on bills passed, see how they work, what they need in the way of amendment. The research director also keeps his eye on what other States are doing. If he sees a good idea he tells the legislators about it. In this way legislation becomes less hit and miss and legislators gain some idea not only of what is going on, but what should go on.

Citizen Co-operation

Then, to top all this work off, you try to bring citizens into friendly understanding of their government by issuing a brief annual report, so written, arranged and illustrated that all may know what has come in, what has gone out, and what the state has to show for it.

All these ideas, properly expanded, were laid before Bill Vanderbilt. He called a meeting of legislative leaders, the men who will have to put such a program through. Bill told them Gus Moe's story. He asked their support.

"Go ahead," they said, "we want to put Rhode Island out in front."

So, while the rest of New England was welcoming the New Year in various ways, a little group of men were closeted in a room in the Providence Biltmore, a plug of paper in the telephone bell, a "please don't disturb" sign on the door.

There, under Gus Moe's direction, is being written the bill for reorganizing the State Government along the most approved lines.

Next Thursday young Bill will present it to the Legislature. If it passes, as there is every reason to suppose it will since Bill has pretty much taken charge of the Republican state organization and since the G. O. P. holds the power in both Senate and House, there will yet be one major task remaining.

This is the setting up of the new departments and installing the latest efficiency methods. Governments need to use electric bookkeeping machines instead of the old handwritten ledger system, governments need standardized printing forms and papers, governments need many things that a well run business accepts as a matter of course, and it is the task of P. A. S. to see that government gets them.

Tobin Blames Legislature For City's Financial Plight

(Continued from Page 1)

mentum of our city government has been halted."

One fact standing out above all else in his first year in office, the Mayor said, is the need for more revenue. Emphasizing this theme, one which he has stressed for many months, the Mayor took up various problems of the City one by one as follows:

Finance. When he took office a year ago, the Mayor said, the city faced a cash deficit of about $23,000,000. Today that has been reduced to $13,300,000. This was largely due to the funding loan (by which $7,000,000 of short-term debt was transferred to long term) and by borrowing on tax title properties held by the City, the Mayor explained. "Nevertheless," he declared, "I feel justified in stressing the fact that definite progress toward a sounder financial standing has resulted."

Tax Collections Gain

Another factor contributing to the improved financial position of the city is tax collections. In 1938, the Mayor pointed out, 77.4 per cent of the tax levy was collected as compared to 72.3 per cent the previous year. This is "the best" tax collection record in the City since 1931. A slight reduction in the City's maintenance budget for 1938 over the previous year was hailed by the Mayor as another factor contributing to a sounder financial condition for the City.

Nevertheless, the Mayor forecast an increase in the 1939 tax rate due to "forces entirely beyond the control of city officials," a higher State tax next year.

"It would appear that unless the State puts an end to the practice of levying the annual deficiency in the State budget on real estate in the cities and towns, a State tax of $24,000,000 will be levied in 1939. In addition, cities and towns must provide in their 1939 tax levies for the $9,000,000 increase voted in the closing hours of the 1938 Legislative session over and beyond the original State tax estimate of $8,000,000. From present indications, therefore, it would appear that Massachusetts cities and town faced the possibility of financing in their 1939 tax levies a staggering state deficit totaling $33,000,000."

Assails State Tax Burden

For nine years Massachusetts municipalities have been struggling with financial problems due to the depression and to date municipal solvency has been maintained. "But the moot question is whether municipalities can continue to function under a system which requires them to bear pratically the entire burden of depression costs, and the growing annual state deficits."

The common remedy prescribed for cities in stringent financial condition is reduction in expenditures but this remedy "overlooks entirely" the fact that expenditures over which cities have absolute control have been reduced but these accomplishments have been entirely offset by major elements outside of the control of local officials. Mr. Tobin stated.

The financial struggles which municipalities and Boston have waged for the past nine years "appears to be a losing battle," the Mayor warned. Cities and towns have limited authority for new revenue but the Legislature has "broad and general revenue powers." The Mayor declared the Legislature should not continue its policy of meeting its deficits by increasing the State tax upon cities and towns.

Highway Fund. The Mayor pointed out that Boston receives no direct assistance from the Highway Fund to meet its large highway expenses. Distribution of a fixed percentage, one third of the Highway Fund annually to cities and towns, would be "a wise permanent policy." The Mayor quoted an authoritative traffic survey as showing that "half the gas taxes collected on fuel are burned within city limits." This clearly is a case for fairer treatment for Boston and other cities in the future, he stated.

Real Estate Valuations. Unless new revenue is received for Boston and real estate relieved of its present burden, the drop in real estate valuations in the past nine years "will remain as serious a matter as it is now," stated the Mayor. Apparently, he warned, real estate has not yet "hit the bottom."

The 1939 Tax Rate. No definite statement as to the exact tax rate to be declared for 1939 can be made at this time, the Mayor told the Council. He said that debt costs should be lower, school costs should be lower, and ordinary receipts should increase due to the new schedule of fees and licenses. Factors threatening an increased tax rate for 1939 are, the Mayor said:

1. Increased Elevated deficit.
2. Greatly increased State tax.
3. Further shrinkage of assessed valuations.
4. Reduced returns from income and corporation taxes.
5. Increased County budget, due to new courthouse requirements.
6. Increased pension requirements.

Relief. Tribute to the WPA for what it has done to aid relief in Boston featured the Mayor's discussion of this topic. Cost to Boston for WPA work increased nearly $1,000,000 over 1937 to a total of $2,200,000, but Boston has received many "valuable projects."

Various Departmental Activities. The Mayor paid especial tribute to the following city departments for their accomplishments in 1938:

The fire department for receiving a national award for fire-prevention work in competition with 609 cities in the United States and Canada.

The Supply Department for increased efficiency in installing new system of purchasing.

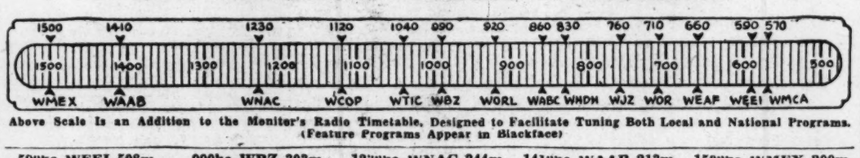
The Finance Commission for its practical recommendations on administrative policies some of which have been put into effect.

The Boston Housing Authority for its $29,000,000 housing program, of which four projects have been already announced for Charlestown, Mission Hill Roxbury, South End and South Boston.

Conclusion. The Mayor described his first year in office as one which required a policy of limited expenditure. "But to what avail is this sort of a policy if the State Government, whose deficits we are compelled to bear in large measure, continues a policy of unlimited expenditure?" asked the Mayor.

It is "not a barren hope," he answered rhetorically, that the new State Administration will desist from ill-advised expenditures of vast magnitude and of "somewhat questionable necessity" and will reverse the procedure and give overburdened cities and towns "the co-operation and assistance necessary if those cities and towns are to retain their standing as independent units of the Government."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs. (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Dance Interlude"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Dance Revue	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sport comment	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	Voice, organ, violin	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Mayor L. J. Gillis
7:00 "County Seat"	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dinner music
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Parade: music	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	Oscar Shumsky, violin	Dramatized news	"20th Century Music"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	Emily Post, talk	"Don't You Believe It"	"20th Century Music"	"Sweet Music"
8:00 "Big Town": Edward G. Robinson	"The Gondoliers": soloists; orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orch.; vocal group	"The Green Hornet": dramatization	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Al Jolson and	"Information, Please":	"For Men Only": inter-	Morton Gould's Orch.	"Food for All Spain"
8:30 company; guest	questions and answers	views; music	Morton Gould's Orch.	Hans Buchwald's 'Hour of Music'
8:45				
9:00 "We, the People"	"Mary and Bob": dra-	Frank Crumit; Julia	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"	matic program	Sanderson; quiz	Jack Renard's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	Talk, Lieut. Gov. Francis	"Fibber McGee": com-	"Curtain Calls"	Variety Hour
9:45 Orchestra	E. Kelly	edy variety program	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00 "Dr. Christian of	"If I Had the Chance":	Bob Hope; Skinny En-	Americans hockey game	Gypsy Music
10:15 River's End"	network interviews	nis' Orchestra	'Stars Over Manhattan'	Gypsy Music
10:30 Jack Berch; orch.	"Rhythm School"	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Network talk	Jimmy Kemper, songs	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts: news	News; weather; music	News Service	Jimmie Grier's Orch.	"Reflections"
11:15 Sports: music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Jimmie Grier's Orch.	Dance Music
11:30 Glen Gray's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	"Salute to Cities"	"Evening Vespers"
11:45 Glen Gray's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	"Salute to Cities"	"Evening Vespers"

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Men"	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Men"	"Church in Wildwood"	News comment	"Clock": Vass Family	
7:30 "Jimmie and Dick"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Weather; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	Musical Timetable
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 Musical program	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"George and Juanita"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 Popular songs	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Network speaker
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Gospel Singer"	"Julia Blake": sketch	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City": sketch	Nation's School of the	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Air: "Ali Baba"	Baron's Texans
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Bob Carroll, baritone	"Just Plain Bill"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	NBC program	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Shopping Service	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interview	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly group	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:30 "Big Sister": sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	Raoul Nadeau: orch.	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; music; stocks	"Noonday Musicale"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James": sk.	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	NBC program	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	President Roosevelt's	President Roosevelt's	Italian music program	President Roosevelt's
1:00 President Roosevelt's Message to Congress	Message to the Congress of the United States	Message to the Congress of the United States	President Roosevelt's Message to the Congress of the United States	Message to the Congress of the United States
1:15 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Organ Recital		Folk Songs
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Songs, with organ	"Classical Album"
2:15 "Piano Parade"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"As You Like It"	"Classical Album"
2:30 American School of	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Concert Internationale	Homemakers' Forum	News comment
2:45 the Air	"Betty Crocker"	Concert Internationale	"Treasures in Melody"	Book Reviews
3:00 Indianapolis Symphony Or.; Fabien	Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor	"Mary Marlin": sketch	City Hall interviews	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
3:15 Sevitzky, cond'tor		"Ma Perkins": sketch	Car presentation	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
3:30 "Four Notes"	Weather; news	Pepper Young's Family	"Cats and the Fiddle"	Religious program
3:45		"Guiding Light": sketch	"Bookshelf": music	Religious program
4:00 Le Brun Sisters	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Network talk	Sport reports
4:15 Dance music	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone": sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sports reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk	Dance Revue	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders": vocal	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner concert	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Johnson Family"	"Songs—Old and New"
7:00 "County Seat"	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dinner music
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket":	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	"Vocal Variety"	"Four Stars Tonight"	dramatic sketch	"Music at the Masters"
8:00 "Gang Busters":	"Midweek Function":	"One Man's Family":	Cincinnati Chamber	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Music recital	"Miss Gerry's Swing"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby": Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Henry Hallstead's Orch.	Harper's Varieties
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elman, interviews	Pied Pipers; soloists	Henry Hallstead's Orch.	News comment
9:00 Star Theater:	Fisk Jubilee Choir; con-	"Town Hall Tonight"	George Duffy's Orch.	"The Question Box"
9:15 John Barrymore;	cert orchestra	with Fred Allen and	George Duffy's Orch.	"The Question Box"
9:30 sketch; comedy;	"Wings for the Martins":	Company; interview;	"Jewish Contribution	Olympics - Sherbrooke
9:45 soloists; orchestra	dramatization	P. Van Steeden's Orch.	to Civilization"	hockey game
10:00 "It Can Be Done"	Minstrel Show	Kay Kyser's Kollege of	"Famous Jury Trials"	Olympics - Sherbrooke
10:15 Edgar A. Guest	Minstrel Show	Musical Knowledge	"Famous Jury Trials"	hockey game
10:30 Buddy Clark's Mu-	Mark Sullivan; Jay	Kay Kyser's Kollege of	"The Music Counter":	Hockey game
10:45 sical Weekly	Franklin, comment	Musical Knowledge	popular vocalists:	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts: news	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Harold Stokes's Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sports: music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Marhew's Orchestra	lem: variety
11:30 Vincent Lopez's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Dick Jurgens's Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Dick Jurgens's Orch.	lem: variety

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Jan. 4

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Jan. 4

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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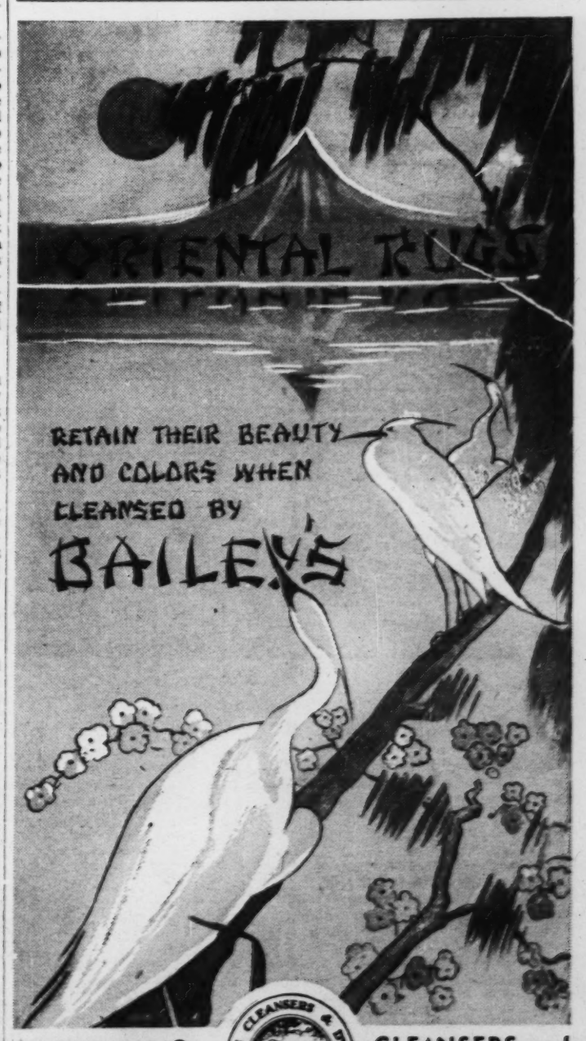

BAILEY'S CLEANSERS and DYERS
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608 Beacon Street BOSTON Ken. 3838

Flying Americans at Boston Garden Tonight—Colleges Begin Activity Again

Visitors in Midst of Victory Streak; Jenkins Joins Team

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The last time the New York Americans were beaten took place Dec. 20 right here on Boston ice when the Bruins shut them out, 3 to 0. Since that distant time the Amerks have mopped up all opponents in sight including wins over Chicago, Boston and Toronto twice for a total of four-straight.

At that time it was the Bruins who were in the midst of a string of consecutive victories including shutouts for the goalie, Frankie Brimsek. The New York manager, fiery Red Dutton, had vowed that at least his "Old Men of Manhattan" would score on the youthful rookie. He permitted press quotes in New York regarding his vow and then was shutout. Tonight the situation is different.

Like so many other teams in the league, Dutton is experiencing the loss of players through injury. His diminutive, hard checking little defenseman, Allan Murray, is out of action, possibly for the season. He has purchased Roger Jenkins, once a Bruin, to fill in and while the loss of Murray is severe, the Amerks seem to carry on just the same.

Bruins Handicapped

On the Bruin side of the picture Art Ross is hard pressed to meet existing conditions. The team is engaged in a severe bit of scheduling with games averaging every other night, and under the handicap of being short handed. Bill Cowley, all-star center, and Milt Schmidt, center for the "Sauerkrout" line, are still out and not expected to don combative regalia before the week end.

After tonight's game with the Americans, the locals entrain for Chicago to play the Black Hawks Thursday night and Saturday night they will be in Toronto for a brush with the much maligned Maple Leafs—maligned because the temperish Conn Smythe is not one to sit back in silence when his hockey machine is wobbly, and wobbly it is at present having lost three straight.

Saturday night the Bruins were beaten by Rangers, 2 to 1, in overtime, but in no way could you so much as intimate that the New Yorkers had all the better of the play. The B's lost good scoring chances and might easily have turned the tide at any time.

Ross Was Dubious

Here on Sunday night even the confident Art Ross was dubious of the team chances going into the game. The players were tired, having had to play three games in four nights and the overtime struggle against Rangers had drawn heavily on the reserve strength of the Bruins, especially where they were shorthanded.

Against the locals in the Detroit net was the former Bruin goalie, Tiny Thompson, a barrier at any time. Thompson certainly did make every effort to hold off the Bruins, but his team mates played sloppy hockey and the Bruins took full advantage of every break. It was a rough game in spots but the results of the roughness were harmless.

Detroit needs balance, and the injured members, Eddie Wares and Alex Motter, were sorely missed. The defense proved rugged enough, but not enough class regarding smartness and proper protection of the goalie. Another weakness in the Detroit scheme of defense was the inconsistent back checking.

Bruins have gone through a long period without Schmidt and Cowley now, and if they can survive the game with Amerks tonight and Chicago Thursday, and then get back those two center men, the club will be ready for the rigors of whatever the schedule may produce from that point on.

Hockey At a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 2

National League

New York Rangers 3, Detroit 0.

American Association

St. Paul 1, Wichita 0.
Kansas City 1, St. Louis 0.

Tonight's Schedule

National League

Montreal at Toronto.
New York Americans at Boston.

Table Talk on Tennis

Wide World

Don Budge (left), who makes his first professional tennis appearance in Boston at the Garden tomorrow night, and Ellsworth Vines, pro champion, pay a social call on Alice Marble, national amateur singles and doubles tennis champion at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where she is appearing nightly as a professional singer.

Budge and Vines Open Tour In Madison Square Gardens

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—This is the night that Donald Budge comes of tennis age and learns that there is a powerful lot of difference between the amateurs he has been slapping around for the last two years and Ellsworth Vines, who for four seasons has ruled the world's professionals.

Budge and Vines meet in Madison Square Garden before what threatens to be a capacity audience of 17,000 spectators, and it should be a blistering match, with Vines the probable winner for a variety of reasons. The most important is that Ellsworth, when "right," is just about the greatest tennis player who ever lived.

For Budge, the match inaugurates a professional career that will pay him a flat $75,000 his first winter on the boards. Vines, whose racquet has made him financially independent at 27, stands to put away another $30,000 before summer as he and Budge play one-night stands across the land.

Want This Match

However they come out in the long run, this is the match they both want to win, and is the one in which Vines will show the least mercy to his inexperienced opponent. Budge is inexperienced, of course, only in that it is his first big match on an indoor court, with a great crowd banked close about and yelling like Comanches right through the rallies.

Budge doesn't believe it will bother him, but chances are that it will to some extent. He is accustomed to the hush of Wimbledon and Forest Hills.

Budge will find Vines a much smarter tactician than any of the amateurs. Ellsworth plans to play Budge a "down-the-middle" game, pounding every ball right back at Don and following in to the net.

"The fellows he has been playing made the mistake of trying to keep the ball away from Don," Vines explained. "He loves that. Give him a good angle shot to hit with his backhand and you can kiss the point goodby."

Use Best Strokes

Vines uses a terrific "flat" forehand. When he has it working to perfection it virtually is impossible to handle. But he plays it to clear the net by about a half inch and to hit within a few inches of the baseline. Naturally, there are nights when it doesn't do either.

Budge has had remarkable success considering the indifferent quality of his forehand. It is a looping shot that bothers no first-class player. But all Don uses it for is to plop the ball back until he can get in a swipe with his backhand, which without doubt is one of the most glorious strokes ever developed.

The match, to start at 9:30 (E. S. T.), will be preceded by a three-setter between two other professionals, Bruce Barnes and Dick Skeen. Vines and Barnes later will team against Budge and Skeen in a doubles tilt.

Cornell Seen As Sure Fire Title Threat

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 3 (AP)—A new coach, new spirit and a squad composed of veterans and likely newcomers give Cornell basketball fans ample reason for optimism as the Big Red starts its season in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League.

The coach is Blair Gullion, who came from Tennessee to install a new system and instill confidence and drive in a squad that has most of the necessary physical qualifications. The spirit comes in part from Gullion's leadership, partly from a belief among students and "Townies" alike that this year's Big Red quintet may go places in the "Ivy" League.

Captain Prime Threat

Prime threat on the Ithaca quintet is big Walter Foertsch, captain, guard and one of the outstanding offensive players in the sector. This 6-foot, 4-inch operative was the league's individual high scorer as a sophomore two years ago when he tossed in 145 points to tie the league record.

Hurt last year, he scored 46 points in five games. This season he appears physically fit and ready to go.

Jim Bennett, a sophomore from Poland, Ohio, and Alan Vaughan, a junior, seem most likely to keep the captain company in the back court. The forwards include Harold Liebman, a senior, and George Polzer, a junior. Both are veterans from New York City, long the breeding place of crack courtmen.

Two sophomores, Wellington (Duke) Ramsey, 6ft. 4½ in. tall, and Howie Dunbar, an inch and a half shorter, are the most promising centers. Leonard Hanson, an experienced junior, is another possibility.

Reserve Strength

There is reserve strength aplenty. Prominent on the squad of 25 are Ed Leonard, a veteran who fits in almost anywhere; Walt Matuszcak, the football player who is big and tough; Bill Mogk; Ken Jelly, another promising sophomore; Pete Papoulas, a senior from last year's junior varsity, and other possibilities.

The squad has been practicing for almost two months to absorb Gullion's set play system. It has been hard work, for the new coach has been forced to dwell on fundamentals to break the squad of some of its habits.

However, he believes that the boys are learning rapidly and that the Red is moving ahead to seasons which will be satisfactory to alumni, students and players alike.

Budge's Backhand Drive One of Game's Greatest

Several years ago, at Forest Hills, an aspiring young tennis player was introduced to the National champion. The champion, trying to put the youngster at his ease, asked him how his game was progressing. To the lad's reply, "I can't do a thing with my backhand," the champion responded, "Who can?"

It is indisputably true that the lack of a good backhand has prevented many an otherwise promising player from reaching the heights. Among the elite of the game, mighty forehand wallops are the rule rather than the exception, but great backhands are rare.

One of the greatest, if not the greatest, backhand of all time will be on exhibition for New England tennis fans at the Boston Garden tomorrow night, when J. Donald Budge, sensation of the amateur tennis world for the past two years, crosses racquets with the professional champion, Elsworth Vines, in one of a series of matches for the world's pro championship. The Oakland flash, who holds all the major amateur championships, is a true tennis anomaly—a player who hits his backhand harder than his forehand.

A true disciple of the powerhouse attack, Budge believes in speed, and plenty of it. Working on the theory that what his opponent cannot see, he cannot hit, "Donald the Red" slugs the ball with all the power he can muster on every shot. Standing 6 feet 1½ inches in his tennis socks, and weighing 170 pounds, the ex-amateur king possesses a splendid physique, capable of standing up under the strain imposed upon it by the hard-hitting type of game he favors.

Speed is the keynote of his game—speed and power. His service is a thunderous one, and his overhead smash is the most deadly ever seen in tennis. His forehand, too, is a most potent weapon. But it is his backhand which distinguishes Budge, and sets him apart from all other players in his style of play.

Great backhands, while the exception rather than the rule, have not been unknown in the past. One has only to think back a few years to recall Bill Tilden nicking the side-lines with backhand drives loaded with spin, or the machine-like accuracy of Lacoste and Nusslein off the port side. But the delicately stroked backhands of the French and German aces were designed primarily to keep the ball in play, while Big Bill employed his backhand to open up his opponent's court for kills from his crushing forehand.

It has remained for Budge to convert this ordinarily defensive shot into a truly formidable attacking weapon. Critics are unanimous in declaring that the "Oakland Siege Gun" hits his backhand harder than any other player in the history of the game.

Sporting Around the Hub

Drain on Boston Sport Fan Purse Strings

No one seems to venture where the money is coming from and apparently promoters are not concerned for the reliable sport-minded public is being given plenty to loosen purse strings for. It seems that every time you look at the calendar there is a hockey game at the Arena or Garden, and tomorrow night's offering is divided with hockey at the Arena and the Budge-Vines tennis match at the Garden. Then, just for variety or more drain, the Ice Follies of 1939 are just around the corner—due Jan. 11 through 15.

The Ice Follies of 1939 must not be confused with the Sonja Henie show for the two attractions are the more illuminating by contrast. The Sonja Henie show featured the one and only Sonja whereas the Ice Follies of 1939 bill a collection of stars. The Sonja show drew a mixed patronage of movie and skating fans and the Ice Follies will cater largely to the skating public; although the Ice Follies are campaigning to win favor with the movie fan too, having made a recent picture starring Joan Crawford and Jimmy Stewart.

* * *

In the coming ice spectacle will be such known skaters as Bess Ehrhardt, Evelyn Chandler, Roy Shipstad, Oscar Johnson and Eddie Shipstad, Henie Brock, Idi Papez and Karl Zwack and numerous others. The coming show is definitely one of more and better skating, missing only the fame of Sonja herself.

* * *

Shifting the Olympics from the Boston Garden to the Boston Arena creates a problem of accommodation. Last night, 9,028 viewed the locals defeat Sherbrooke in a Quebec Provincial League game and there was still plenty of room in the Garden. If that many attend the game tomorrow night the old Arena will be overflowing regards capacity.

* * *

Boston baseball writers who make the spring training trip into Florida this year will be angling for the return jaunt with the Bees. The National Leaguers make the northward journey by way of Savannah, Charlotte and Washington, while the Red Sox tour no less than 12 whistle stops through Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia before reaching the Hub.

* * *

The advisability of those long exhibition tours coming North is questioned by a majority of the scribes. They point out that many of the diamonds used for these games can be injurious to high-salaried stars and for a few extra dollars a Jimmy Foxx or a Joe Cronin might be out for months after the regular season opens.

* * *

However, these barnstorming contests usually draw well and reduce the heavy training overhead. The Bees are willing to pass up the money, though, for better insurance of their players.

* * *

The Bee exhibition schedule calls for 22 games, including the annual series with the Red Sox. All contests are with major league outfits. On the northward trip, the locals travel with the Washington Senators, and spend two days in the Capital City before making the final train ride to Boston.

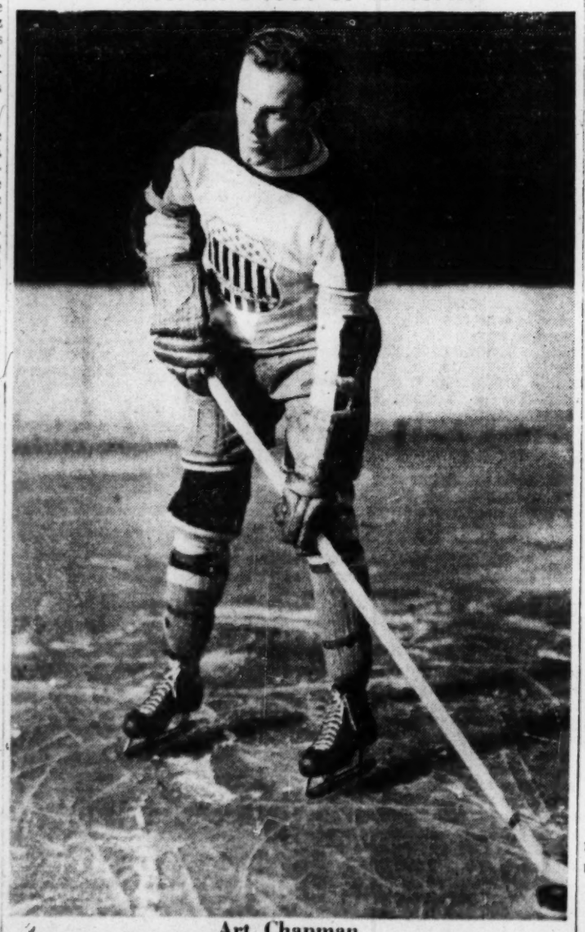
* * *

Wollaston held its annual winter tournament over the week end and yesterday drew to a close with 151 entries. Rex Sprinkle of Norfolk posted a four-over par 77 to win. Emery Stratton of Woodland finished second to Sprinkle with a 78.

* * *

New Hampshire and other ski resorts looked rather barren today following the exodus of hundreds of ski fans. The Boston & Maine used seven snow trains and several regular trains to help bring back the great out-of-doors enthusiasts who were delighted and surprised with the Sunday night snowfall.

Veteran Pivot of Amerks



Art Chapman

Former Bruin player who is now a valuable cog in the fortunes of the Red Dutton team which faces the Bruins at the Garden tonight.

Hawks Release Bill Stewart

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Jan. 3

The Black Hawks management today announced the release of Bill Stewart as manager of the Chicago National Hockey League Club.

Ed. Note: With the refereeing situation a bureau of complaints, perhaps Stewart could be inveigled to take up the whistle again.

Penn Basketball Prospects Force Still in Doubt

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3 (AP)—It's a tossup whether the University of Pennsylvania's basketball team will be good or bad in the Eastern Intercollegiate League this winter.

With Bob Dougherty, Roy Menzel and Ray Stanley, last year's stars, missing through graduation, Coach Lon Jourdet has been far from optimistic.

Penn's followers are hopeful, however, that the Quakers will pull a surprise as they did last season when, after a poor start, they finished with a rush to tie Harvard for second place, only a game behind the Championship Dartmouth quintet.

Capt. Payson Brickley, Tony Mischo and Harlan Gustafson, lettermen from a year ago, Norman Retchin and Gerry Seeders form the combination Jourdet has used most in practice. They probably will start the first game of the season against Maryland on Jan. 4.

Tom Nichol, a promising sophomore, may replace either Retchin or Seeders on Jan. 7 in the opening league game against Cornell. Nichol was forced to withdraw from practice for a time due to a minor operation. He is expected back for the Cornell fray.

Other promising candidates include Ross Hahn, Bernard Schreiber, Sheldon Retchin, twin brother of Norman, Bruce Pearce and Chuck Diven.

"Right now we look like the worst team in the league," Coach Jourdet said. But Penn's students have their fingers crossed—they haven't forgotten how the Red and Blue came from behind to beat Dartmouth, 40-38, in two extra periods in one of last year's thrillers.

The Quakers play 18 games—meeting Maryland, Gettysburg, Army, Navy, Penn State and Syracuse in non-league games.

Manager Awarded Sportsman Trophy

ROCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 3 (AP)—William Hayes, manager of the Barrington Orioles, semi-pro baseball team, Saturday night said he had been awarded the Individual Sportsmanship award presented the outstanding player or manager of teams which competed in the national semi-pro tournament at Wichita, Kan., last summer.

Notification, Hayes said, came from Raymond Dumont of Wichita, President of the National Congress of Semi-Pro Baseball Clubs.

The Orioles, runners-up in the New Hampshire State tournament, placed fifth in the national tournament and received a national sportsmanship award.

New Britain Downed

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 3 (AP)—A fast, versatile du Pont Manual Training High School team from Louisville, Ky., defeated the New Britain, Conn., prep eleven here Saturday 28 to 20 in a free-scoring game before 10,000 fans.

Week's Hockey Schedule

Tonight

Boston College vs. Brown at Providence.

Wednesday

Boston University vs. Dartmouth at Hanover.
Northeastern vs. Mass. State at Amherst.

Thursday

Boston Olympics vs. Toronto at Garden.

Friday

Northeastern vs. Colby at Arena.
Boston University vs. Brown at Arena.

Saturday

Harvard vs. Toronto at Arena.
Boston College vs. Colby at Arena.

Several Contests Scheduled On Courts and Ice This Week

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Following the short Christmas recess, the local colleges returned to their athletic endeavors this week to face opponents in at least one of three major winter sports—hockey, basketball, and swimming.

The most action will come from the sextets, which play a total of seven games, four at home and three away. The quintets meet in five engagements, two here and three away, while the lone swimming team to see action will be Harvard, which meets Greenwood Memorial at Cambridge on Saturday.

Of chief interest to the hockey world will be the local opening of the Three-I League at the Arena, Saturday, when Harvard meets Toronto in its first test of strength with the Canadians this year. League play really opens Thursday when McGill meets Princeton at Hobey Baker rink.

New England League

In a second game Saturday night, Boston College will play Colby at the Arena. The other two local gamess occur Friday evening at the St. Botolph street rink when Northeastern meets Colby and Boston University runs up against Brown. Both of Colby's games are New England Intercollegiate League affairs.

In other sections of this New England region, action on the ice will begin tonight when the Boston College Eagles travel to Providence to meet Brown. Wednesday Dartmouth plays host to the B. U. Terriers, and Massachusetts State does the same for the Northeastern Huskies at Amherst.

A glimpse of the Toronto hockey outfit may be obtained previous to the Harvard game when the Canadians stack up against the Boston Olympics Thursday. The O's also play three other games this week, the first a return engagement with Sherbrooke at the Arena tomorrow night, and the others with Lachine at the Garden Saturday night and Sunday afternoon.

On Basketball Courts

On the basketball courts, Northeastern will meet Connecticut State at the Huntington Avenue Branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A., and Harvard will slide over to Medford to meet unbeaten Tufts. That is, the Jumbos will be unbeaten if they can get by their game tomorrow night with Clark at Worcester. In other games Saturday, B. U. plays the much-traveled Dartmouth Indians at Hanover, and M. I. T. hops to Lewiston to face Bates.

* * *

The Three-I League starts in earnest Saturday, when all teams swing into action. Besides the Harvard-Toronto game, the following will be played: McGill at Yale, Montreal at Princeton, and Queen's at Dartmouth.

Hitchman Back

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 3 (AP)—Fred Hitchman, former Boston Bruins defense star, will be back as manager of the Springfield Indians in the game with Philadelphia, tonight, practically recovered from a leg ailment that has kept him out of International-American Hockey League since the second game of the season. Benny Grant, who was given a short vacation from duties, will return also as the Springfield goalie.

Provincial Hockey League Standing

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Valleyfield	11	9	1	74	63	27
Cornwall	12	6	0	76	54	26
Lachine	12	10	0	86	73	26
Sherbrooke	11	10	1	76	78	25
Shawinigan Falls	9	11	0	64	57	20
*Boston	4	13	0	42	63	12

* Boston receives three points for home victories. Games in Canada involving Boston count four points for winner.

Results Jan. 2

Boston 5, Sherbrooke 2.
Shawinigan Falls 5, Lachine 3.

Week's Basketball Schedule

Wednesday

Tufts vs. Clark at Worcester.

Saturday

Harvard vs. Tufts at Medford.
Northeastern vs. Conn. State at Boston Y. M. C. A.
Boston University vs. Dartmouth at Hanover.
M. I. T. vs. Bates at Lewiston.

Upsets Feature Youthful Season Of Winter Sports

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 3 (AP)—Upstate New York winter sports enthusiasts counted their early season champions today and decided that even the best can be beaten sometimes.

The first and biggest upset of the youthful season was the victory of a well-rounded McGill University ski team in the Lake Placid college ski tournament.

McGill, led by blond Bobby Johannsen, a former Lake Placid boy, unseated Dartmouth, a long time winner, with 488.8 points to 458.8 for last year's champions. Dartmouth finished second.

Johannsen also won the Ski Meister Trophy awarded annually to the best all-around skier in the meet. Fred Moore of McGill was runner-up and Edward Little, Dartmouth star, finished third.

Next on the upset list was the complete failure of Janet Milne, Saranac Lake's North American woman speed skating champion, to retain her Middle Atlantic title at Newburgh.

Miss Milne, who failed to win a single place in the women's events, saw her crown go to Helen Bahill, a former winner from Elmhurst, L. I.

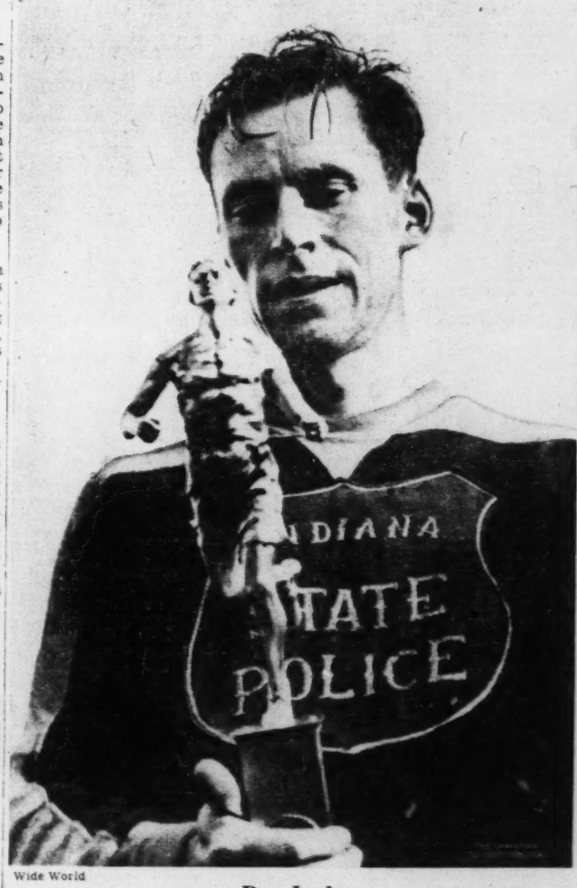
Winding up the college week festivities at Lake Placid, Exeter won the Northwood School's interscholastic hockey tourney and Princeton whipped Harvard at hockey, two games to one.

Eastern Ice Tourney

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—A record number of entries has been received for the Eastern States figure skating championships which begin Friday morning at Iceland Rink, according to Mrs. Bedell H. Harned, chairman of the competition.

Among the prominent skaters entered are Jane Vaughn of Philadelphia and Charlotte Walther, National junior champion, in the women's senior singles, Roberta Jenks of Providence, R. I., in the women's junior singles and Buddy Vaughn and Bill Grimditch of Philadelphia and George Miller of Baltimore in the men's singles.

Awarded Sullivan Trophy



Wide World

Don Lash

Indiana runner shown with trophy he received after winning the two-mile race in the Sugar Bowl track meet New Year's Day in 9m 23.3s. Lash also finished third in the mile race. The James E. Sullivan Trophy award was announced between the halves of the Carnegie Tech-Texas Christian football game.

Newton Dogsled Racer Wins Leg On Time Trophy

TAMWORTH, N. H., Jan. 3 (AP)—William L. Sherer of Newton, Mass., won major honors in the season's first sled dog races yesterday and gained a leg on the time to challenge trophy. Sherer drove his number one team home first in class A, while his number two team finished second in class B.

A collision between sleds of Marie Turner of Beverly Farms Mass., and Mrs. Lorana Taylor, of Fitzwilliam, forced Miss Turner from the class B contest. She rode across the finish line on Mrs. Taylor's sled and her team was awarded last place.

Three victories are necessary for possession of the challenge trophy, which has been won twice by Ross Stanard, of Lancaster, and once by Mosely Taylor, of Boston, and Marie Frothingham, of Beverly Farms.

Approximately 300 persons watched 24 teams, divided into four classes, race over a 13-mile course, which began and ended on Lake Chocorua.

Class A results: Sherer 1h. 17m. 7s; Frederick Lovejoy, Concord, mass., driven by Joe Booth, 1h. 17m. 9s.; Fred Dow, Tilton, 1h. 19m. 23s; Hollis Richardson, Tilton, 1h. 19m. 35s; Charles Lyman, Jr., Laconia, 1h. 21m. 14s; and Richard Moulton, driving Chinook team number one of Wonalancet, 1h. 21m. 24s.

Yale Takes Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Yale hockey team met the University of Pittsburgh last night for the first time in 22 years, and as far as the 4,000 home fans were concerned there might as well be another similar lapse, for the sons of Eli defeated the Panthers 11 to 0.

Pitt went into the game with a record of four successive triumphs, but they had bumped into no such opposition as that from New Haven.

Hole-in-One Veteran

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 3 (AP)—His 75 years have failed to diminish the golfing prowess of Levi T. Snow, one of the oldest members of the New Haven Country Club.

Snow sank a 145-yard hole-in-one at the club yesterday. Jack Williams, the club professional who reported the feat, said Snow scored another ace on the same course several weeks ago.

47 Days Sailing

SAN FRANCISCO—Yacht racing at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition will bring 47 days of sailing events on San Francisco Bay.

Navy Coach Wins

ANNAPOLIS (AP)—"Swede" Larsen, new Navy football coach, led the U. S. S. Pennsylvania team to two consecutive fleet championships in 1935 and 1936.

W. 64, L. 8

UNIVERSITY, Ala. (AP)—In eight years as football coach at Alabama, Frank Thomas has won 64 games, lost eight, tied four.

Clean-Cut Football Victories—New York Teams Making Determined Hockey Bid

Favored Teams Come Through In Various Bowl Grid Contests

By the Associated Press

Five football teams whose performances during the 1938 season earned them the privilege of playing in "Bowl" games proved their claims to greatness by scoring clean-cut victories Monday before banner crowds of New Year fans. Five others were, as the saying goes, defeated but not disgraced. In addition, "All-Star" squads played right up to that designation as the West conquered the East at San Francisco and the North defeated the South at Montgomery, Ala.

Southern California's Trojans, Pacific Coast champions, took the place at the head of the winners' parade when they defeated the Blue Devils of Duke, 7-3, before 91,000 fans in the Pasadena Rose Bowl classic, oldest of the New Year's games.

Briefly, the day's other results were:

Davey O'Brien and Connie Sparks led Texas Christian to a 15-7 triumph over Carnegie Tech in the Sugar Bowl at New Orleans before more than 50,000, the largest crowd ever assembled there.

Passes Upset East

"Bullet Bill" Patterson of Baylor threw the passes that enabled the West to upset the East, 14-0, as 60,000 fans gave the annual charity game its first capacity crowd in 14 years.

Tennessee overpowered and outroughed Oklahoma's Sooners, 17-0, as an overflow throng of 32,191 looked on in Miami's Orange Bowl.

St. Mary's smothered Texas Tech's passing attack for three periods and led, 20-0, then barely pulled out a 20-13 decision as the Red Raiders thrilled 40,000 fans, another record crowd, with their aerial tricks in the last quarter of the Cotton Bowl game at Dallas.

Utah proved all too strong for New Mexico and swamped the Lobos 26-0 before 13,500 in the Sun Bowl at El Paso.

One 83-yard drive, featuring Tony Ippolito of Purdue and Mike Kabealo of Ohio State, enabled the Northern All-Star team to defeat the Southern aggregation, 7-0, before 8,000 in the Blue-Gray game at Montgomery.

Rose Bowl Took Prize

The Rose Bowl game undoubtedly took the day's prize for thrills. Scoreless until the last quarter, Duke drove inside the 35-yard line for the first time and took the lead on a field goal by Tony Ruffa. Then the Trojans made an opening and sent in Doyle Nave, a fourth-string back who can pass. He completed four in a row, the last going 18 yards to "Antelope" Al Krueger for the winning touchdown.

The Orange Bowl game probably was the most strenuous as Tennessee and Oklahoma drew penalties for all kinds of roughness and each had one player ejected for slugging. The Vols had all the offense, however, with George Cafego and Babe Wood as the stars. At New Orleans, O'Brien left no doubt as to his ability as a passer, pitching for one score and setting up another, besides kicking a field goal. But Carnegie was good enough to lead at the half, the first time T. C. U. was behind all season.

In the Cotton Bowl, St. Mary's power was too much for previously undefeated Texas Tech and the Gaels intercepted too many passes while rolling up their long lead. On the other hand, Patterson's passing ability made up the difference between the western and eastern teams as the West held the edge throughout. He dropped two passes into the arms of Jim Coughlan of Santa Clara for the two touchdowns.

Semi-Pro Baseball Congress Program Changed for 1939

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—Important changes in the 1939 program of the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress were announced today. The Congress, organized three years ago and headed by Ray Dumont of Wichita, Kan., already claims the largest membership of any body sponsoring a single sport in the United States. Among the latest moves, however, is to increase the number of semi-pro clubs in the district, state, regional and national tournaments.

Other changes are stricter revisions in the national player contract system, in which any club signing a player already under contract will be outlawed from semi-pro baseball, and any team playing an outlaw club will be disbarred indefinitely, and improvement of officiating on the sandlots through the organization of a National Umpires' Association. Added features of the tournament program include:

1. Establishment of an American semi-pro series at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, Sept. 6-12, in which the U. S. semi-pro champions will compete in a seven-game series with Puerto Rican champions.

2. Development of the Canadian program, in which the Dominion championship will be settled, at Saint John, N. B., starting Aug. 15.

3. A change to a best-two-of-three games series when the finalists meet in district tourneys to decide which team will enter a state tournament.

The commissioners to supervise the 800-odd tournaments throughout the United States will be approved at the annual meeting of commissioners at Chicago, Jan. 30.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

NEW ORLEANS—Glenn Cunningham wins mile race at Sugar Bowl track meet, defeating Blaine Rideout and Don Lash in 4:10.7, fastest time ever made in South; Lash takes two miles in 9:23.3; Tommy Deckard betters American record with 9:55.2 performance in two-mile steeplechase.

NEW ORLEANS — Bryan Grant defeats Gene Mako, 6—0, 6—1, 6—2, in final of Sugar Bowl tennis tourney; Mako and Jack Tidball take doubles, beating Grant and Wayne Sabin, 6—8, 7—5, 6—4.

PASADENA, Calif.—Art Bell, Pasadena, takes Southern California open golf tourney with 72-hole score of 283, four strokes ahead of Harry Cooper.

HOUSTON, Tex.—Jug McSpaden makes 54-hole score of 212 to take $700 first prize in Houston open golf by one stroke from Dick Metz.

ATHENS, Ga. — University of Georgia names Wallace Butts, former assistant, as head football coach, replacing Joel Hunt.

NEWBURGH, N. Y. — Eddie Schroeder, Chicago, retains men's Middle Atlantic speed skating title, winning half-mile, mile and three-mile events; Helen Bahil, Elmhurst, L. I., scores clean sweep of three women's races.

SUN VALLEY, Idaho—Steve Bradley, Dartmouth, wins intercollegiate ski meet championship although placing second to Peter Garrett, Yale, in downhill event and to Dave Quinney, Utah, in jumping.

WISCONSIN RAPIDS, Wis. — Sverre Fredheim, St. Paul, jumps 130 and 129 feet for 142.7 points to win tri-Norse Club ski jump.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—McGill wins team title at college week ski tournament with 488.8 points to Dartmouth's 458.8 as Bob Johannsen, McGill, takes ski jump to clinch individual all-around honors.

Szabo of Hungary Takes Chess Lead

HASTINGS, England, Jan. 3 (AP)—L. Szabo of Hungary took the lead yesterday in the fifth round of the international chess masters tournament at the Hastings and St. Leonards Clubs with a victory over E. G. Sergeant of England.

S. Landau of the Netherlands, who on Saturday was tied for first with Szabo, was left in second place when the game between him and E. Klein of Germany was adjourned.

Three of the five games scheduled yesterday were decided in the first sitting and two were adjourned. Fifth round results:

T. H. Tylor of England adjourned with Dr. Max Euwe of the Netherlands in 36 moves.

Landau adjourned with Klein after 38 moves.

P. S. Milner-Barry of England defeated Sir G. A. Thomas of England in 30 moves.

V. Pirc of Yugoslavia defeated H. Golombek of England after 21 moves.

Szabo defeated Sergeant in 32 moves.

The leading scores: Szabo, 4-1; Landau, 3-1; Pirc, 3-2; Euwe, 2½-1½; Milner-Barry, 2½-2½; and Klein, 1½-1½.

Bobsled Race Off

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 3 (AP)—A blinding snowstorm swirled around the Mt. Van Hoevenberg bobsled run yesterday and forced postponement of the Adirondack A. A. U. championship race for four-man teams.

Where to Dine
NEW YORK, N. Y.
IT'S DIFFERENT
BLACKSTONE CAFETERIA
52 Stone St., Just East of Broad St.
Service 11-2
CLOSED SATURDAYS

Football Results

Rose Bowl
At Pasadena, Calif.
So. California 7, Duke 3.

Sugar Bowl
At New Orleans
Tex. Christian 15, Carnegie Tech 7.

Orange Bowl
At Miami, Fla.
Tennessee 17, Oklahoma 0.

Cotton Bowl
At Dallas, Texas
St. Mary's 20, Texas Tech 13.

Sun Bowl
At El Paso, Texas
Utah 26, New Mexico 0.

At San Francisco
West 14, East 0.

At Montgomery, Ala.
Blue (North) 7, Gray (South) 0.

At Honolulu,
U. C. L. A. 32, Hawaii 7.

Maroon Five Over Eli

CHICAGO, Jan. 3 (AP)—After a slow first half, the University of Chicago launched a scoring spree last night to defeat Yale's touring basketball team, 41 to 32. Ahead 19 to 14 at halftime, the Maroons hit 11 successive points and then withstood Yale's counter attack. Joe Stampf led Chicago's scoring with 12 points.

From Coach to College President

Wide World

CHICAGO—To Dr. H. E. (Curly) Byrd, President of the University of Maryland, only member of the association ever to rise to such a position, the National Football Coaches Association at its meeting here presents a bronze football replica bearing an honorary life membership in their organization. Left to right: Dr. Byrd, Harry Stuhldreher, University of Wisconsin coach, and Lou Little, Columbia University coach.

Okeson Asserts Football Rules Remain Popular

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Jan. 3 (AP)—Chairman Walter R. Okeson of the National Football Rules Committee expressed the conviction here yesterday everybody connected with the game, from playing field to press box, "is very well satisfied" with it as it stands.

Okeson, of Lehigh University, came out of yesterday's session of his committee intimating few changes would be made in the code governing intercollegiate football and none of major proportions.

"This last season found people—players, coaches, spectators, newspapermen—more pleased with the game of football as it now is played than at any other time in years," the genial, gray-haired head of college football's "supreme court" declared.

Okeson smilingly said "there isn't any" when asked regarding agitation over the point after touchdown which every season decides many important football battles.

"There isn't anywhere near as much talk about it as there was the preceding two or three seasons," he said. "I haven't had three letters about it this season.

"Few arguments against retention of the extra point are sound. Some contend it's a one-man play when a team makes the try for the point with a kick. It's no more a one-man play than the goal from the field—not as much, because the distance from the goal posts isn't as great.

"Yet most of those who want the extra point abolished are in favor of more field goals. If you eliminate the extra point for that one reason, you might as well tear down the goal posts to begin with."

Other observers voiced the opinion the committee would take no action on such questions as moving the goal posts back on the goal line and permitting forward passes anywhere from behind the line of scrimmage.

Norwalk Team Wins At Jacksonville

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 3 (AP)—Norwalk, Conn., High defeated Jacksonville's Senior Scholastic All-Stars here yesterday, 14-7, in the sixth annual New Year's Day charity football game.

Behind 7-0 at the half, Norwalk scored twice in the third period on the running and passing of Harry Connolly.

The All-Stars made a great bid for a possible tying touchdown in the closing minutes of the game, but time expired with them a yard from Norwalk's goal.

A pass from Ted Boutwell to Phillip Craig netted 17 yards and the Jalksonville team's only score in the second quarter. Craig hit the line for the extra point.

Connolly converted from placement after both Norwalk touchdowns. A crowd of 6,000 saw the game, played under a warm sun. Norwalk led in first downs, eight to seven.

England Scores 553

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 3 (CP Cable)—England brought its heavy artillery into action when play was resumed in the second cricket test match against South Africa yesterday and when stumps were drawn had compiled 553 runs for eight wickets. The score was a record for Anglo-South African tests, beating England's 534 for six at London in 1935.

Wally Hammond, Leslie Ames and Basil Valentine scored centuries as the tourists flogged the Springbok bowling after obtaining 131 for two wickets in two hours play Saturday.

Two other records were broken. Eleven thousand spectators passed through the turnstiles—a high mark for Cape Town—and the fourth-wicket partnership between Hammond and Ames yielded 197 runs. The previous fourth-wicket record stand for England against South Africa was made in 1935 when Hammond and Maurice Leyland put on 151.

And Talking of . . . Badminton

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

International Development

LONDON—Victory of Tadge Madson, Denmark, in the Welsh national badminton championships the other day emphasizes that we have now definitely arrived at the international era in this highly popular indoor sport. A fact that had been appreciated only in a vague sort of way until England's longstanding supremacy was seriously challenged in the All-England championships at the Agricultural Hall, Westminster, last season.

The Danish contingent that came along to what you might call the "Wimbledon" of the shuttlecock smiters showed that the best of the overseas cracks are, to all intents and purposes, on level terms with the top class here. Ten Danes entered for the men's singles, three had the satisfaction of reaching the last eight, and the form shown by Madson and J. Bie was such that no witness of the proceedings then could be very surprised if he were to see one of them become the first foreigner to win the English singles title when the big meeting comes along this season, March 6-11. In fact, a good many shrewd critics hold the view that Bie might have done just such a thing last year, if he had not been rather overawed by the importance of the occasion. Certainly the 17-year-old junior champion of Denmark played far more impressively in the earlier stages than he did against that subtle strategist, R. C. F. Nichols, in the finals.

Over 1,300 Clubs

Anyway, the intensive onslaught of the young Danes—Madson, their national champion, is only nineteen—had the salutary effect of shaking up British badminton. And the sequel is that greater attention is being paid here this season to the development of rising players of both sexes. Conditions are decidedly favorable to the pursuance of such a policy, for never before has the game been so popular in England as it is today. More than 1,300 clubs are now affiliated to the governing body here, and the number of clubs operating on a less formal basis defies computation.

A rather similar tale of numerical progress is told in several other countries, and I suppose it is only a matter of time before the international growth of the sport leads to some sort of comprehensive team tournament on the lines of the Davis Cup in lawn tennis. They tell me that upwards of a dozen nations are already in membership with the International Badminton Federation. What a fantastic dream that would have seemed to the people who invented the game in 1870 during a house-party at Badminton, the Gloucestershire country seat of the Duke of Beaufort. Using the children's toys, their battledores and shuttlecocks, to while away a wet afternoon.

Accommodations

Now, conversation in badminton circles here turns upon the possibility of housing the All-England championships in a building designed specially for the game and capable of accommodating a large crowd on finals day. Maybe the financial difficulties involved could be solved by issuing debentures, as was done to raise the money for the present lawn tennis courts and stands at Wimbledon. The lawn tennis people's experience has been that international play means much fine gold for use in the furtherance of the game that earns it. But you must have plenty of room available for the customers if you want the money for developing international play.

Drawn by John A. May

Glasgow Rangers Win, 2-1 Before 120,000 Spectators

GLASGOW, Jan. 3 (AP)—Glasgow Rangers and Celtic made league football history yesterday. Playing in their annual New Year's Day battle, they attracted 120,000 persons—a record in the United Kingdom. The Rangers won, 2 to 1.

The previous high attendance was at their Jan. 1, 1937, contest at Ibrox Park when 94,811 persons saw the match. Before yesterday's game activities a clamoring mob of 30,000, unable to gain admission, tried to rush the gates. Mounted policemen held them back. Hundreds of "fortunate" seat-holders demanded their money returned because, they claimed, they could not see the game.

Victorious 3-1 last year on the same date, the Rangers' triumph yesterday stretched their lead over the Celts and Hearts to eight points. Hearts, engaged in an Edinburgh race with Hibernians, bowed 1-0 to the surprising Hibs.

A five-team fourth-position tie was smashed when Aberdeen, Queen of South and Kilmarnock won their matches, while Motherwell and Partick Thistle were humbled.

Don Lash to Get Sullivan Award

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 3 (AP) — L. di Benedetto, Vice President of the National A. A. U., announced between halves of the Carnegie Tech-Texas Christian University football game here yesterday that Don Lash had won the James E. Sullivan award given the outstanding amateur athlete of 1938.

Lash, a graduate of the University of Indiana and now an Indiana State policeman, has been one of the nation's outstanding distance runners. The time and place for presenting the trophy will be announced later.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Davis Elkins 37, St. Joseph's 36.
North Carolina 57, Atlantic Christian 19.
Colorado 29, Penn State 26.
Notre Dame 48, Cornell 18.
Chicago 41, Yale 32.
Toledo 44, Michigan 36.
Wisconsin 34, Detroit 27.
Marquette 43, Butler 36.
Loyola (Chicago) 46, Michigan State 44 (overtime).
Southern California 47, Northwestern 32.
Santa Clara 57, Depaul 51.
Kansas 39, Carleton 33.
Missouri 51, Denver 48.
Wyoming 47, Creighton 36.
Oklahoma 49, Southern Methodist 31.

Bruins Being Hard Pressed To Hold Lead

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	14	5	1	58	35	29
Rangers	13	5	1	50	35	27
Americans	11	6	3	54	51	25
Chicago	8	10	3	50	54	19
Toronto	7	10	3	39	44	17
Detroit	6	14	2	43	60	14
Canadiens	5	14	1	42	67	11

Results Dec. 31
Rangers 2, Boston 1, Overtime.
Americans 3, Toronto 2.

Results Jan. 1.
Boston 4, Detroit 1.
Americans 5, Toronto 1.
Montreal 4, Chicago 3, Overtime.

Result Jan. 2
Rangers 7, Detroit 0.

New York's Rangers and Americans are in the midst of a determined bid to overhaul the lofty Boston Bruins in the National Hockey League race. Rangers went a long way toward that goal during the holiday period by whipping Bruins, 2-1, in overtime Saturday night and picking up two more points against Detroit last night, 3-0. Amerks, in the meantime, took a doubleheader from Toronto Saturday night in Toronto, 3-2, and Sunday night in New York, 5-1.

Bruins Beat Thompson

The Bruins staved off the New York rally somewhat on Sunday night by beating their old goalie, Tiny Thompson, now sporting a Detroit uniform, 4-1. The other result over the long week end saw Canadiens edge out the Stanley Cup Champions, Chicago Black Hawks, 4 to 3, in overtime at Chicago. This game saw the return of Wilf Cude to the nets for Canadiens.

By defeating Detroit in Boston Sunday night, the Art Ross aggregation ended (for them) a protracted losing streak which had reached the total of two games. They invaded New York City last Thursday afternoon and were beaten by those surprising Amerks, 4 to 2, and then hung around the big metropolis to take another beating on Saturday night by the Patrickmen.

Amerks Win Last Four

Both Rangers and Americans are corralling victories in an alarming manner, Rangers having won their last two and Amerks have won their last four straight, taking Chicago 5-1, Boston 4-2, Toronto 3-2 and 5-1 for eight points and the right to enter prominently in the National Hockey League picture. Amerks are only four points out of a first-place tie and two points away from Rangers in second place.

Toronto and Chicago fell back in the league race when they failed to pick up a point over the week end. The Leafs faded badly in losing both games to the Americans and the Hawks now trail Americans by six points as a result of their overtime loss to Canadiens. The victory of Canadiens, their fifth for the season, still left them three points out of the last playoff position. Tiny Thompson continues to give Detroit a brand of high-class goaltending, but the Wings fail to support him and he dropped two more games Sunday and last night. W. M.

Fishbach Wins Second Straight Junior Net Play

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—Joey Fishbach, St. John's University tennis captain, will not be able to equal Marco Hecht's record of winning three straight National junior indoor tennis titles, but right now he is easily the best junior player in the East.

Fishbach won the title for the second year when he trimmed Billy Gillespie, Duke University freshman from Atlanta, 9—7, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3. But he is 18 and another year will put him beyond the junior age limit.

Fishbach also hooked up with Dave Johnsen of Washington to capture the doubles title, won last year by Bobby Low and Marvin Kantrowitz of New York. In the final they whipped Billy McGehee of New Orleans and Melvin Schwartzman of New York, 4—6, 7—5, 6—3.

Two Chicagoans dominated the boys' tournament, for players up to 15 years old. After they had won the doubles together Friday, James Evert and Gardner Larned hooked up in yesterday's singles final. Evert won 7—5, 8—6.

Minnesota Leads As Iowa Sports Rivals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—Minnesota is the University of Iowa's most frequent sports rival in winter and spring events, but Hawkeye fans will see more of Wisconsin's athletes than any other Big Ten opponents.

The January-to-June schedule shows that as usual Hawkeyes will meet Minnesotans more often than any other foes. There are a dozen contests, but only three of them will occur at Iowa City.

Wisconsin, sharing second place among Iowa foes with Northwestern, is scheduled for nine events and seven of them will be at home. Six Northwestern teams will come to Iowa City.

Eight contests are booked with Illinois and Chicago, five with Purdue, three with Indiana, two with Michigan, and one with Ohio State. The total is 57 dual events, 30 of which will be in Iowa City.

Those familiar Badgers will appear at Iowa City in baseball, two games; indoor track, tennis, wrestling, golf, and swimming.

Many Outboard Races

SAN FRANCISCO—Thirteen outboard races are slated, in addition to title competitions, at the 1939 California World's Fair on Treasure Island.

College Hockey

Yale 11, Pittsburgh 0.
McGill 2, University of Toronto 1.
Harvard 4, Princeton 1.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

United States Sports in 1939

Now that the sporting events of 1938 are a matter of history, followers of that field of endeavor are looking forward to 1939. Bigger, busier, and better seem to be the three best words to apply to the coming campaign. That the candidates for the various honors will have their work cut out for them goes without saying.

Some Will Repeat

Some of those who have made names for themselves during the past 12 months will again be sharing the headlines, while some will be giving way to others. With each succeeding year it is becoming harder and harder for individuals as well as teams to retain their honors. Records are falling all around, and there seems to be no limit.

All Sports Expanding

Every known sport gives indications of extending its field of activity. This is especially true of many of those which have been what the colleges are wont to call "minor" sports. Skiing, skating, badminton, polo, all forms of squash, rowing, hockey, basketball, etc., are drawing more and more persons into their ranks without detracting in any way from the so-called "major" sports. And we predict that 1939 will find America more sport-minded than ever before.

Great Opportunities Open

The new year will offer great opportunities to those who seek fame in every game. Amateur tennis, especially, is more open to newcomers with Don Budge now in the professional ranks. The past has seen other great players pass from the scene and new ones arise to equal or surpass their predecessors. Just now there does not seem to be anyone in view who can scale the heights he conquered; but somewhere among the younger players there is another champion in the making.

Who Will Displace Them?

Who are the golfers who are going to displace Ralph Guldahl in the open; Sam Snead as the greatest money-winner; Patty Berg as the woman champion, and Willie Turnesa as the amateur titleholder? Who are the swimmers to challenge Mrs. Katherine Rawls Thompson and Ralph Flannagan? Great performers that they were in 1938, they will find it even harder to retain their laurels in 1939.

Who Will Beat the Yankees?

And what of those great teams which performed so brilliantly in 1938? The New York Yankees, the Harvard and Navy crews, the unbeaten and untied college football teams and others? Picking their successors, if they are not to succeed themselves, right now is out of the question. Yet more than one of them will probably have a different story to tell before the year goes into history. We believe the hardest job facing any sports team this year confronts the American or National League team which aspires to keep the Yankees from their fourth-straight World Series title.

The International Field

While there will not be any Olympic Games this year and some of the other big international events will be missing, American athletes will be competing against those of foreign nations in many sports. They found the competition in all lines much keener last year than in the past, and they are going to be pressed even harder this year. One of those international trophies which may well leave our shores this year is the Davis Cup. That famous polo trophy—the Westchester Cup—may also go to Great Britain for the first time in many years.

Winning Is Not All

But the fate of championship titles is not the biggest part of the game. How you play it counts much more. Sportsmanship should ever be the paramount thing, and it is pleasing to note that last year found it prevailing all down the line. Many a lasting and valuable local, national, and international friendship has been formed through sports competition, and it is sincerely to be hoped that these angles of the game will predominate in 1939.

* * *

Sport Shavings Here and There

Before each wrestling meet at Syracuse the rules and tactics of intercollegiate grappling are demonstrated to the spectators. . . . Jack Medica, the swimming star, is a student at Columbia University. . . . Paul Derringer of the Reds has walked only 446 hitters in 2,043 innings. . . . Members of the Oklahoma varsity football team were given gold footballs. . . . It isn't often a basketball player is voted the outstanding athlete in a big conference as was the case with Jewell Young of Purdue.

Cowboy Football Schedule for 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STILLWATER, Okla.—A 10-game schedule, including the best lineup of games for the home field in many years, has been announced for the 1939 football season at Oklahoma A. and M. by Henry P. Iba, Director of Athletics.

Opponents to be met on Lewis Field here will be a state college team to open the season, Baylor University, New Mexico Aggies, and Creighton University.

Teams to be played away are, in order: an unannounced Southwest Conference opponent at Oklahoma City; Tulsa University at Tulsa; Washburn College at Topeka, Kan.; Oklahoma University at Norman; Washington University at St. Louis, Mo.; and Wichita University at Wichita, Kan.

The Aggies will be meeting the same Missouri Valley Conference rivals they played last season in Tulsa, Washburn, Washington and Creighton. Oklahoma, Baylor and Wichita are also old rivals. New foes will be New Mexico, which replaces the Oklahoma City University game, and possibly the first two opponents.

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Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Decorative
Arts

Being Your Own Decorator

That most women are potentially capable of planning the furnishings of their own homes, without spending considerable time in learning theories underlying the matter, is assumed by Helen Koues, in her book, How to Be Your Own Decorator; Tudor Publishing Company, New York; $1.25.

The few fundamentals that are outlined in the first chapter are made practical by running connection with pictures and plans. From then on, the several phases of successful home furnishing are explained simply in text that is tied in with pictures and plans of either single rooms or whole floors.

Furniture arrangement; walls and textiles; the use of color; lighting; porches, terraces and sun rooms; making draperies; remodeling—these are topics of several chapters, each of them ending with a brief summary of "points."

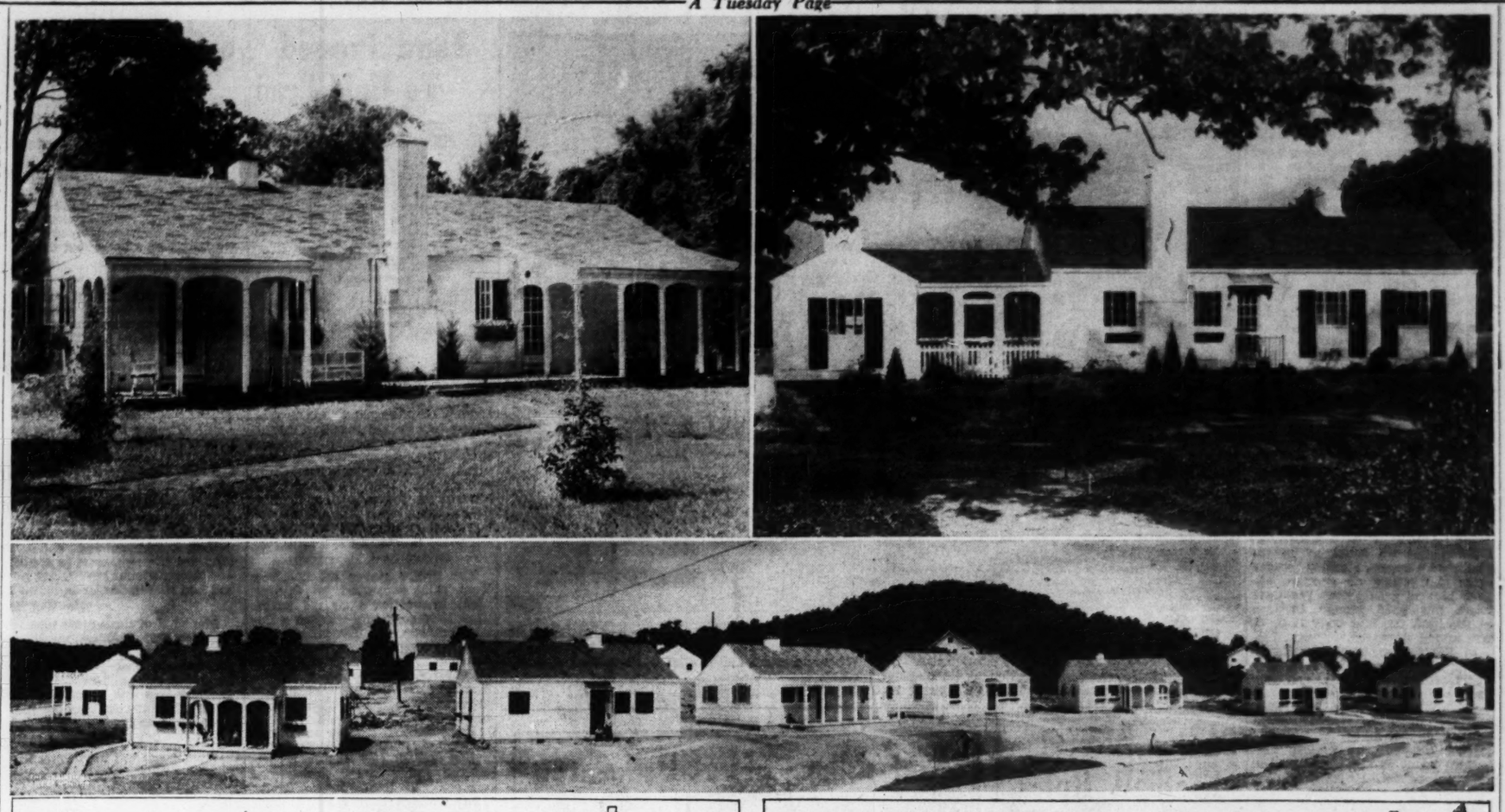
Very wisely, good color printing has been used for the chapter on color, with numerous interiors shown to clarify the essential considerations of color choices and combinations for desired effects. Written by the director of Good Housekeeping Studio and having over 150 illustrations, this is a thoroughly practical book that is suited for popular application, through its choice of examples and the simplicity and clearness of its explanations. C. G. B.

Candle Making In Photographs

Steadily growing seems the respect that people of today show toward the handicrafts of the past, that flourished so lustily before machines made the things so much quicker—and often well enough. A sort of glamor is attached to the old ways and days, in the thought of many, and leads to the desire to revive as well as recall them.

An intimate and appealing instance of this is seen in The Candle Book, by L. M. A. Roy, published by the Stephen Daye Press, Brattleboro, at $2.00. By means of nearly fifty photographs all the stages of candle-making are pictured, and numerous related scenes and actions brought as near reality as admirable camera work can do so.

One may feel that deep affection is back of all this, for the white capped and wrinkled lady who appears in nearly all the pictures is the author's mother. She wholly satisfies one's fancy of the candle-maker of the 1800's; also of winder of spills for candle lighters, and the cornucopia to hold them as it hung beside the wide, open fireplace. If one has seen his grandmother at this very task, seeing these pictures so perfectly recalling the activities is pleasant indeed. C. G. B.



Directly across the Ohio River from Louisville, Kentucky, is New Albany in Indiana, location of the building project of 40 houses pictured in part above. Half these houses are built wholly on the spot, in the usual contractor's manner. . . . Twenty others, some of which are included in the panoramic view, are prefabricated in sections and may be assembled in a week or so. . . . These factory-made houses are offered in nine sizes, from 24 feet by 24, to 24 by 56 and have from four rooms to seven. Prices are based on the simplest form of each size, such as is seen just at the left of the center, in the group. These run from $2,750 to $6,250, for middle western states. . . . Porches and other architectural details seen on other houses in the picture are supplied by the same manufacturers at additional prices. . . . The two houses at top are special jobs that show how attractively this method may be developed. Left, built in Louisville; right Atlanta, Ga. Below are four of the plans, with prices as of Dec. 9, for mid-western area only.

Prefabricated Houses That Are More Attractive and Cost Less

By Ralph Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New Albany, Ind.

On the outskirts of this little community are 40 bright and trim new homes. They differ in size and design, but appear on casual examination to be quite alike in basic construction. However, closer study shows that 20 of them are conventional type buildings, erected on the spot with conventional materials, while the other 20 are prefabricated, assembled of sections made in a factory and put together on the site according to plan.

Out of the experiment comes the conviction of the maker of the prefabricated units, and of many other observers in the building field, that the factory-made house has definitely established its place in the nation's economic system. In fact, that the business of prefabricating buildings of this type is likely to push itself right up among the leaders.

In a recent issue, Architectural Forum said of this experiment: "The prefabricated units appear to have bettered their competitors in cost and public acceptance."

It's at least noteworthy that within a week or so after the houses had been completed, half of the prefabricated units had been leased, while all the conventional houses stood vacant. By Dec. 9, 16 of prefabricated type were rented; and two of the others, at reduced rates.

To study the development of this new industry, in which about 65 firms are engaged, it is convenient to use as an example the firm which does about 40 per cent of the business. This is the Gunnison Housing Corporation, of New Albany, Indiana.

A spectacular feature about these prefabricated dwellings, and one which attracts the most public attention, is that they can be erected in a week or so. Actually more important, builders say, is the economy throughout the whole process, and the improvements in convenience and comfort which are provided. Mr. Gunnison figures that in the smaller models his average to cost 15 to 20 per cent less than conventional types, and from 20 to 35 per cent less in the larger models. The saving is said to come from a combination of things as follows:

1. Administrative costs are lower because of the short period between the time of planning and completion. The whole process can be completed in two weeks whereas from four to six months is required with a conventional house.
2. The labor saving is great, both in the factory and in the field. This is due to the shorter period involved in preparation and erection of each unit and to the mass production methods used. This makes it possible to work in the factory and on the site the year-around.
3. The 6 to 10 per cent paid in architect fees is of course saved.
4. A saving in interest on the investment involved, because of the time saving.

These are direct savings to the buyer. We are told that the manufacturer is able to cut his prices because of his ability to buy in large quantities, whereas the local contractor must buy usually just for one job at a time.

Another item in construction which allows a saving in most cases, is the elimination of the basement. And here comes in on this new type of construction of engineering developments the influences which have preceded or accompanied it. The high insulating qualities of the material used make it unnecessary to have a basement for the purpose of warming floors. Modern heating systems need not be placed under a house in order to distribute the warm air through it. They are placed in ground floor utility rooms, the heat blown or sucked into the system. Nor is there need today for the storage space that used to be required when folks "put up" all sorts of things to eat for the winter and bought in large quantities.

The most common criticism of these prefabricated houses is that they are not strong, not substantial. "Paper box houses," a Chicago city councilman called them, when the Chicago building code was recently under consideration.

However, Mr. Gunnison insists that his houses are actually stronger than those of conventional material. The development of the basic feature goes back to the World War, when Germany was forced to find a substitute for metal for building airplane fuselages and wings. Then it was found that ply-hardwood, bonded by a synthetic phenolic resin, did the trick. Adopted here, this process of bonding makes it possible to use light wood with strength and insulating quality even greater than ordinary wood or metal for building purposes. It is impervious to moisture, an important factor in frame houses.

The architectural exterior features are available in a wide variety, and are of Appalachian poplar. The unit can look like a tidy little box, or like a palatial southern mansion, depending on the amount of this work, the general plan and size.

Especially interesting is the treatment of the interiors. No more paint, plaster or wallpaper. The surfaces are all hardwood panels of American walnut, white mahogany, and figured gum. Ceilings are of bird's-eye maple. Waxed and polished at the factory, these interiors require but little upkeep, and can be scrubbed with boiling water without damage. Every two years or so, they can be simonized, as is an automobile body.

In a recent study on the "growth curve of industries," Roger W. Babson put the prefabricated house in the development stage, just on the verge of rapid growth, bound for a period of stability. Much of the opposition which it is facing is admittedly imbedded in tradition and prejudice. It is believed by many impartial observers also that there is opportunity for further development before the most serviceable structure can be put up on this factory basis. Economy is a big attraction, but it is to be expected that such a new enterprise would not reach its zenith of effectiveness at such an early stage as this.

At present there are five large communities of these prefabricated houses under construction or completed: Hammond, Ind., 80 units; New Albany, Ind., 20; Anchorage, Ky., 10; Thornwood, N. Y., 15; and Ashville, N. C., 10. Another at Detroit will be under way soon, and will have 15 houses.

To Be Resumed Next Week

The series of articles headed Homes Planned for Modern Living is interrupted this week for publication of an article on prefabricated houses. The series is to be resumed next Tuesday.

The Chicago Architects, Holabird and Root, Are Originators Of a Series of Furniture Designs, That Include This Simple and Comfortable Chair

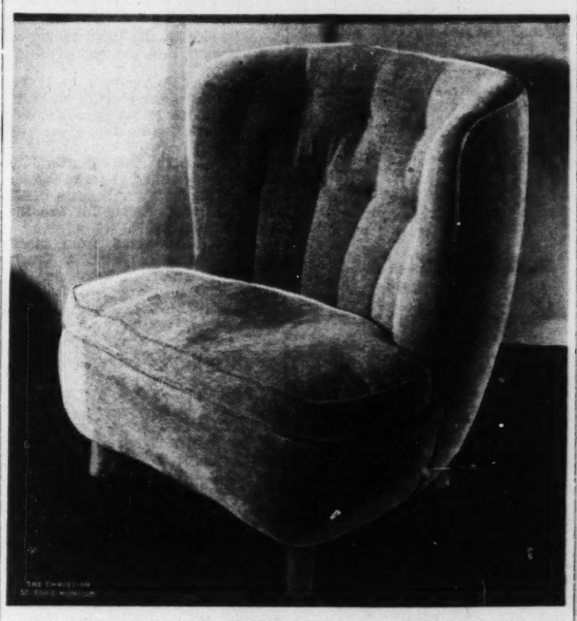
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Much has been said recently about designing the furniture to go with the house. No doubt this has encouraged contemporary architects to try their hands at drawing up plans for chairs, sofas, and tables. Modern furniture especially has been called for, to go into modern houses.

At one of the recent furniture markets here, some of the outstanding new pieces of furniture were in the little group designed by the well-known architects, Holabird and Root, who have been responsible for important sky-scrapers in Chicago's downtown business section.

"Fifth decade" is the name they have given to their designs. As modern furniture came out about 40 years ago, it has seen four decades pass over its head, with much criticism for its fanciful lines and in some instances, lack of comfort. The present new pieces, just shown for the first time, are adjudged to be a development of the present century and a prospect into the fifth decade of contemporary design.



The chair shown in the photograph is intended to be used in the same room with either modern or 18th century pieces. With no bizarre or obsolete ornamentation, it emphasizes, on the contrary, very simple lines and well proportioned masses. It is wider than the average upholstered chair, has no arms, a seat which pitches slightly and a back of the tub or barrel type. It is covered with green chenille.

Color Schemes In Off-Black

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Off-white, which enjoyed such a conspicuous vogue in the decoration of smart Mayfair interiors a few seasons back, is today almost completely out of fashion.

One amusing result of the reaction from off-white is a vogue for what one may describe, though not with strict accuracy, as "off-black"—in other words, for shades of blue, green, brown and gray so dark that at first they appear to be black.

The writer has recently seen several interesting examples of the new fashion. The library in a house in Kensington had the desk, bookshelves and other structural woodwork in a sprayed synthetic paint of a very dark brown color. The scheme was completed with the walls in light biscuit water paint, an off-white ceiling, fawn carpet, and hangings in tones of brown and beige.

In another home, a china-display alcove in a modern drawing room consisted of three shaped recesses, with the almost-black backgrounds painted a very dark gray. This formed an excellent contrast with the brightly colored figurines grouped in the recesses, the remainder of the fitment being light dove gray and off-white.

Occasionally off-black is used with greater daring. I was shown a bathroom the other day where one's first impression was that the walls were black. They were really in an extremely dark blue-violet paint.

Current Exhibitions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A room in which white glass plays a major role, collaborating with ivory-toned enamel and blond wood to create attractive pieces is being exhibited at B. Altman and Company's. The bed has glass slabs for headboard and footboard. At its side stands a table whose structure—consisting of a drawer with a polished top and, at the base, a shelf—is supported by a glass panel at each end.

The dressing table is similarly designed. An attractive bench is formed of an upholstered seat laid between two high arms of gracefully curved glass. The curve is repeated in the back of two upholstered side chairs. Very attractive is a glass cabinet or chiffonier, with top and faintly discernible interior drawers, of blond wood, whose supporting end-panels and sliding doors are of glass—the doors being semi-opaque. The glass is by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.; the fabricating of the suite and occasional pieces by the Logan Porter Mirror Co.

The New York School of Fine and Applied Art will hold from December 29 through January 9, at the Julian Levy Gallery, 15 East 57th Street, an exhibition of work recently completed in New York, Paris, and Italy, including interior designs, paintings, and costume and advertising illustrations.

Chinese bronzes, jades and ceramics from the Mrs. E. R. Randon collection, exhibited for some time at the Brooklyn Museum, will remain through January 8.

From January 3 through January 17 Miss Ethel B. Hood, of Baltimore, will show at the Decorators' Club, 745 Fifth Avenue, her portraits and decorative figures in plaster, bronze and abbastone. Assembled with them will be oil paintings of flower arrangements and of old houses in Connecticut. H. J. K.

Modern Glass Shown

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Visiting the Woman's Fair, I was struck anew by the infinite variety of glass within the home. More and more it finds its way into modern decoration, and to an even greater extent for everyday domestic appliances.

Beautiful indeed was the new petroleum glass that hails from Italy. In the thirteenth century, during the days of the Venetian Republic, this industry was born, and, under Angelo Barovier, rose to such artistic heights that his masterpieces are treasured in museums throughout the world. Now comes this form of decorative glassware to charm our lamplight.

Petrol, exploded in the molten glass, produces exquisite cloudy effects that are ideally diffusing for light fittings. Ornaments and statuettes are wonderfully expressive in this medium, as any light from behind transforms them to a delightful radiance. Other decorative pieces noticed were made of specially heavy internally tinted glass. The outside, being of clear crystal, revealed an interior of speckled gold that changed color if held to the light.

Though of more recent inauguration, Swedish glasscraft is fast becoming an established type. Orrefors exhibits are always seen wherever beautiful things are gathered together. Striking, at this Fair, was the symmetry of a handsome cylindrical vase of palest ice blue, with sparkling outer facets in neat wheel design. An inner core, removed with such precision that it appeared by reflection to be a silvered lining, gleamed with the highly polished perfection of delicate workmanship.

Among more mundane utensils was a new, unspillable salad bowl, with servers made of smoke-tinted green glass. Aptly named "stirring times," the set was offered with informative instructions for assembling the perfect salad. Here was inspiration indeed! M. G.

New Drapery Fabrics

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Many home-makers will welcome a new fabric recently brought out, known as "Pearliglow." As its name implies it has a glow but not a shimmery glossy finish. More than any other fabric, it resembles sateen. Yet it is richer and comes in gorgeous patterns similar to those usually seen in chintz. Besides, it is manufactured in a very dainty checked design, made in two light and dark shades of the same color blues, browns, greens, reds, and so on. It was shown at the Merchandise Mart in Chicago.

The new fabric is particularly useful in bedrooms, for draperies, bedspreads and vanity skirts. A complete ensemble was seen recently made of it in the blue check pattern. A little plain dark blue material was used for trimming. This brought out the dark lines in the check and made a very interesting and unpretentious furnishing, suitable for a girl's room.

The draperies were pleated at the top, and edged down the inner side with a two-inch band of the plain dark blue. The bedspread was quite simple, with a band of blue running along the side parallel with the floor. At the edge of the top surface of the bed, the material was ordered. For bedspreads the fabric is quite a good weight being heavy enough to stay in place and light enough not to be too cumbersome when thrown back at night.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

High School PTA—The Most Difficult and Most Useful

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Problems of High School PTA Increase as Do Benefits

Not a Grade School Group Grown Older. Must Be on New Lines. Parent Co-operation Vital to Older Child

You and the PTA—5

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

When the PTA movement enters the high school field, its problems increase, but so do its benefits.

Many parents who are enthusiastic workers in the parent-teacher association when their children are in grade school fail to promote themselves to high school ranks, partly because of the inconvenience of making new friends outside the community and partly because of the feeling that the youngsters are old enough to take care of themselves.

Yet the high school age is the period when the more difficult problems of youth begin to assert themselves aggressively.

Two Subjects Of Vital Interest

Mrs. Horace L. Richardson, former chairman of High School PTA's in the District of Columbia, calls attention to two subjects of vital interest to high school parent-teacher associations: curriculum and recreation.

In high school, the pupil has his first opportunity to select his courses. Parents, Mrs. Richardson feels, should make it their business to find out what the school has to offer and apply their broad knowledge of their child's capabilities and the outlook for his future in guiding his selection of subjects.

In the recreation field, the high school PTA sponsors school clubs, provides chaperons on tours, takes charge of school parties, and in a dozen other ways furthers normal social life for adolescent youngsters. One association even set up a night club with soft lights, dance music and all the adjuncts of a commercial establishment except liquor.

Tours of high school plants with their shops, home economics equipment, cafeterias, usually ending with opportunities for conferences with teachers, are often sponsored by high school PTA's. Some arrange for teachers to remain for interviews on a certain afternoon following the issuance of report cards. Others issue handbooks of information for parents of new pupils.

Takes Parental Courage

The high school PTA is necessarily a more complicated organization than that of the grade school. The elementary school is a neighborhood institution. The parent has visited it, can talk with one teacher, and understand the school easily.

The high school, on the other hand, may be far from the child's home. It is a large and intricate building that looks forbidding to a timid parent. The child has many teachers. The principal is busy and hard to find. He knows little about the individual pupil.

The high school association, PTA authorities find, is harder to organize and maintain, yet it is needed even more than the elementary school association.

Some school authorities say a PTA justifies its existence if it does no more than bring several hundred parents to the high school once a month. Teachers have a more sympathetic understanding of the individual child when they know his parents. Parents begin to realize that the educational welfare of their child cannot be entirely delegated to the school.

High school pupils often participate in the PTA themselves, furnishing entertainment, acting as members of the executive board, reporting meetings for the school paper, and electing room representatives on the PTA.

Study Revealed Specific Problems

The U. S. Office of Education, in a recent study of 250 successful high school PTA's, found that many of the difficulties in organizing came from an attempt to graft elementary school methods on high school groups without any adjustment to a different attitude toward parent co-operation among high school teachers and principals.

Certain problems and weaknesses of high school associations were revealed in the Office of Education questionnaire to principals. Some of these were: lack of aggressive leadership; too aggressive leadership; cut-and-dried policies; desire to meddle with school policies; lack of objectives, co-operation and money; too much "old blood"; lack of participation from homes of lower educational or social standards of teachers or of parents; difficulty of getting tactful leaders and especially to find effective presidents; prolonged meetings due to parents of limited outlook holding tiresome discussions after which teachers must remain to confer with the parents.

"It is evident," says the Office of Education, "that if high school associations are to develop into useful agencies for parents and for the schools, leaders, parents, and school administrators must develop a different point of view as to how they may function. It is also evident that there should be provided able leaders, capable of seeing the high school association as differing from the grade school association, and of fitting the programs and projects to the needs of parents and youth."

Should Differ

Many school principals suggested that the general programs of high school and elementary school parent-teacher associations should differ to the degree that the interests and problems of youth and of the very young differ. The programs of meetings mentioned most frequently as contributing to the success of high school associations were those providing for addresses by selected speakers, demonstrations of school activities, and panel or round-table discussions. Topics discussed relate to the curriculum, students' problems, parents' problems, school finances, legislation, moving pictures, and home study.

Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, former president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, describes the high school parent-teacher association as a valuable meeting-ground where parents may meet people who influence their sons or daughters. "Here," she says, "there should be no partisanship, no sectarian antagonisms, no social caste; only desire to be friendly because the children are friends. Parents should recognize that their child is only one of the incomprehensibles—that they are not alone in their perplexities.

Take Part In Child's Activities

"Parents," she says, "should learn to talk with their children about current events, new athletic rules, should go to a game with daughter, brush up on history, look up names of Scott's novels, recall some quotations from 'Hamlet,' practice on the old flute because son is in the high school orchestra.

"These contacts may result in less contempt for new ways of young people on the part of the parents, and respect for the ways of adults on the children's part."

This is one of a series of 12 Tuesday articles. A column of special interest to parents appears every Saturday on the Education Page.

© Fox

Mill Girls at Dewsbury Technical College, Manchester, England

Dewsbury Technical College holds classes for working weavers. By arrangement with local employers, twenty-eight girls are working half time at the college and half time at the mill. Their wages are paid in full by the employers. This program will interest those in the United States who know the Antioch Plan.

To Make a Youth Survey

In response to an increasing desire among communities, large and small, to find the facts about their own youth, the American Youth Commission is issuing a 48-page pamphlet entitled "How to Make a Community Youth Survey." Telling briefly the purposes served by such surveys, and what are essential preliminary steps, the pamphlet explains the methods of collecting information and of digesting and interpreting the results.

Among the topics covered are the organization of the survey staff, sampling and interviewing young persons, editing and tabulating the responses, and writing the report. Attention is also given to publicizing the findings.

The pamphlet is published as one of the American Council on Education Studies, Series IV, No. 2, and may be secured through the Council, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., at 25 cents a copy.

Two Kinds of Colleges

There may be two kinds of colleges, those established to promote a cause or point of view and those whose aim is to seek truth wherever truth is found and to follow truth wherever truth may lead. The first indoctrinates, propagandizes. The second explains, illumines. Both are perfectly legitimate provided the public is not deceived as to which is which. But a college which attempts to hold aloft the banner of truth with a string to it, can never be a real educational institution.—Hamilton Holt, President of Rollins College.

The Youth Round Table

Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Today we give first place to several speakers who have been left "standing" when the time came to close our last few meetings.—Chairman

Filling Vessels With Oil

California

Dear Round Table:

I have been enjoying this column—may I add my bit? I have learned, from the story of the woman who had only a little oil, to go to my neighbors and borrow vessels (the facts about their interesting hobbies and occupations) and write them up in my own words and to sell them in the magazine markets.

This activity is a wonderful satisfaction to one who wants to reflect some part of the good that is given freely.

Writing letters is such a joy to me and I find many who appreciate getting them. Everyday we find new friends through the radio and the printed word. Is this not a foretaste of the time when we all see more of the infinite?

I have taken a little house in the San Gabriel Valley, where my three little girls can grow up in the country. We have five hens and an acre of trees and garden. Much good work among the growing things and quiet hours for reading and study; long evenings with the writing and the radio make the days full of rich blessings.

Thank you for the good thinking and fresh ideas shared in the column. (Mrs.) F. M. H.

Worth Being Proud Of

Ohio

Dear Chairman and Round Tablers:

Having been a silent member for a number of years it certainly is time that I became an audible one. So here I am pounding out a few lines on the typewriter.

The discussions on the pros and cons of college education interested me the most for I happen to be a college graduate and, of course, have my own viewpoint. Then, too, I've enjoyed the letters on hiking and Youth Hosteling, as I like sports of all kinds. Much of my participation in sports is from the side line or by radio, but the enjoyment is just as keen.

Most of all I want to tell you about an institution of which our town is proud. The local Y. M. C. A. has so many activities going on behind their doors that girls are permitted to take out five dollar memberships. In connection with two colleges in Miami Valley a liberal arts college and a business college, as well as an industrial school, have rooms in the building. These courses draw many girls as well as boys. The social activities for both boys and girls are planned by the Youth Council, a group of young married couples and single boys and girls. Those participating are between the ages of eighteen and thirty.

The atmosphere around the place makes me think of the college campus. The membership in the Outdoor Club is the largest, and they hold their meetings by tramping the surrounding country. Occasionally they have a hayride, an old barn dance, or a hike, with a similar group from a nearby city. On Tuesday evening after classes are over an informal sing is held in the lobby. The late comers do not find a seat for it is another popular activity. This year we have promise of fifteen minutes on the air from one of the local stations.

There are many other interesting plans for this winter being sponsored by the Youth Council, and I would love to tell you about them but I must give someone else a chance to speak. (Miss) A. L.

The Chain Letter Pest

Indiana

Dear Chairman:

The Youth Round Table is ever a source of inspiration. Contributors are unselfishly giving ways and means for avocations, which by encouragement germinate into vocations.

By turning dull moments into constructive times, cultivating hidden talents, and joyously passing it on to this column for the edification of its readers.

Recently (Mr.) D. R. and (Mrs.) E. K. H. both from Indiana have told of the friendship of music.

The current issue of this column brings a letter—anent Chain Letters and Bingo,—asking for more light on these subjects. It was a recent experience of mine to "beard the lion in its den" in regard to the first mentioned subject. This letter came in the guise of good, promising a substantial sum of money "for Christmas."

To begin with, the mesmerism of "not breaking the chain" had to be handled. This was done by using the Golden Rule as I thoroughly felt I didn't care for these letters, not liking to receive them, therefore I could not be breaking anything by failing to answer, only doing to others as I wished to be done by. Also there is more or less anonymity connected with a chain letter. Anyhow why should so many we do not know, be asked to provide our "Christmas money?"

(Mrs.) N. J. W.

Now, with all previously scheduled speakers accounted for, we are ready to begin drawing up a new panel for the New Year. Cheerio . . . Chairman

Citizens of the World

Whether we wish it or no, the hour has come when we must be citizens of the world or see civilization perish.—Anatole France.

Pioneered in Altering Social Facts

Beechcroft, as the First of the Educational Settlements

By Harold Hobson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The Educational Settlement Association, with branches all over England, has revolutionized adult education in Britain. The ideas on which its work is based were first tried out at Beechcroft, in the great shipping town of Birkenhead, whose story has now been fully told for the first time by the man who, in the early years of Beechcroft, was its guiding light. (Beechcroft: An Experiment in Adult Education, by Horace Fleming, M. A.)

The very conception of an Educational Settlement has in it something original and adventurous, for the early Settlements in England were merely groups of university men and women engaged in social investigation. These groups were interested mainly in finding out social facts. Beechcroft began a Settlement movement which concerned itself with altering social facts. It made the Settlements dynamic instead of just exploratory. It did this by introducing the idea of education.

Beechcroft was the first non-residential people's college to base comprehensive programs upon the belief that all men and women in their hearts really want education, however much they may fight shy of the word itself, and on this fundamental its entire activities were built up.

No Upstart

The original Beechcroft, which still forms part of the Settlement premises, was an impressive semi-detached Georgian house with a circular hall and spiral staircase, and 1600 square yards of freehold land. But lovely as Beechcroft is, standing as it does not far from the shore, it was yet no Venus rising spontaneously from the waves. On the contrary, it had quite a long ancestry. A Young Men's Guild had been founded in 1903. This became an Adult School in 1905, and set up the valuable contact with the University of Liverpool which Beechcroft has since continued. This again was followed by a branch of the Workers' Educational Association, which established University Tutorial Classes. In September, 1914, came Beechcroft itself. It was opened by Tom Bryant, M. A., Warden of Fircroft College for Working Men, and Sir Alfred Dale, Vice-Chancellor of Liverpool University.

Beechcroft aimed at doing more than serving existing movements. Scarcely the fringe of the large industrial population of Birkenhead was as yet touched by any outposts of education. Mr. Fleming determined to make contact with the 12,000 Trade Union members of the town. He therefore spoke to the Trades and Labor Council on the ideals of Beechcroft, and arranged to address the various Trade Union branches of Birkenhead. He actually spoke to 14 such branches before recognizing that to proceed in this detailed way was not the best manner to ensure progress. He thereupon turned his main attention to the Council itself, and began a one-day lecture school for its members. It was immensely successful.

In time these schools built up a most impressive corps of lecturers, including Mr. J. A. Hobson, Mr. G. D. H. Cole, Dr. Ernest Barker, Prof. P. M. Roxby, Prof. Fred Hall, and Prof. Oliver Elton. It is eloquent of the work that was done in this venture that 18 members of the class in local government became borough councillors, four became mayors, and eight became justices of the peace. The wives of two members became guardians of the poor.

Interests Of Women

A similar effort to reach the women of Birkenhead met with similar results. Mrs. Fleming aroused interest by visiting the local Women's Co-operative Guilds. At first much difficulty was experienced in finding out what subjects women would regard as attractive. A process of trial and error showed that keen attention was engaged by local government problems of housing and health, lectures on leading educationists and on great books of foreign lands.

One of the most useful activities at Beechcroft was its library. Within the space of 10 minutes one observer noted that unemployed workers either took out or returned "Great Expectations" (Dickens), "The French Revolution" (Belloc), "Unemployment, a Social Study" (Rowntree and Lasker) "The Talisman" (Scott), "The Evolution of Modern Capitalism" (Hobson), "Principles of Political Economy" (Mill), "News from Nowhere" (Morris), "Utopia" (More), "The Freelands" (Galsworthy), "De Profundis" (Wilde), "The Republic" (Plato), "The Descent of Man" (Darwin), "The Devil's Paw" (Oppenheim), "The Revolt in Canada" (Porritt), "A Tale of Two Cities" (Dickens), and "The Life of Nelson" (Southey). This list is eloquent of the intellectual quickening brought about by Beechcroft among those whose access to education was limited in the extreme, a quickening which the Educational Settlements Association is continuing today.

You—At Your Office Telephone

In Voice and Manner You Represent Your Firm

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When you answer the office telephone you are at that moment the voice of your business, and that voice will either attract or repel. If your voice repels, it may do much to destroy the good will of customers which it has taken years to build up. Telephone calls should always be handled with courtesy, with pleasant voices, and clear enunciation.

Today the telephone is often the main door to your business. The management must depend upon you not to jerk it open, not to refuse to open it, not to block its passage. Your voice should be dignified, cheerful, and interested. Few office workers, perhaps, realize the far-reaching effect of the impression they make over the telephone. It is well to remember that the phone call is no less important than the personal call.

Importance Realized

Because they realize this, many large business houses study their treatment of customers over the telephone just as closely as they study their treatment of customers over the counter. You as an individual employee, whatever your position, can do much towards reducing losses due to unnecessary delay in getting the right person, or due to faulty articulation, which not only retards business but causes serious mistakes. Here are a few ways and means. They are based on an interview with Miss Anna M. Griffin, Training Supervisor of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Answer with the department name or your own name as your position requires. "Hello" conveys no information. "Shipping department, Mr. Jones speaking," said with a slight question at the end implies, "Do you want me? Have you reached the right party?" Speak slowly and distinctly, using a rising inflection. A rising inflection sounds more pleasing (less like a command) and preserves the last of your phrase. If the listener misunderstands the name, he may think he has called the wrong number.

Time Is Exaggerated

Answer promptly. The time wait on the telephone, it is well to remember, is always exaggerated. Five seconds is equal to one minute at a counter. If there is delay, give a report of progress. "Mr. Williams is busy. May I help you?" Or, "Do you care to leave a message?" (Then make a note of the number and the message as details are easily forgotten.)

Act natural over the telephone, as if meeting the person face to face. You have to be more careful of certain things, however. Poor enunciation of a single word may change the meaning of a whole sentence. A sharp word said with a smile face to face may not irritate—over the telephone the smile must be in your voice, expressed in its pleasant tone.

Giving Your Whole Attention

Concentrate on what you are saying and on what you are hearing is another point given by the experts; do not carry on a conversation on the side. This is a matter of efficiency as well as of courtesy. And do not fool yourself by placing your hand over the mouthpiece. This is not always an effective bar to sound. It is better, if you are a secretary for instance, to go to the person of whom you must ask a question, or stand at some distance from the phone. The telephone is a sensitive instrument and picks up sound when you least expect it.

Always use a conversational tone. You would not shout if speaking face to face with a person. The telephone system is designed to carry natural conversational voices, and too loud a tone causes a blur that makes it very difficult for the listener to hear and understand.

Speak directly into the mouthpiece with the lips not more than half an inch away from it. Every inch away from the mouthpiece is equal to 120 miles the voice must travel.

Speak more slowly than in ordinary conversation, but not too slowly, for then the words sound disconnected; they lose meaning and the listener loses interest.

Interest Begets Interest

Do not allow your voice to sound mechanical. Put interest into what you are saying and that interest will sound through your voice. Speech at its best makes a partner of the listener, makes him feel he is being dealt with personally. A weak tone, or a listless voice, is as displeasing as an expressionless face. It suggests indifference or inattention.

Always press the hook down gently before replacing the receiver. To bang down the receiver is the same as to slam a door in someone's face. A good rule to keep in mind is to let the calling person hang up first.

Habitual telephone courtesy on the part of its employees is a valuable asset to any business firm.

Alice Myers

An Even Finer Kind of Courage

Much as society owes to dramatic demonstrations of courage, they tend to be awkward and not integrated with well-proportioned character, and sometimes are ill-considered in expression. There is another kind of courage, so blended in the unity of fine character that it seldom is separately distinguishable. Through native endowment, fortunate rearing, or conscious achievement, some men in their everyday personal affairs have developed the habit of open, direct relations, together with tact, good will, and tolerance.

Where the tyro in newly developed courage may proceed by dramatic conflict, the person of mature and integrated character may make direct and friendly approach, expecting to clear away misunderstanding and to find common ground, with patience and tolerance, but without compromise. The person of mature courage in his day-by-day relations expresses his real opinions where expression is appropriate. He leaves no trail of evasion or indirection.

This simple directness in everyday personal relations, when associated with good will, reserve and understanding tolerance, is the finest form of courage. It gives quality to any person and to any society, and is worth the persistent effort of one who has undertaken to achieve for himself unity and good proportion of personality

—Arthur E. Morgan, in Antioch Notes

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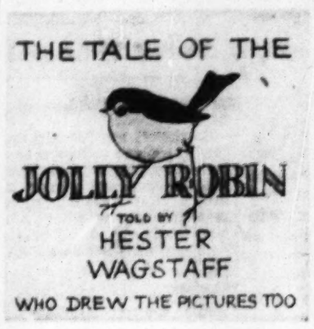
The Children's Page

A Monday Page

No Thank You

I've just come into the house
From playing outdoors with the wind.
I wanted him to come too,
But he said he wouldn't be at home
In where it's snug and warm;
And I agreed with him.

MAXINE G. LE PELLEY



The Sunflower Above the Wall

By D. M. Large

Chapter Two

John was right in saying that the big Sunflower would get a whole lot of surprises if ever he looked over the wall. He got so many that he was never quite sure which was the biggest of all!

Sometimes he made up his mind that his very biggest surprise was the first sight of the brown river close by. Then he would feel just as sure that it was his first look at Foley's farm yard, where so much went on all day. Or was it the coming of Moran's Hobby Horses? Or the threshing? Or the dressing up of the scarecrow in Mrs. Foley's cabbage garden? Or just the passers-by—the people and the animals and the cars and the carts, whose footsteps and wheels he had heard so often? The big Sunflower couldn't say.

He knew always that the river was the very first thing he saw when he looked out next morning; he stared at the brown water and didn't think he would ever want to look at anything else. And when the sun moved away from the bridge and the Sunflower's head turned too, he could still see another gleam of water beyond one of Foley's fields.

He was very glad that the July sun rose and set where it did. In the morning he could see the bridge; then he could watch the farm and look along the road to Cloney, and later still he could turn and talk to the other flowers for a little while, and tell them what he had seen.

People sometimes came to look at the garden, and he once heard a lady say to Miss Katie, "I have a book at home, and it says that sunflowers do not turn their heads after the sun."

And Miss Katie said, "Well, I don't really know what a sunflower in a book may do, but mine turns to the sun; you can see that for yourself."

The River Ran Away

On that first morning, the big Sunflower was greatly shocked to see the river running away, and no one trying to stop it. The only water he knew anything about was the rain, or the spray from the hose. If the rain didn't come for a very long time, John used the hose; but it only gave them enough water to make them want more, and it wasn't nearly as nice as the rain either.

John often said they were very fortunate to get any water at all when it was so scarce. But if the flowers seemed to be extra thirsty, he always felt sorry for them in the end, and gave them a drink. Then, very likely, the rain itself would come next day, and Miss Katie would talk about wasting water.

"When you had waited so long," she would say, "you surely could have waited another few hours."

John came over to the wall that day to make sure that the yellow head had really got over it, and the Sunflower tried to tell him about the water that was going to waste outside. But John didn't know what he was saying. So few people know what flowers are trying to tell them, just as they never think that the flowers know what people are saying.

And so the owner of a garden will say quite loudly to someone else, "I don't care for those pale yellow snapdragons; I won't have any more next year," never thinking that the snapdragons may be listening. So the big Sunflower still thought it queer that so much water should be allowed to rush past, when they had to be so very careful of it in the garden.

He could see the river at one side of the bridge; and before the morning had gone, he wasn't feeling at all sure that the brown water was being wasted. So many things went down the little slope beside the bridge to the shallow water at the edge, and yet there was always plenty.

When the Ducks Came

The very first to go there were the young ducks from Foley's yard. They hurried in a long, straight line across the grass field, and a small white duck went last of all.

The big Sunflower had never seen anything a bit like them, and when they saw the water and went faster still, he thought they were very clumsy birds. He wouldn't even have known that they were birds if they hadn't flapped their wings, they were so very unlike the thrushes and the wagtails he knew. And when they got nearer to the river, they flapped their wings again, and made the quacking sound that the flowers had heard so often without ever knowing what it was.

"They are great big birds," he told the Periwinkles that evening, "and they go from side to side when they walk; most of them are brown and white, but the littlest one is all white, and they won't wait for him."

With a last rush the young ducks flapped into the river, and then the big Sunflower could hardly believe that they were the same clumsy birds. They looked so pretty as they floated there in the sunshine; and when they put down their heads and splashed the water over their backs, the Sunflower thought, "That's what John meant." For, one day John had told Miss Katie about something that went "like water off a duck's back," and now the Sunflower could see that water never stayed on a duck's back for an instant; it just slid off again.

While they floated there the young ducks did all sorts of queer things, besides splashing one another. Some of them stood up on their tails and flapped their wings again and again; and the little white duck chased something through the water at a great rate, though the Sunflower couldn't see what it was.

Then some of them stood on their heads, with their short tails sticking up in the air. They looked very funny like that; and when one of them raised her head, she had something in her beak, so they all swam after her and tried to grab it. But she swallowed it just in time, and then dabbled her beak in the water, and quacked, as if to say, "You didn't get it after all, as smart as you were!"

And Then the Horse

And they all sailed right across the river, like a fleet of little ships, and floated into a big quiet pool under the trees at the other side. They put their heads under their wings and went to sleep, and drifted here and there without knowing it. Sometimes they bumped right into each other, very gently. The big Sunflower was very glad that he would be able to see them for a while.

After that he saw a big gray horse come down the road, led by a man who was whistling as he walked. It was tired and dusty but hurried a little when the man led him to the shallow water, and let him put his big feet right into it. Then he stooped down and drank and drank, and he blew so hard into the water that the noise woke the ducks.

The young ducks were sunning themselves on the grass when Jamesy Foley brought down the donkey-trap to be washed.

"I have to do it before I go to school," he called back to the Sunflower.

Jamesy walked between the shafts and had to try to keep back the trap when it began to go down the slope. It seemed that everything hurried when it saw the water. You would never have known it for the same trap when Jamesy brought it back along the road to Mrs. Foley's gate, and Shep, the black and tan sheep dog, barked as if he wondered whether it could be the trap they took to the river.

They were both resting at the top of the slope when the low cart came with the very big barrel, and Jamesy left the donkey-trap and went back to the water.

"I can't stay long," he told the man who was getting ready to fill the barrel, "but I'll give you a hand."

The Little Brown Dog

They dipped their buckets into the river and filled the barrel, and when it was full the man spread something over it and led the horse and cart away across the bridge, but Jamesy pushed and pulled until he got the clean donkey-trap back into the farmyard.

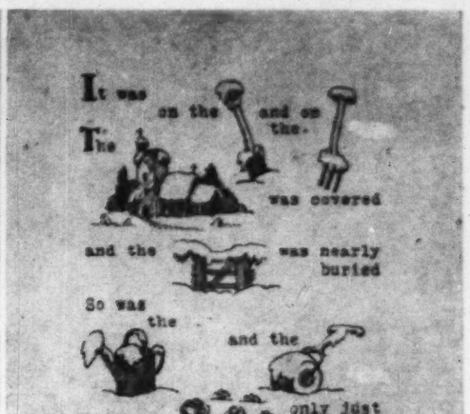
Just before the big Sunflower had to turn his head from the bridge, the ducks went back to the river and stood on their heads again; but he just had time to see the little brown dog go down the short slope, and lap the water as if he never meant to stop. The little brown dog didn't mind if the water was rather muddy; it was wet and cool and that is all that mattered to him.

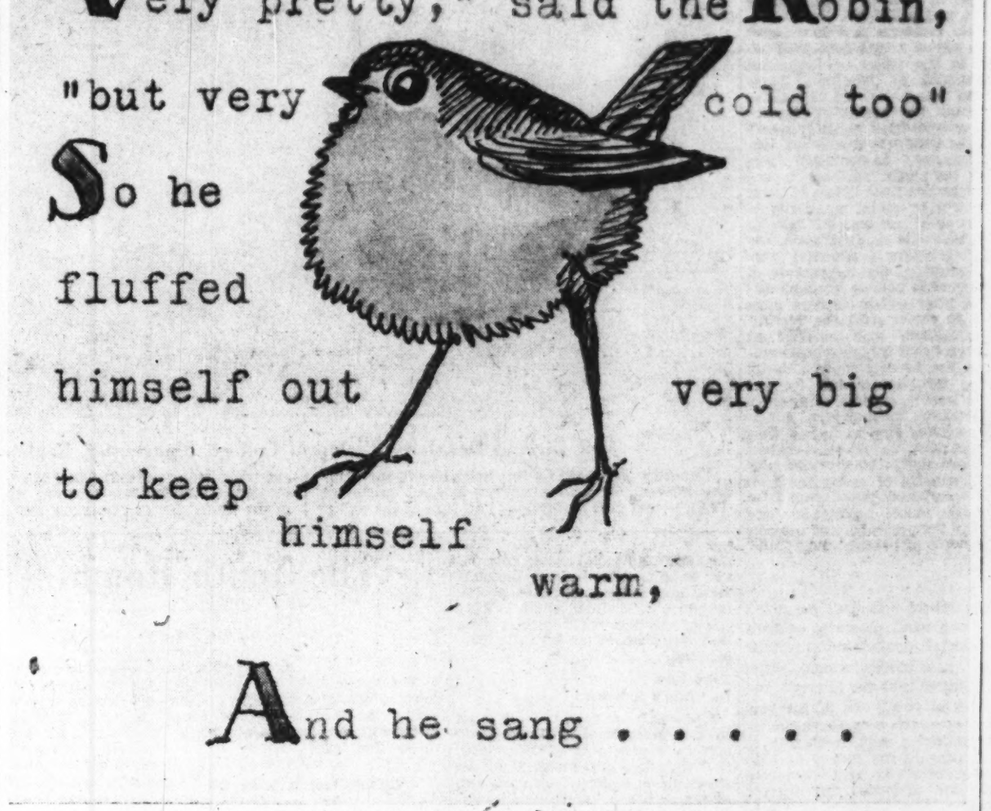
Then the young ducks went home across the field. They were too old now for a meal in the middle of the day, but they always hoped it might be waiting for them if they went back. And as they went, one behind the other, the small white one was last again, stumbling over things and calling to the bigger ones to wait.

That evening the big Sunflower turned to the Snapdragons.

"I don't think now that the water is really being wasted," he said slowly. "The cows drink it, and the horses, and even the dogs; and Jamesy Foley washed his Grannie's donkey-trap in it today, and a man took away a great barrel of it. And the ducks live in it most of the time," he said, more slowly still, and nodded with sleep. "I don't know what the ducks would do if it wasn't there."

(To be continued next Monday)





(He Will Sing His Song for You Next Monday.)

George to the Rescue

There was trouble in the farmyard.

"George would know what to do," said a sad goose voice, and George Gander, who was out of sight at the moment, pulled his head from under his wing and listened.

"Yes," answered another goose voice, "if only he were here!"

Then the large bird stood up and shook himself.

"He is," he honked grandly, as he stepped round the corner of the farmyard wall that separated him from the two geese. "What can I do for you, ladies?"

"Oh, George," gabbled Mrs. Geraldine Goose and her friend, Gertrude, "Mrs. Sheep's child will keep eating up our food."

"Indeed, you surprise me," answered George Gander. "Have you tried speaking seriously to him?"

"Yes, and he just says, 'Ba-a-a-a-a-a!'" the geese replied. "He finishes in two licks what would last us the whole day."

"This is serious," said the gander. "But, let me think! Who calls on George shall never call in vain!"

With those noble words he stalked round the field, round and round and round, and the more he stalked the harder he thought.

Mrs. Geraldine and Mrs. Gertrude Goose watched him, and said, "How clever he must be!"

Mrs. Sheep's Difficulty

After twenty-nine and three-quarter minutes, George honked. "I think I know." Two minutes later he added, "Yes, I do."

So he stopped stalking round, and slipped through a gap into the next field where Mrs. Sheep was standing looking rather sadly over a stone wall.

"Madam," he said politely.

Mrs. Sheep turned her head. "Have you come to say that my child has done something he shouldn't?" she asked.

When George Gander explained about the geese and their food, her tail shook with regret.

"Oh dear, oh dear," she exclaimed, "I wish you could tell me what I should do about it."

"That is just what I am here for," said George, to her great surprise, and then he explained what he had thought of. "Of course, that is if you agree," he added.

"It might cure him, and anyway it's worth trying," Mrs. Sheep replied thoughtfully. "Yes, please do."

"I will," promised George.

He strutted back to the geese and told them he had thought of a plan to help them. He wouldn't say any more, however, because they might cackle and spoil the whole thing.

The next day George Gander hid himself and watched the farmer give the geese their food. He saw them peck quickly, hoping to eat it before Mrs. Sheep's child appeared. But no, almost as if he, too, had been hiding, the young animal skipped along, sent the two bird ladies away, and began to gobble it up quickly.

Then George Gander came out, and half flew, half ran at Mrs. Sheep's child.

"Stop eating goose dinner!" he honked.

George Gander Picks

"Baaa," said the young animal with his mouth full. "Stop pecking me."

Instead, George Gander gave him another peck.

"Baaa," said Mrs. Sheep's child again, "suppose my mother happened to see you."

"That is just what she is doing—watching everything," said George, with a still harder peck. "Now will you stop?"

"B-a-a-a-a-a-a!" declared Mrs. Sheep's child, meaning, "No, he wouldn't," and he gobbled harder than ever.

"Very well," said George, and suddenly, just like that, he took a lump of lamb's wool in his beak, and pulled, and pulled, and pulled.

"You'll drag all the curl out of me," objected the young thing.

"I shall go on till you listen to me," said George.

A Well Earned Nap

Well, although it was rather difficult, Mrs. Sheep's child went on eating the dinner that wasn't his, and at the end George Gander was still holding to the lump of wood.

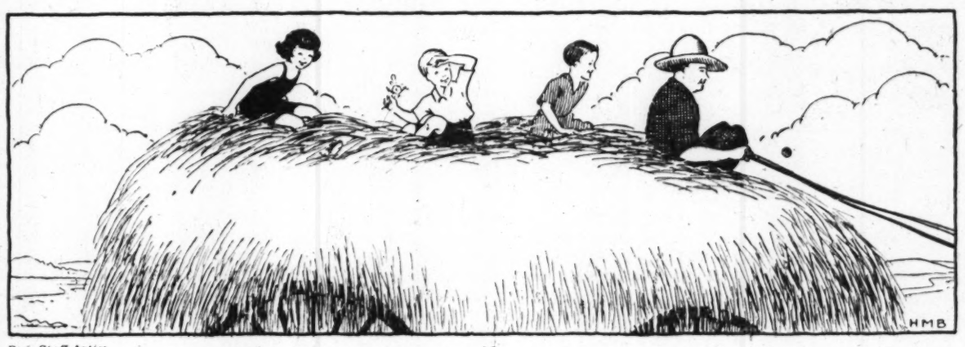
"Ba-a-a-a!" said the lamb at last, "I'll listen."

So George told him how wrong it was to eat what wasn't put down for him, and how silly, too, when he had a kind farmer-master, and plenty of rich, green grass. The lamb kept interrupting with, "Baaaa!" but at last, when George told him how sad Mrs. Sheep was about it, he bleated, "I think you've said enough to make me sorry now. So you can stop."

George Gander waited a few days to see if his plan really had worked, and when he found that Mrs. Sheep's child wasn't eating the goose dinners any more, he was very pleased. And so were Mrs. Geraldine and Mrs. Gertrude, who told him how fine he was.

"Not at all," answered the big bird. "Did I not say, 'Who calls on George shall never call in vain'?"

Then he went for a nap in the sunshine.



By a Staff Artist

The Elephant in the Garden

Part Two

It was very hot out in the hay field, but the children worked for a long time. They went home for lunch—being careful not to mention to Mother about the elephant or the hay—but they went back to the farm again afterwards.

"You may have a cart full of hay now, if that will be enough. Where do you want it?" the farmer said at last.

"In our back garden, please," said the children.

The elephant liked his hay very much, so he ate it all. Then he stood under the willow tree and went to sleep.

"Well," said Johnnie, "it looks as if we should have to work rather hard to feed this elephant. He ate all that hay."

"I don't really like working in a hay field," said Peter. "I don't think I care much about riding on an elephant every day, either. I think this elephant is going to be a great bother."

"That's all very well," Molly said. "But we've got him, and what are we going to do about it?

Ann said in rather a small voice, "I think we had better tell Father about him."

The twins looked at their elephant and then at each other. They said quickly:

"We don't think it will make Father very happy to hear about him. Father has such a lot of people to feed already."

"We shall have to tell," Ann said. "An elephant isn't something you can go on hiding for very long."

They all looked at the twins as if the twins had done something wrong.

"It was the rest of you who wanted something to happen," the twins reminded them. "We did it all for you."

"We didn't really want quite so much to happen," the others said. "No, it's no use, twins. We must tell Father about him."

At the end of the day, Father came home from work. The six children were sitting on the top step waiting for him.

He stopped and looked at them.

"I should say," he said, "that you all look very much as if you are in trouble again."

The twins stood up. They said bravely, "It is our trouble, Father. We did it."

"Did what?"

"Well," they said, "we wished rather a big wish, and we got an elephant."

"My word," Father said. "An elephant. Is he quite a big one?"

"He is still down in the back garden," the twins said, hopping down from the steps. "Come and see, Father!"

Father went down into the back garden. He looked at the elephant in his quiet careful way.

"Now, just let me think," said Father. He was thoughtful for a minute. Then he said, "Don't be offended at what I am about to say, will you? I think he might eat rather a lot." Then, when the twins looked very sad, he went on. "And I do know of something you could do with him, if you liked."

"What is it?" all the children asked together.

"You might give him to the circus," Father said. "Last night, when the circus went through town, one of their biggest elephants got away. They have been looking for him all day. Now, if you really don't want this wishing elephant, you might give him to the circus in place of the one they have lost. What do you think of that idea?"

The six Brown children looked at their father, and he was twinkling a little. Then they all jumped on him at once, and said together:

"Now, Father, why didn't you talk sense in the first place?"

"Yes," added the twins. "And when we give him to the circus, may we all sit in the front row and see him perform?"

And the spark in Father's eye seemed to say "Yes."

(These stories which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

Benjamin Frog Shops

Benjamin Frog had sixpence to spend. It was the largest sum he had ever had in his life, and as he walked down the village street he thought of all the things he most wanted. He would like a new jacket, and a doormat, and a watch that really told the time, and a penknife, but the only thing he actually needed was a waste-paper basket.

Every day his little home got cluttered up with rubbish strewn all over the place, which made it look very unpleasant indeed. So when Benjamin Frog came to Mrs. Squirrel's shop of Odds and Ends at the corner he said in an important sort of voice: "Please, I want a sixpenny waste-paper basket. And can you make it a large sized one, because I shall always have so much to put in it, you see."

Mrs. Squirrel stared at him thoughtfully over the counter, and then up at her rows of exciting looking shelves. At last she pointed to the top-most one of all where six tall waste-paper baskets stood in a neat line.

"Exactly sixpence," she smiled at him. "The very best, too. Which color would you like?"

A Lovely Basket

Benjamin Frog gasped. He had never seen such beautiful baskets before. In the end he chose a bright green one with red raffia roses all round the edge. He could hardly wait for Mrs. Squirrel to tie it up, but tucked the parcel under his arm and ran all the way home.

Then he unwrapped it, and putting it in a corner eyed it admiringly. But the more he gazed at it, the more he thought what a pity it was that such a lovely basket should be used for just old rubbish.

"It shall go on my table for an ornament," Benjamin Frog told himself.

The next day his house was as untidy as ever, for he still had nowhere to throw his litter, and it lay in scraps and pieces all over the furniture and floor.

Jennifer Helps

A week later Benjamin Frog received an invitation from a tiny mouse to go to a party. He was very excited about this, and thought of nothing else for a week, but when he came to look for the invitation to see where the party was to be held, he couldn't find it anywhere. He hunted, and hunted, and hunted, but his home was in such a dreadful mess that it would have been impossible to have found anything at all.

When Jennifer Frog, his next door neighbor, paid him a friendly visit that evening, Benjamin was in tears.

"I shan't be able to go to the party because I haven't got the address," he said sadly. "I know I put the invitation in a very, very special place, but now I can't find it."

"Never mind," said Jennifer Frog kindly. "I'll try and help you. The first thing to do, of course, is to get all this rubbish of yours cleared up. Where is the waste-paper basket?"

"I can't use it," said Benjamin Frog, a little proudly. "It's much too nice."

"Nonsense!" retorted Jennifer, and catching sight of the basket she placed it on the floor, when she saw something lying at the bottom.

"What's this?" she asked, taking out a small envelope.

Benjamin Frog looked up quickly. "Why, it's the invitation," he cried. "Thank you, Jennifer. I should never have remembered that I put it in there."

After this, Benjamin was very careful to use the waste-paper basket for its own special purpose, and was surprised to find how much nicer it looked on the floor than when it was standing lumpily on the table.

And, furthermore, it kept the whole house tidy.

An Elf Snow Man

Once upon a time,
A long, long time ago,
A sturdy little elf-man
Went walking o'er the snow.

Alas, alack and deary me!
On top a great big drift,
He stubbed his toe and then did go
A-rolling very swift.

The snow was soft and sticky;
He wasn't hurt at all.
But every time he rolled around
Larger was the ball.

"Alas, alack, and deary me!"
He grumbled with a frown.
"I'll have to stay a snow man
Until I'm melted down!"

HAYDN S. PEARSON

But Mother!

They don't wear that kind of hair ribbons!

What "they" are wearing sets the standard, and wise mothers know how important that is. Stores that advertise in The Christian Science Monitor have the fashions that pass the critical inspection of childhood.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 1,200,000
Previous day 833,190
1938 volume to date 197,446,820
1937 volume to date 600,665,945

Drop in Aircraft Issues Unsettles The Stock Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—Selling of aircrafts unsettled the stock market today and leading issues fell fractions to more than 2 points at the worst.

Rails did better than other groups, a few managing to post modest gains. Steels and motors held declines to fractions. Extreme losses were reduced in most cases near the final hour. Volume dwindled on the reaction, transfers running at the rate of approximately 1,100,000 shares.

Traders apparently cashed in on the aircrafts as doubts arose regarding just how far the government would go in its rearmament program.

Carriers retained most of their friends on the continuance of hopes Congress, convening today, would quickly pass favorable legislation for the long-distressed railroads.

There was little change in the generally constructive business picture and brokers attributed the spotty price performance partly to technical factors having to do with the recent recovery.

Among prominent share losers were Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, United Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Sperry, Bendix, Westinghouse, U. S. Gypsum, International Harvester, Chrysler, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem and North American.

Small advances were recorded for Santa Fe, Louisville & Nashville, Goodyear and Union Carbide.

Off as much as a point or so in the curb were Bell Aircraft, Lockheed, Bellanca and Grumman Aircraft.

Bonds Irregular

Profit selling prompted by the brisk year-end advance made for irregularity in bond prices today.

Some rails and miscellaneous corporate issues which led last week's rise were offered down fractions to more than a point. Over the list, however, were a fair number of gains, chiefly in inactive rails and low yield utilities and industrials. U. S. Governments were mixed at 5-32ds lower to 3-32ds higher.

On the loss side near the final hour were loans of Erie, Alleghany Corp., Delaware & Hudson, Illinois Central, Southern Railway, Western Union, American & Foreign Power and New York Central.

Gainers included New Haven collateral 6s of '40, Remington Rand 4¼s, Nickel Plate 5½s, International Telephone 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s (April), and Walworth 4s.

Parts of the foreign list felt the depressing effect of recurrent weakness in Italian obligations coincident with increasing anxiety over the Nation's relations with France. Milan 6½s dropped more than 2. Italian Government 7s were down around a point.

Wheat Prices Rise To 5 Months' High

CHICAGO, Jan. 3 (AP)—A new year buying movement developed in the wheat pit today, prices rising almost 2 cents to the highest level in five months. Wheat sold above 70 cents a bushel for the first time since early August and the day's upturn was the sharpest for a single session since the September war scare.

Moderate buying based on several constructive market factors uncovered spot short covering which accentuated the price rise.

Wheat closed 1⅞-2⅛ higher than Saturday, May 70⅞-7⅛, July 70⅞-71; corn unchanged to ½ up, May 53¼-⅜, July 54¼-⅝; oats ⅜-½ higher.

Business Personals

H. J. Simonson, Jr., President of Independence Fund of North America, Inc., has announced the appointment of Rudolph I. Ehrlichman as head of its Dealer Service Department, which has been enlarged as a result of the step undertaken by Independence Fund in expanding its method from direct retailing to exclusive distribution through accredited investment dealers. Until recently Mr. Ehrlichman has been actively engaged in the investment business in the Northwest and was formerly Executive Vice-President of Drumheller, Ehrlichman & White of Seattle. He introduced Independence Fund on the Pacific Coast and in the Northwest in 1931.

Samuel Insull, Jr., son of the late utilities magnate, is to become associated with W. A. Alexander & Co., insurance brokers, on Jan. 3, Wade Fetzer, president of the company, announced. Mr. Insull, who recently resigned his position as Assistant to the President of Commonwealth Edison Company, will sell insurance directly for the firm and will hold the title of broker in the sales division.

Expansion of its domestic sales organization through the establishment of an office at Washington, D. C., has been announced by the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation. Carl B. Squier, Vice-President in charge of sales, has appointed L. V. Kerber to direct activities as factory representative at the capital.

C. M. Chester, Chairman of General Foods Corporation, has announced the election of Marvin W. Kimbro, as controller, and the appointment of Mason Shultz, as assistant controller, by the board of directors. They will be responsible directly to the board, Mr. Chester said. Mr. Kimbro has been General Foods' assistant treasurer and general supervisor of accounts.

L. L. White, formerly head of the Pittston Company, a coal concern controlled by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway and the Erie Railroad, has been elected President of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, which holds the coal properties formerly owned by the Erie but leased to the Pittston Company. H. J. Connolly, formerly Vice-President of Pittston, was elected Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Coal.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	36⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	4	56	57⅛	57⅛	Dec 30
123¾	119⅝	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	Oct 31
52	38	Acme Steel (1)	3	43	43	43	Dec 31
13¾	6½	Adams Exp (.30e)	6	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	— ⅛
26	14½	Adams-Millis (1¼e)	1	21	21	21	Dec 31
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
67½	40	Air Reduction (1a)	8	65	64	64½	—1⅝
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	7	10	9⅝	9⅝	
1⅛	⅞	Alleghany Corp	19	1⅛	1	1⅛	
17⅝	5½	Alleghany pf xw	7	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	23	14½	13⅜	14	— ⅝
17⅝	5	Alleghany pf $60 ww	2	12½	12½	12½	— ½
21½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	18⅞	18	18	—1
29⅝	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	24	27½	26⅝	26⅝	— ½
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	6	11	10¾	11	+ ¾
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	193	191	191	—2
12⅜	7	Allied Kid (½)	2	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	Dec 29
8⅞	14⅝	Allied Mills (⅝e)	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	
13½	4½	Allied Stores	36	11⅝	10⅞	11	
70¾	38	Allied St pf (5)	4	61½	61½	61½	Dec 29
55⅝	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	19	47¾	46⅝	47⅜	— ⅛
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
3⅜	1½	Amal Leather	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	18	18	18	+ 1
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	1	69½	69½	69½	— ½
28½	22	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	7	23¼	22⅞	24	+1
13⅛	10	Am Bk Note (.10g)	5	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
14⅝	6¾	Am Bosch	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Dec 31
52	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (1)	11	51¾	51½	51½	— ½
105½	70¾	Am Can (4)	14	100⅝	99⅞	100⅝	— ⅛
176½	170¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	175	174⅝	175	Dec 30
34⅝	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	14	34⅜	33⅜	33¾	— ⅝
57¾	27	Am Car pf (2½xe)	5	54	52¼	52¼	—1¾
23⅜	9⅛	Am Ch & Chl (.70e)	15	23⅛	22⅜	23⅛	— ⅛
117	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	117	117	117	Dec 21
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	122¾	122¼	122½	+ ¼
9⅝	4⅞	Am Colortype	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Dec 30
15	9	Am Comi Alcohol	3	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	9	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	87	5¼	4⅜	5	+ ¼
7¼	4	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 22
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	15	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	14½	14½	14½	— ½
28¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
12⅜	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	5	9	8¾	8⅝	— ⅜
15	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
5⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather wi	4	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
16	12	Am Hide & L pf (5¼k)	1	31	31	31	+1
45½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	6	46	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅝
2¾	⅞	Am Ice	1	1½	1½	1½	Dec 30
20¼	13⅛	Am Ice pf	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Dec 30
8¾	4⅛	Am International	6	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
30⅝	12⅜	Am Locomotive	19	30¼	29⅛	29⅛	—1½
79	44	Am Locomot pf	4	79½	77	77	—1⅜
17⅛	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	6	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Metal	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
45	23	Am Metal (1e)	2	40	39⅞	40	Dec 31
122	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	118⅛	118½	118½	Dec 13
7½	3¼	Am Power & Lt	15	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
47⅝	19	Am P&L $6pf (¾k)	14	43	39⅝	41	+1
41½	16½	Am P&L $5pf (¾k)	16	36	35⅜	36	+ ⅛
19¼	9	Am Rad & St S	32	18¼	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
24½	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	31	22⅜	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅛
80⅜	58	Am Roll Mill pf	1	73	73	73	Dec 31
20⅞	12	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	4	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
23½	7⅛	Am Seating (⅛e)	2	20	19⅜	19⅜	
58⅜	28⅛	Am Smelt & R (2¼e)	27	52⅜	51½	52	+ ¼
140	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	3	133¼	133	133⅛	— ⅛
61¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	60	60	60	+1
40¾	15⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	18	40½	39⅞	40⅛	— ½
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	2	9⅞	8¾	8¾	—1
19	12	Am Stove (.40e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Dec 31
31	19⅛	Am Sugar Ref	3	22½	22	22	+ ½
117⅛	82	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	91⅜	91½	91⅜	—1¼
20½	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	3	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	Dec 30
150¼	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	21	150	149⅛	149½	— ½
68¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	1	85¾	85½	85½	
91⅝	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	12	89¼	88¼	89¼	+ ½
152	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148	148	148	Dec 30
9½	2⅞	Am Type Fdrs	3	8	7⅞	7¾	— ⅛
16⅛	6	Am Water Wks	30	14⅛	13½	13½	— ⅝
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	78½	78¼	78½	Dec 29
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	11	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅜
45	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	14	41	40	41	+2
9⅝	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	12	7⅝	7	7¼	— ¼
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	33	33	33	Dec
42¼	21	Anaconda (½e)	80	35¼	34¼	34⅜	— ⅜
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	5	53½	52⅜	52¾	Dec 28
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
20½	10	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	15	15	15	Dec 31
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¾
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	101	101	101	Dec 28
9	3⅞	Armour Ill	33	6	6⅜	6⅞	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	4	47¼	47	47	+1
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	2	87	87	87	Nov 7
57⅜	24¼	Armstr'ng Cork (¾e)	8	57½	56⅛	56½	—2⅛
13	5½	Arnold Const (¾e)	2	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
12⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	7	10⅜	9¾	9¾	— ¼
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	69½	69	69½	Dec 29
73½	48	Assd D G 2 pf	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	+3⅞
39½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	35	35	35	Dec 30
44⅞	22¾	Atch T & S F	45	42	40½	40½	— ¾
72	40	Atch T&SF pf (3½e)	9	68	67½	68	— ¼
30	14	Atl Coast Line	15	30½	28½	28½	—1⅜
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	2	6⅞	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
14½	6¼	Atl G & W In pf	9	12½	11	12½	+2
27⅜	17¼	Atl Refining (1)	8	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
109¼	107¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	Dec 29
9⅞	5⅜	Atlas Corp (⅛e)	7	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
48⅛	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	43½	43½	43½	Dec 29
68	36	Atlas Pow (2¼e)	4	66¾	66⅜	66⅜	+ ⅛
8	4½	Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	Dec 27
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	7	4	3⅞	3⅞	
5⅜	2	Aust Nichols	9	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	2½	Aviation Cp (.18½e)	170	8⅞	8⅛	8¼	— ¼

B

17¼	5	Bald Loco ct	64	17¼	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	82	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	10	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
36	24¾	Bangor & Ar (2½)	2	30	29⅞	30	+1
23¾	12¼	Barber Asphalt	14	20⅝	20	20	— ½
14	5	Barker Bros	1	12½	12	12	
21⅜	10⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	45	19⅛	18⅜	19⅛	+ ¼
21	9	Bayuk Cigar (.45a)	7	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
19½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	4	18½	18⅛	18½	
102	90½	Beat Cre pf ww (3)	1	99	99	99	Dec 23
117	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	123	132	123	+6
9	6¾	Belding-Hem (⅝e)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
85	78¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	Nov 4
29½	8⅜	Bendix Aviation	136	29¾	28¼	28¾	—1⅛
21	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	4	19⅜	19½	19½	— ¼
56	26⅞	Best & Co (2.32½e)	1	55	55	55	
78⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	74	78¾	76⅞	76⅞	—1¾
18⅛	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	— ½
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	113½	113	113	
29¾	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	1	25	25	25	
24½	9¾	Black & Decker (½e)	6	22⅛	21¾	22¼	+ ⅛
11¾	10⅜	Blaw-Knox	10	16⅝	16¼	16½	— ⅛
35⅞	19	Boeing Airplane	95	34¾	33	33	—1⅝
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	6	28½	27½	27½	—1
14⅛	9	Bond Stores (.60e)	4	13⅜	12⅝	12¾	Dec 28
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1.40e)	15	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
26⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (¾e)	12	32	31¼	31½	— ⅜
4¾	1½	Boston & Maine	6	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
28	14	Bower Roll B (1½e)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	Dec 21
8¾	4	Brewing Corp (¾e)	6	6½	6½	6½	
16	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	34	15¾	15⅛	15¼	— ⅜
37⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (1e)	28	31¾	30¾	30⅞	— ⅜
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	39½	39	39	+3¼
43	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	43¼	43	43¼	+ ¼
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	Dec 30
12	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
14¼	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	6	12¼	12	12	
46¼	16⅞	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	40½	40½	40½	+1
23⅜	10¼	Bklyn Un Gas	8	18	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	2	31½	31¼	31¼	+1⅛
14½	5½	Brun'wick-Balke(1e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
13¼	5⅜	Bucyrus-Erie	7	11½	11⅜	11¼	— ⅜
7½	3¼	Budd Mfg	153	7⅜	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	20	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
29	13¼	Bullard Co	6	28¾	28½	28½	— ⅜
39	15½	Bulova Watch (2)	1	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	— ¾
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	6	14⅜	14	14	— ⅜
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach (½e)	26	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	11	9¼	9	9	
24	16⅞	Butler Bros pf (1½)	8	20¼	20⅛	20¼	— ¼
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	6	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
15⅜	6	Byers (AM) Co	6	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅜
22	13	Byron Jackson (1¼e)	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅜

C

24½	15⅛	Calif Packing	12	17¼	17	17	+ ¼
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	Dec 31
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	9	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
10⅜	5¼	Calumet & Hec (¼e)	15	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
20½	8⅜	Campbell Wyant	3	17¾	17⅜	17¾	Dec 31
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	6	18⅜	18⅛	18½	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Canadian Pacific	50	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	3	33	33	33	Dec 30
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	8	8	8	Dec 31
22½	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.40e)	1	19½	19½	19½	Dec 31
4½	2	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
107½	62½	Case (JI) Co (5e)	7	91¾	90	90	+ ¼
58	29⅝	Caterpil Tractor (2)	8	47¼	46½	46½	—1¼
106⅝	100⅛	Caterp Tract pf (5)	2	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	Dec 27
26⅝	9	Celanese Corp	7	23⅜	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	90	90	90	Dec 28
19½	12⅝	Celotex Corp	32	18⅞	18¼	18¼	— ⅝
28	18⅞	Cent Aguirre (1½)	3	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
2	2	Cent Foundry	41	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
14	6½	Cent R R N J	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
8¾	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	4	5½	5½	5½	
61	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Dec 28
59¼	28¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	21	50½	50	50	
12⅝	4½	Certain-teed Prod	93	12⅝	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
33¼	18	Champ Pap & F	4	30	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	1	10	10	10	Dec 30
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (½g)	69	38⅜	37½	38½	+ ⅜
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	3	88¼	88¼	88¼	Dec 30
48½	20	Ches Corp (½g)	28	23¾	23	23¼	— ⅜
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	4	½	½	½	+ ⅛
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	6	3½	3½	3½	Dec 31
1¾	½	Chi & N West	14	⅞	⅞	⅞	
⅞	2	Chi & N West pf	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
17	⅛	Chi Great West	17	½	½	½	
5⅜	2¼	Chi Great W pf	6	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
15⅞	8¼	Chi Mail Order	6	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
1	¼	Chi M St P & P	29	½	⅜	⅜	
1¾	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	7	1	⅞	1	
19¾	6¾	Chi Pneu Tool	9	19¼	19¼	19¾	+ ⅛
39¾	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	2	37½	36⅝	37½	Dec 30
47	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	47	47	47	Dec 22
1¾	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
2½	⅝	C R I & Pac 6% pf	4	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
3	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	7	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	8	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	Dec 28
19¼	12	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
13½	3¼	Childs Co	7	13½	13	13	

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
68½	35⅝	Chrysler Corp (2e)	87	83	81½	81½	—1½
13½	7⅝	City Ice & F (1.40e)	4	10	10	10	— ⅛
5½	2	City Stores	3	4¼	4	4	
27½	16⅝	Clark Equip (¾e)	1	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅝
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1e)	2	28⅛	28½	28½	+ ⅛
60¼	22½	Climax Molyb (1.20a)	14	60	59¼	59¼	— ⅝
25⅝	16½	Cluett Peabody (.85e)	12	25¼	24⅞	25	— ⅛
142⅝	105½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	1	131½	131½	131½	— ⅜
81½	57½	Coca-Cola A (2)	1	60	60	60	Dec 31
17	7½	Colgate-Palm (¾e)	11	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
40¼	18	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102½	103¼	102¼	Dec 29
39¼	13½	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	5	35⅛	35	35	— ⅛
23⅞	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
22⅜	13½	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	7	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
9⅞	5⅛	Colum Gas & El	62	7⅝	7	7⅛	
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	75	74½	74½	—1½
19	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% fl)	2	15⅝	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
35⅞	25½	Col Pict pf (2½)	9	25⅝	25½	25⅝	Dec 28
98½	52¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	93	93	93	+2
59⅞	23	Comi Credit (4)	14	57	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅞
108½	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	107¾	107¼	107¼	Dec 28
64	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	6	60	59½	59¾	
112½	90	Comi Inv cv pf (4¼)	2	109½	109½	109½	Dec 30
12¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	158	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
3¼	1	Com'with & South	62	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
55⅞	25	Com&So pf (5¾k)	8	46	45¾	45¾	
28	22½	Com'with Edis (1.60)	20	27½	27¼	27⅜	
9⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
29¾	15	Congol Nairn (¾e)	2	29½	29⅛	29½	— ⅛
8¾	6	Congreis Cigar	3	7¼	7½	7½	Dec 29
26⅞	10½	Consol Aircraft (1e)	46	25½	24½	24½	—1⅜
10⅝	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Dec 30
34¼	17	Consol Edison (2)	45	31¼	30½	30⅝	— ⅝
104	88⅞	Consol Edison pf (5)	2	102	102	102	+ ⅜
2¾	1	Consol Flim Ind	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12¼	4½	Consol Flim pf (1k)	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
7½	2⅞	Consol Laundries	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
10⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80)	38	9⅛	8¾	9	
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3	3	3	
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	3	15½	14	15½	Dec 29
95⅜	78	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	94⅞	94⅜	94⅜	Dec 30
17⅞	9¾	Container Corp	5	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
26⅞	8⅜	Cont Bak A	9	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	7	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	93	93	93	Dec 29
49	37½	Cont Can (2e)	13	43⅜	43	43⅜	+ ⅜
116	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	113	113	113	Dec 30
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fiber	16	10¼	9½	10	+ ⅜
36½	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
3½	2¼	Cont Motors	300	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (1)	30

Commerce and Finance

While Trading Shrinks, Market Rise Is One of Best on Record

Business and Industry

Consumer Income Fairly Steady In 1938, Study Shows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The nation's consumers have weathered the business "recession" far better than have the nation's industries, according to the latest study of business conditions released by the Statistical Division of the National Industrial Conference Board today.

The study found that while the profits of 120 industrial companies were 59 per cent less in 1938 than during the preceding year, consumers' income in 1938 had been as large as in 1936 and in recent months has closely approached the average for 1937. Thus the Board declares that "while business has suffered from a depression, the average consumer has enjoyed a fairly stable income."

This consumer income stability is held to be reflected in the fact that the average consumer apparently has paid nearly as much rent, used more electricity in the home, had more telephones installed and driven motor cars about as much this year as last. Department and variety stores report increasing sales.

Meanwhile business is seen as being substantially aided by the building of small homes, with total building contract awards during November amounting to $302,000,000, as against $198,000,000 in November, 1937.

Brown Shoe Co. Shipments Up

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A gain of $600,000 in shoe shipments for November and December by the Brown Shoe Co., as compared with shipments during the same months of 1937, has been announced by C. R. Gamble, vice-president of the company in charge of sales.

Hopeful

Wide World Studio

W. S. Farish
President of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey

Farish Is Hopeful Over Prospects For Oil Trade in 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—The 1939 outlook for the oil industry was described by W. S. Farish, President of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, as permitting "a hopeful, if not an optimistic attitude."

"It is reasonable to expect a modest increase in "domestic demand," he said.

"Exports may fall off but they should still afford a sizable outlet. Fundamentally the industry is close to a sound position.

"There is capacity for overproduction of crude oil from flush areas in several states but this excess capacity can be maintained only by sacrificing efficiency in production practice and by indulging in flagrant physical waste."

The most important problem for 1939, he held, was the "adoption and enforcement uniformly by all producing states of a policy of bona fide conservation, limiting crude oil withdrawals in all flush fields to truly efficient rates."

The industry, he added, also should refrain from repeating the 1938 experience of accumulating burdensome inventories.

N. Y. C. Bank Stocks Value Off in 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Despite year-end tax selling, New York City bank stocks managed to close 1938 at only slightly lower levels, Col. Oliver J. Troster, of Hoit, Rose & Troster, states in his annual review.

The firm's weighted average of 17 leading issues, Col. Troster points out, closed December, 1938 (at about 41, compared to January opening of 43, after fluctuation from 35 low to 48 high during the year.

In view of year-end tax selling, the characteristc January upswing appears likely to repeat itself, judging from past performance, Col. Troster believes.

Discussing the outlook, Col. Troster states that 1939 is likely to be a business recovery year.

Eagle-Picher Buys Property

MIAMI, Okla. — Officials of the Commerce Mining & Royalty Co. has announced sale of the company's zinc and lead mining properties in the Tri-State district to the Eagle Picher Mining & Smelting Co. for sum stated to be above $10,000,000. Eagle Picher will expand by building a $3,000,000 smelter.

Stock Market Has One of Best Comebacks in History in 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Recovery forces seized the stock market in the last six months of 1938 to stage one of the widest comebacks on record from the depressing setback of 1937 and the early part of this year.

The market finished in a rally Dec. 31 as brokers flocked to the trading posts with buying orders shouting their bids and "Happy New Year" in almost the same breath.

The upturn, which began in June and was followed by a newly-quickened pace of industrial activity, erased losses of the first six months and added substantial gains. Traders were hampered in their efforts for higher prices by fears Europe would break into a blaze, but optimism won out.

Trading Volume Disappoints

From the point of view of business done on the trading floor, however, the year was a disappointment. Only 297,395,051 shares were transferred, compared with 409,453,910 in 1937 and 1,124,608,910 in the boom year of 1929. Not since 1924 has volume been so low.

When the gong clanged at noon Saturday to end the year's trading, prices were within striking distance of the 1938 high mark, many of them well above it.

The Associated Press composite average of 15 representative railroad shares had established a new peak for the year at $23.50, which compared with a low of $12.10 on March 31. In 1937 the high was $49.50 and the low $19.

The average of 60 stocks, selected from all groups, stood at $53.20, against a high of $54.70 reached Nov. 9, at the top of the post-election upswing, and the March 31 low of $33.70. The peak for 1937 was $75.30 and the bottom $41.70.

Dominating factors in the market's "bear" and "bull" moves, say Wall Street analysts, were these:

The downswing and rebound of the business cycle:

Europe's war scares, which were more virulent than they had been for years.

The appeasement—some felt it was merely temporary—of those fears.

Reversal of what was described in Wall Street as the "deflationary" policy of the administration; and

An apparent improvement in the relationship of government, big business and labor.

An idea of what happened may be gathered from statistical yardsticks.

When 1938 dawned, the Associated Press average price of 60 representative stocks stood at $43. By March 31, 1938, the figure touched the year's low of $33.70, only to rise again until the peak of $54.70 was touched Nov. 9.

Industry Marches On

Industrial activity, as measured by the Associated Press weighted and seasonally corrected index a year ago, was at 74.9 per cent of the 1929-30 average. It touched a low of 65.8 per cent in the final week of May, then swung to a high of 94.9 the last week of November.

The January market soon turned into a rapid decline, to be interrupted by a "corrective" rally in February that lasted a week or so.

The first hint the Administration was reversing its "deflationary" policy came, Wall Street analysts said, when the President said prices were too low and should go up, but not too high. Then the Treasury "desterilized" some of the enormous gold supply which had piled up in its vaults by issuing gold certificates in payment for it to the banks which imported it, thus providing a base for the possible expansion of credit.

The market started a downturn which carried through until April. In this period the average price of shares decreased by almost $10.

The stock exchange threw out its "Old Guard" and voted to reorganize along lines pointedly suggested by William O. Douglas, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

A little later, in an effort to send a flow of capital into industry, the Treasury desterilized another $1,200,000,000 of gold and the Federal Reserve Board reduced reserve requirements of member banks by 12½ per cent.

Stocks Turn Up in Summer

A little later a compromise was reached on the tax bill which virtually did away with the undivided surplus profits tax. A group of 16 of the country's business leaders agreed to co-operate with the Administration to end the recession and the President announced his intention to resume "pump priming" by a $5,000,000,000 spending-lending program.

Stocks were again on the upgrade. The tax bill was passed and the President signed but attacked it. Congress approved a $1,000,000,000 naval expansion program and an appropriation of $3,700,000,000 for "spending-lending" and adjourned.

A few days later the "bull" market was under way. From the June low of $38.20 the Associated Press stock soared to $52.50 on July 25. Progress was almost uninterrupted. By this time business had started its emphatic upturn.

August was quiet. Then came September, Hitler's ultimatum to Czechoslovakia, concentrations of troops throughout Europe, the conversations at Berchtesgaden and a vast flight of capital from France and England to the United States, Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

The pound sterling and French franc slumped badly in foreign exchange markets and stock selling began.

Berchtesgaden was followed by the "peace of Munich" and a sigh of relief swept the big trading floor at Broad and Wall Streets. Immediately prices began to rise, and the brokerage house commentators resumed their predictions of a fairly long "bull" movement.

Armament Plans Help Stocks

The rise continued well on into October, aided by talk of a big rearmament program, involving, first, expansion of utility facilities to guard against breakdowns in time of war, huge purchases of aircraft for the army and navy, and proposals for extricating the railroads from their precarious financial difficulties so that they might become efficient agents of defense.

A sign of returning prosperity was seen Oct. 18, when General Motors Corp. rescinded an earlier wage cut and announced it was rehiring 35,000 men.

Stocks moved narrowly, in a sidewise direction for a time in what brokers characterized an attempt to test their levels and this testing phase was maintained until the national election. Republicans regained many seats in the House and Senate, most of those Democrats selected for the New Deal "purge" retained their seats and Wall Street decided that Congress, hereafter, would be more responsive to the wishes of the financial community than it had been for some years.

The day following balloting, stocks swung upward again and for three days there was a sharp rally on heavy volume. But Germany again stepped in with the anti-Jewish campaign. The stock market, fearing further European trouble, fell back to where it was before the election rally.

Then began another sidewise movement, not far under the year's high but seasonal, brokers said, inasmuch as year-end tax selling appeared and volume dwindled.

The December markets followed the usual pattern of brief rallies and brief declines. With the end of tax selling, stocks started to rise again.

Mass Production Of Airplanes Aim Of the Government

NEW YORK (AP)—Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, will say in a forthcoming magazine article that a proper air defense program will justify the expenditure of money by the aircraft industry for expansion of production.

Writing for the January issue of "Aero Digest," Mr. Johnson says if a production program geared to the demands of defense is adopted, it will reduce the cost of airplanes.

"The time has now come," the article goes on, "to prepare to go into greater production with the best-adapted of our military types and models."

It adds, "we must aid in the development of the airplane industry so that upon M-day, it will be able to go into mass production without delay.

"We can do this most effectively by adopting a well-formulated aviation expansion program looking forward to our needs for today, tomorrow, for the next year, two years from now, and for the future."

Pointing out that the aviation industry has been hampered in previous years by the limited size of military orders, the Assistant Secretary of War says the adoption of an expansion program would enable aircraft manufacturers to keep a maximum number of its expert personnel on duty at all times.

He favored, he says, an air force which is large enough to carry on an effective defense during the first few months of any emergency.

Canada's Revenue Collections Steady

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Canada's revenue collections for 1938 will not fall much short of 1937, in spite of declines in customs and excise.

While there will be a drop from last year, that drop may not exceed $5,000,000. The National Revenue Department collected $437,869,231 for the 1937 calendar year. The likely estimate for 1938, as the year closes, is in the neighborhood of $433,000,000.

A gain of about $24,000,000 in income tax collections offsets in large measure what has been lost in customs and excise duties and excise taxes.

U. S. Accepts $1,537,000 On Western Union Claims

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government agreed to accept $1,537,000 in settlement of 60 income tax claims totalling $3,700,000 against the Western Union Telegraph Company and 11 subsidiaries. Some of the cases had been contested since 1920.

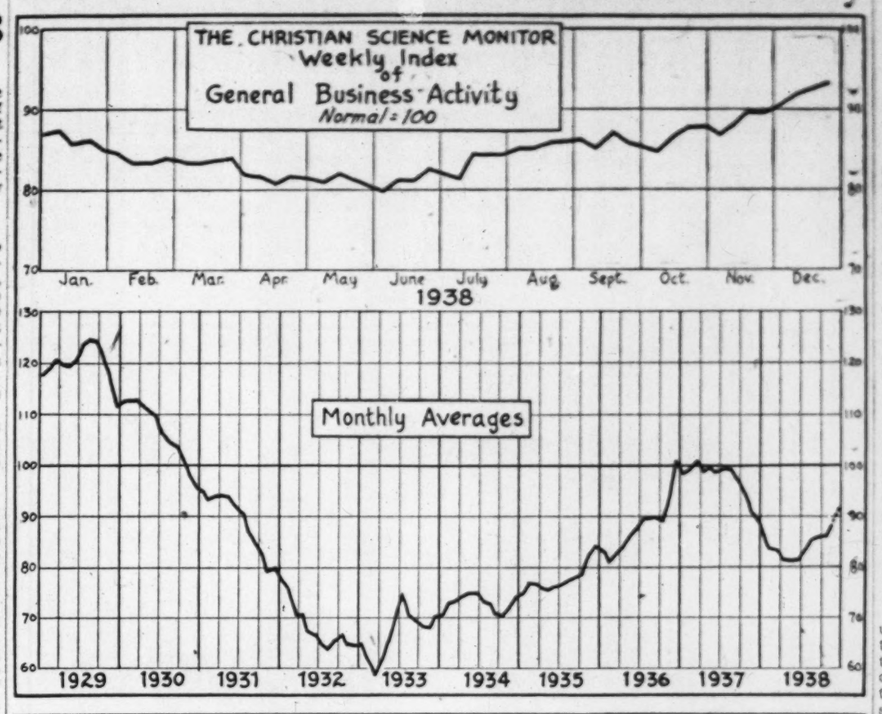
The claims grew out of the Western Union's virtual absorption of the 11 smaller companies through long term leases of their properties.

The Government contended that the leased companies had taxable income from what the Western Union paid them under the leases. The Western Union contended that the smaller companies became virtually non-existent under the terms of the leases, because the Western Union had taken over most of their assets.

Chicago Stock Trading

CHICAGO, Ill.—Twenty-five representative stocks listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange had a market value at the close of business for the week ended Dec. 31 of $831,489,250 an increase of $20,295,250, or 2.50 per cent, as compared with the market value of $811,194,000 at the close of the previous week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

A 10-Year Record of General Business Activity


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Weekly Index of General Business Activity
Normal = 100
Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.
1938
Monthly Averages
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938

Midwest Business Outlook For 1939 Found Favorable

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A general improvement in business at a time when ordinarily, because of seasonal influences, it slows up substantially, is spreading a wave of good cheer over the midwest such as hasn't been experienced since the summer of 1937. Steel orders, automobile production, retail sales, building, meat packing, railroad earnings, and last but not least, jobs and pay rolls, all join in the upward swing.

Following record holiday activity, so great in Chicago, for example, that one large department store on several occasions had to close its doors because of the crowds inside buying, retail trade starts off the new year with promise of carrying both volume and value ahead even of the 1937 period of prosperity.

The report of the Seventh District Federal Reserve Bank, covering Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, and Indiana, shows department store trade in November 5 per cent ahead of October, whereas the 1928-37 average for the months shows a decline of 3 per cent. In Chicago the spurt was 6 per cent ahead, in Detroit 9 per cent. Only in Indianapolis and Milwaukee did it fall off. December, according to unofficial estimates, showed a much greater increase.

Sales, Jobs, Payrolls Gain

Large stores in Chicago are budgeting for a 5 per cent increase in dollar sales during the first quarter of 1939, according to a Dow-Jones survey, and stocks are from 10 to 15 per cent under last year, indicating how far the consumer spurt may be reflected back into the producing fields.

An illuminating picture of current trade is also found in reserve bank reports on checks written, showing for the Christmas week an increase of 21.6 per cent over the same period in 1937. In Chicago alone the increase was 36 per cent.

Jobs and payrolls showed a gain in the seventh reserve district in November for the fourth consecutive month. The number of workers went up during this four-month period by 5 per cent and the wage payments 4 per cent. The levels, 16 per cent lower in the case of payrolls and 18 per cent in jobs than in 1937 at this time, represent the smallest drop under 1937 for this year. In the manufacturing industries as a whole the increases during the past four months were 22 per cent in the number of jobs and 37 per cent in size of payrolls.

The number of new cars on the streets in Chicago, bought during December, show that the upping of production schedules in Detroit is warranted. Up to Dec. 21 there were 5,897 new cars sold in Cook County, compared with 3,399 in the same period in November, and 4,130 a year ago.

Auto Output Rising

The Seventh District Federal Reserve Bank meanwhile reports that in November the production of automobiles exceeded that of the corresponding 1937 period, and that indications are that the December output will have shown a further gain substantially above December last year. It is expected that production schedules for 1939 will be stepped up considerably. Reports from Detroit indicate that about a million cars will be built during the first quarter.

Meat packers are encouraged by a rise in production, bringing it to the highest point since early in 1938, and above the 10-year average for December.

A "better year" for steel is predicted by the magazine Steel at Cleveland, with the increase in auto production, the rising trend in building, government spending, and more railroad buying leading the list of influencing factors. Production of steel during the last half of 1938 was 60 per cent of the first half.

Midwest Roads Do Better

Most of the larger railroads are feeling so good about an improvement in earnings and prospects for further increases that they're inclined to forget the sting of the recent refusal of their request for lower wages. The net operating earnings for 24 major roads in November was 45.9 per cent over those of the month last year. Improved earnings came chiefly as a result of cutting costs. There was, however, some increase in traffic.

Building, best during 1938 in eight years, will continue its spurt in 1939, it is agreed by the National Association of Real Estate Boards, the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, and the United States Building and Loan League here. Construction in 1938, the Department of Commerce in Washington reports, reached more than $8,800,000,000, the largest volume since 1930, marking the fifth year of consecutive gains. The new year will see, surveys indicate, especially increased activity in home building. The Building and Loan League estimates that some 300,000 new dwelling units will go up.

French Bank Rate Lowered to 2 P. C.

PARIS, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Bank of France lowered its discount rate today from 2½ per cent to 2 per cent.

This was the second time the rate had been lowered since it was raised to 3 per cent on Sept. 27, in the midst of the Czechoslovak crisis when there was heavy liquidation of private accounts and a drain on banks.

The previous reduction was announced Nov. 24.

November Security Claims 16,699

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Social Security Board announced that during November it certified for payment 16,699 old age insurance claims amounting to $1,074,750. The average was $64.36.

This brought the total to 250,782 claims amounting to $10,697,111.

Clarence Mackay's Holdings Of Postal Telegraph Sold

NEW YORK (AP)—The entire remaining holdings of the estate of Clarence Mackay, former chairman of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Co., in securities of the concern have been purchased by George C. Hynson, Jr., and a group of unidentified associates. Mr. Hynson himself was not further identified.

Postal officials said sale of the holdings—about $500,000—in no way involved control of the company, since there are $500,000,000 outstanding in bonds and $30,000,000 in stock.

Canada's Imports 21.5 P. C. Below '37

OTTAWA (CP)—Value of Canada's November imports was 21.5 per cent lower than in the like month last year, totaling $63,304,000 against $80,641,000, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. Purchases from the United States totaled $37,658,000 against $46,393,000, a drop of 18.8 per cent, and those from the United Kingdom $11,020,000 compared with $14,997,900, a decline of 26.5 per cent.

Commodities brought from Germany totaled $1,440,000 against $1,609,000.

Imports during the eight months ended November totaled $471,438,000 compared with $548,218,000 in the corresponding period last year, a drop of 19.3 per cent.

N. Y. Central Shows Gain In Net Operating Income

NEW YORK (AP)—Despite a drop of more than $1,000,000 in gross operating revenues, the New York Central system reported November net operating income increased to $3,158,333 compared with $1,826,677 in November last year.

The gross totaled $27,556,001 against $28,678,023 in the 1937 month.

For 11 months net operating income was $12,778,655 against $37,005,245 in the corresponding period last year. Gross amounted to $269,579,065 compared with $338,918,218.

Partly accounting for the November improvement in net income was a decline of $1,078,000 in expenditures for maintenance of equipment under the 1937 figure.

Potato Growers Urge Regulation Of Markets in '39

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representatives of potato growers from 27 states recommended that the Agriculture Department submit to a farmer referendum a proposal that the Federal Government regulate marketing of the crop in 1939.

Such regulation would be made through marketing agreements under which low grade and cull potatoes would not be permitted to move in interstate commerce.

Separate agreements might be proposed, the representatives said, for each of the early, intermediate and late potato producing areas. They would have to be approved by two thirds of the growers voting.

In resolutions adopted after a two-day conference with Agriculture Department officials, the grower representatives recommended that the department retain the 1938 benefit payment rates for compliance with 1939 acreage allotments. The rates were 3.6 cents a bushel in the late producing area and 5.4 cents in the others. The department has set the 1939 rate at 3 cents a bushel for all areas.

The growers contended that the proposed reduction in rates would not adequately compensate them for keeping acreage out of production.

Other recommendations included:

Grant greater authority to local farmer committees in making acreage adjustments.

Conduct research studies for new industrial uses for potato surpluses.

Grant Connecticut and Massachusetts tobacco farmers larger potato acreage allotments than they otherwise would be eligible for because recent hurricane destruction of many tobacco barns would make it impractical for farmers in these states to raise as much tobacco as usual.

Enact legislation to require grades of all potatoes below U. S. commercial grade to be printed on the container when the potatoes are shipped into interstate commerce.

Substantial Rise In Home Building Expected in 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Next year more than seven times as many American urban families will move into newly-built dwelling quarters as did six years ago, according to S. M. Waters, President of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America.

"It appears that about one out of every 80 American urban families will move into a newly-built residential dwelling next year as compared with the ratio of about one for every 580 families six years ago.

Sees Good Gain

"Probably the safest prediction anyone can make for 1939 is that new building will show a very substantial gain. For the first part of the year, at least, it seems certain that new construction will occupy the center of the business stage. The forces which are behind the rising volume of new construction will certainly be no less important in 1939 than they are now, and should be increasingly so.

"Around 400,000 new residential urban dwelling units will be built in the United States next year, and this estimate may prove to have been conservative before summer. Add to this the thousands of farm dwellings sure to be built next year, but difficult to estimate, and the country can well anticipate, with a strong degree of realization, that next year's building will look more like that of 1929 than any year of the past decade.

Privately Financed

"Around two thirds of the nation's building will be privately financed indicating that here private capital has found a medium that is safe and yields greater return than other sources at the moment. Probably a billion and a half dollars will go for urban residential construction, most of it for one-family houses.

"An equally significant trend, but relatively unnoticed as compared with the current discussion of urban building, is the more favorable position of rural construction.

"For well over a decade the average American farm plant has been neglected. The prospects for building, modernization and repair are impossible to estimate, but 1939 looks now like our first big rural building year in the past ten.

"Rural building will be an 'up-line' on the business charts in 1939."

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Commerce and Finance

Business Leaders See Basis for Further Advance During 1939

Business and Industry

Bonds Hold Up Well Past Year; Rails Lose Ground

NEW YORK (AP)—Bond prices at the year end bore a creditable relation to the final levels of 1937 excepting rail loans which, despite a vigorous recovery in recent months, continued to carry scars of their near-collapse in the first half of the year.

Taking Associated Press averages as a guide to the year's price movements, industrial and utility issues have a modestly better rating than at the close of last year.

Rails as a group are far in arrears of the position held a year ago, a reflection of the difficulty encountered in recovering from the effects of the widely publicized "railroad crisis." On the other hand, the average of 20 leading issues is a good 10 points above the June low of 46.2.

Secondary rails, riding a year-end wave of optimism for improvement in the carriers' fortunes, pushed ahead briskly. Nevertheless, the Associated Press composite price of 20 rail bonds, down to 42.2 on the collapse of rail securities last February and March, at 60.7, were far behind the final 1937 figure of 71.8.

Contrasting action in the rails for the year was the record 1938 high chalked up in the last session for the average of 10 low-yield bonds.

Supported by improvement in corporate earning power in the second half of the old year, industrial and utility bonds as groups more than regained their losses in the first three months and ended 1938 moderately higher.

Foreign bonds—buffeted by the troubled events in Europe and Asia—lost ground somewhat on the year.

All year long underlying influences were favorable to the position of seasoned low yield bonds. Money rates remained around history's low levels, idle funds of banks and insurance companies continued to mount, and extension of the 1937 business decline through the first half of 1938 tended to turn cautious investors from the more speculative categories to the better secured corporate obligations and United States Government securities.

Improvement in bond values was not matched by the trading volume in the listed market. The estimated total of around $1,836,890,000 face value for the year was the smallest since 1917 and contrasted with $2,792,531,000 in 1937.

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Home Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 7
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambrdge	Jan. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Jan. 16
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan. 18
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1

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See Improvement

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Top: Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of General Motors Corporation. Bottom: Gerard Swope, President of General Electric Company.

Expect Carloading To Advance 9.9 P. C. In First Quarter

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads made public estimates that freight carloadings in the first quarter of 1939 were expected to be about 9.9 per cent above loadings in the same quarter of 1938.

Of estimates made by 13 shippers' advisory boards, the Association reported, all were for an increase except in the Northwest, where a decrease of 2.8 per cent was predicted.

On the basis of these estimates, it was said, total freight carloadings of the 19 principal commodities would be 4,601,131 in the first quarter of the new year, compared with 4,185,676 in the corresponding period of 1938.

The percentage of increase estimated by the shippers' advisory boards for 12 districts was as follows:

New England, 1.9; Atlantic States, 5.0; Allegheny, 25.1; Ohio Valley, 11.2; Southeast, 3.4; Great Lakes, 34.0; Central Western, 4.1; Midwest, 9.3; Trans-Missouri-Kansas, 3.5; Southwest, 4.3; Pacific Coast, 2.5; Pacific Northwest, 12.4.

Most Business Men Optimistic; Some Declare Outlook Is Hazy

NEW YORK (AP)—With opportunities in the field of capital goods industries as a significant base, many industrial leaders expect business in the United States to improve in 1939.

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of General Motors Corporation, sounded this keynote. It was a theme echoed by other corporation heads.

"It seems reasonable to expect," said Mr. Sloan, "that 1939, as a whole, will be a somewhat better business year than 1938 has been. This belief is based on the expectation that the current recovery movement will be extended well into the new year.

"There is an improved demand for consumer goods, perhaps somewhat accelerated by the effects of large expenditures of public money. The future of the recovery trend, of course, will be importantly affected by political developments at home and abroad.

Recovery Factors Exist

"There undoubtedly exist the essential fundamentals of a broad recovery that might well be sustained. The establishment of a real confidence in the broad future opportunities of business would be reflected in increasing activity of the capital good industries—a necessary component of a sustained recovery movement.

"An appraisal as to the probabilities of the characteristics of the present trend appears to indicate that the answer is within an area that might be described as "hopeful conjecture."

Gerard Swope, President of General Electric, said a better year in 1939 was foreseen "with confidence."

Said Mr. Swope: "With closer co-operation between labor, industry, and the Government; with the ever-increasing use of electricity; with the great need that exists in this country today for electric appliances in the home and for more power in the factories and the resulting expansion of generating capacity in central stations—all this will mean increased opportunities for production of the heavier capital goods, so much needed at this time by thousands of skilled workmen, not only in the electric industry but all industry, and for the good of the entire economic system."

Says Outlook Hazy

Floyd B. Odlum, President of Atlas Corp., joined with others in the belief international conditions make for a hazy outlook. He said:

"The state of world affairs at the present time is such that it is impossible to forecast business conditions even for a brief period of time. With this reservation in mind, it may be said that indications are that the betterment which started some months back is still in the initial stages and that better business and greater income can be expected for at least several months to come. A stabilization of foreign exchange would be a very helpful factor, for a falling pound affects not only commodity prices but our foreign trade.

"Future policies of investment companies will be determined largely by the legislation resulting from recommendation for such by the Securities and Exchange Commission. It is expected that if there should be such legislation the matter will be cleared up during the coming year and would result in stabilization of the prices of investment company securities."

Ragner D. Naess, economist and Vice-President of Tri-Continental Corp., an investment company, predicted: "For 1939 as a whole, production should be up substantially from 1938. The biggest relative gain should occur in capital goods industries.

"Building construction should improve substantially. Utilities may be faced with the necessity of beginning to make large additions to capacity.

More Farm Income Seen

"Farmers should receive moderately greater income, despite low prices for wheat and cotton, since the industrial population will be able to pay for more farm products. The greatest threat to our recovery comes from abroad.

"The recent improvement in business has been so sharp that a short period of consolidation during the first few months of the year would be a healthy development."

Walter S. Tower, Executive Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Institute, said: "The steel industry enters 1939 with better prospects than those of a year ago despite the continued influences of some retarding factors, among which lack of railroad buying, little activities among the utilities, and foreign uncertainties are prominent."

Alfred Reeves, Vice-President and General Manager of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, stated: "A complete reversal of market conditions in the late fall, compared with last year, has encouraged automobile manufacturers to look forward to a 3,500,000-car year in 1939, provided general business conditions develop no unforeseen setbacks. Gasoline demand for 1939 is expected to be 4 per cent ahead of 1938."

Cotton Outlook

In the field of agriculture, Frank J. Knoll, President of the New York Cotton Exchange, suggested a change in the Government cotton programs was possible, saying: "World trade in American cotton has been vitally affected throughout the year by the tremendous and growing accumulation of cotton in the hands of the Government. That accumulation has undoubtedly held the price of American cotton at a somewhat higher average level than would otherwise have prevailed, but in consequence world trade in the American style has continued to shrink.

"Present prospects are that the world will have a larger carryover of American cotton at the end of the current season than at any previous time in the history of the industry."

William O'Neil, President of the General Tire & Rubber Co., predicted: "General business should show steady improvement in 1939, because I believe there is a growing demand for all classes of merchandise. Shelves are bare and consumers need goods of every kind. Credit conditions are excellent."

George J. Stanley, Vice-President of the Aluminum Company of America, reported: "Prospects for a good year in aluminum look encouraging in view of the decided upturn in business at the close of 1938."

Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Chamber of Commerce and of International Business Machines Corporation, said: "The new year offers favorable possibilities for progress because the development of this country is not finished.

Need 5,000,000 New Homes

"Our railroads need a billion dollars worth of new equipment; 65 per cent of our machine tools now in use are obsolete, and two out of three of our steam engines are over 20 years old. . . . We have over 50,000,000 acres of idle farm land which must be put to work by creating new foreign markets, and regaining former ones, for our farm products.

"We need 5,000,000 new homes today, and of our 23,000,000 existing one-family dwellings, 62 per cent require repairs."

David M. Goodrich, chairman of the B. F. Goodrich Co., stated: "Total tire shipments of some 48,000,000 casings in 1939 appears to be an attainable goal for the rubber industry. Such a figure would represent a gain of about 12 per cent over . . . 1938."

Saul Cohn, President of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, asserted: "We can look forward to . . . better results in 1939. It seems we have entered upon an increase of production, which is the beginning of a new business cycle, rather than the tail end of a previous movement."

Concerning the electric light and power industry, C. W. Kellogg, president of the Edison Electric Institute, predicted: "The continued demand for better lighting, the noteworthy growth of electric cooking and water heating and the gradual increase in the number and variety of electrical appliances in use by the public should sustain the growth of residential and retail commercial sales throughout the coming year."

Incomes Expected To Be Higher This Year Than in 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The American people will probably receive a considerably higher income in 1939 than in 1938, according to the Brookmire Economic Service, and, says the service, income is the prime motivating force of all economic activity.

Based on present indications, enough capital is expected to go into construction, maintenance, and new plant to generate a production level not materially below that of 1937; and from such production should accrue a commensurate increase in the income level.

It is not beyond possibility, furthermore, to anticipate additional amounts of capital expenditures than those now in sight. Such additions could make 1939 production, and consequently income, equally as good as 1937 if not better.

Next as to the incidence of these income changes as they affect the various regions, the Brookmire Income Map points out that: with important parts of Agriculture temporarily belayed, the greatest improvement may be expected in the New England, Eastern, and Central Manufacturing areas. However, all areas should eventually experience expansion of income.

Contracts With Sears, Roebuck

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Mullins Manufacturing Co. has obtained contract to supply Sears, Roebuck & Co. with stamped steel kitchen cabinets which the company makes in its Warren, Ohio plant. Mullins in the past has supplied Sears with other stamped kitchen and bathroom equipment.

N. Y. Stock Exchange Tightens Rules On Voting of 'Proxies'

NEW YORK, (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange sought to stimulate the interest of stockholders in corporate affairs by tightening its rules governing the handling of "proxies" for votes in company meetings.

Under the revision of proxy regulations, brokers must consult their customers' wishes before acting on requests for authority to exercise shareholders' voting privileges at corporate meetings.

Before the exchange, within the last year or so, began to shift the responsibility to the beneficial owners of the stock, brokers used to sign proxies and send them in, except where contests for company control was involved.

The committee on stock list, in a letter to member firms, outlined the machinery for informing stockholders of proxy solicitations and the issues involved.

If the share owners ignore the proxy communications, brokers then may proceed on their own unless a controversy or contest for power is involved.

Many shares traded on the exchange are held in what are known as "street names"—the name of a firm or broker—thus hiding the identity of the beneficial owner and requiring corporate managements to solicit through commission houses for annual and special meetings.

The committee said it hoped the changes would aid in "reaching the true owners of the stock for an expression of their views" in corporate proceedings.

The revision is effective January 16.

Railroads Hope For Solution To Problems in 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The year 1939 brings to American railroads renewed hope for a solution of the critical financial situation which has faced them in the last 12 months, says a statement authorized by J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads.

At no time has there been a greater public appreciation of their problems than now, continues the statement, or a more earnest desire to formulate some plan that will solve the desperate situation in which the rail carriers find themselves.

Look for New Policy

With the coming of the new year, railroad managements hope that early action will be taken by Congress and the State Legislatures looking toward development of a national transportation policy which will place all agencies of transportation upon an equality in matters of regulation, taxation and subsidies; recognize railroads as a business entitled to the same chance to earn a living as any other business and enable the railroads to re-establish their credit.

General business conditions have shown improvement in recent months. If this trend continues and if conflicting public policies as to transportation can be welded into one sound, consistent national policy, unquestionably the railroads will share in whatever general prosperity comes to industry.

The railroads in the past 12 months have continued to furnish to the public the highest standard of transportation, so far as dependability and efficiency are concerned, ever attained by them. Not only were new high records made in 1938 by the railroads of the United States in the average speed of both freight and passenger trains and in fuel conservation, but there also were numerous other increases in operating efficiency as compared with 1937.

Earnings Disappointing

From a financial viewpoint, however, 1938 was one of the most disappointing years that has ever been experienced. While in recent months net earnings of the Class I railroads have shown some improvement compared with the same period in 1937, this has been due in part to still further curtailments in expenditures and to the fact that the earnings made in the latter months of 1938 are compared with the corresponding periods in 1937 when sharp drops took place in traffic and revenues.

It is estimated that after fixed charges have been met, Class I railroads in 1938 will have a net deficit of $125,000,000, compared with a net income of $98,000,000 in 1937. The net deficit in 1938 was the greatest for any year on record except in 1932 when it was $139,000,000.

Gross revenues in 1938 approximated $3,550,000,000, a reduction of 14.8 per cent below 1937 and a reduction of 32.8 per cent under 1930. Operating expenses were approximately $2,710,000,000 in 1938, a decrease of 13.1 per cent below the preceding year and a decrease of 31.1 per cent under 1930.

Loading of revenue freight in 1938 totaled 30,362,000 cars. In only two years—1933 and 1932—since the compilation of these reports began in 1918, has this volume of traffic been smaller. The total for 1938 exceeded 1933 by 1,142,000 cars, or 3.9 per cent, and the 1932 volume by 2,182,000 cars, or 7.7 per cent. Compared with 1937, loading of revenue freight in the past 12 months was a decrease of 7,447,000 cars, or 19.7 per cent, and compared with 1936, was a decrease of 5,701,000 cars, or 15.8 per cent.

On the basis of the revenue ton miles, freight traffic handled by the railroads in 1938 totaled 290,000,000,000-ton miles, a decrease of 19.6 per cent compared with 1937, and a decrease of 14.5 per cent under 1936. It also was a decrease of 24.4 per cent under 1930.

Passenger traffic, too, in 1938 was less than in any year since 1935, amounting to 21,800,000,000 passenger miles (the number of passengers multiplied by the distance traveled). This was a reduction of 11.6 per cent compared with 1937 and a reduction of 18.7 per cent compared with 1930.

New Freight Cars

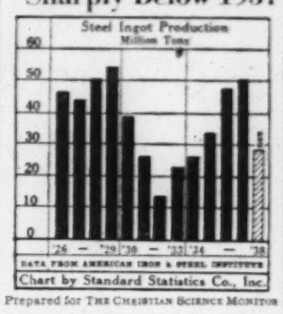
Partly because of the serious financial condition of the railroads and partly because of the fact that the volume of traffic could be handled without difficulty with existing equipment, the railroads in 1938 installed only 16,266 new freight cars. In 1937, there were 75,058 new freight cars put into service and in 1936 the number was 43,941. Class I railroads in 1938 also put in service 162 new steam locomotives and 103 electric and Diesel locomotives, compared with 373 steam and 77 electric and Diesel locomotives in 1937 and 87 steam and 34 electric and Diesel locomotives in 1936.

Class I railroads in 1938 spent approximately $600,000,000 for purchases of fuel, supplies and materials used in current operation, compared with $966,383,000 in 1937.

Capital expenditures in 1938 for equipment, roadway and structures and other improvements to property amounted to $250,000,000, compared with $509,793,000 in the preceding year.

Loans made to the railroads by the Government through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation now outstanding amount to $422,541,377. Of loans totaling $613,425,739 so far disbursed by that agency, the railroads up to Dec. 1, 1938, had repair $190,884,362.

Steel Ingot Output Sharply Below 1937



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In spite of the poor figures for the earlier part of the year, steel production for all of 1938 will be higher than that of 1931 to 1934 inclusive, although the total is more than 40 per cent below the 1937 figure.

Power Production in 1938 Declines 5 P. C. From 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Due to the severe industrial curtailment in the United States during the early part of the year, the total electric output for 1938 was 5 per cent less than the previous year, according to the Edison Electric Institute.

The 1938 output, continues the report, was 114,000,000,000 kilowatt hours compared with 120,000,000,000 kilowatthours produced in 1937.

Production by water power was 41,500,000,000 kilowatthours, a new high figure which reflected not only the results of unusually favorable water conditions throughout the whole country, but also the installation of additional turbines at several of the Federal hydroelectric projects. Production by fuel-burning plants totaled 67,500,000,000 kilowatthours, as compared with 74,000,000,000 the year before.

Generating Capacity Up

Exclusive of Federal projects, the generating capacity of the electric light and power industry was increased by 1,000,000 kilowatts during 1938, bringing the total at the end of the year to 36,000,000 kilowatts. New construction amounted altogether to about 1,250,000 kilowatts, but this was offset by the retirement of approximately 250,000 kilowatts of older equipment, leaving a net gain of a million kilowatts.

This compares with an increase of 700,000 kilowatts for 1937 and with an increase of 375,000 kilowatts in 1936, and with the high record of 2,500,000 kilowatts added in 1930.

Of the total 36,000,000 kilowatts of installed generating capacity on Dec. 31, 1938, approximately 26,600,000 kilowatts, or 71 per cent, was in steam power plants; 9,700,000 kilowatts, or 27 per cent, was in water power plants, and 700,000 was in internal combustion engines.

Total construction expenditures for 1938 (exclusive of Federal work) are estimated at $470,000,000, a small decrease from the $480,000,000 (revised) spent in 1937, but still barely half of the peak year 1930. Of the 1938 total, expenditures for distribution facilities—poles, wires, transformers and other equipment—again constituted the largest item, amounting to about $200,000,000, or 42½ per cent of the total.

Construction budgets for the year 1939, as indicated by preliminary estimates, will be between $450,000,000 and $500,000,000.

More Customers

Some 27,765,000 customers are now taking electric service. This represents an increase of 600,000 during the year. Of those newly connected, 168,000 were farms, bringing the total number supplied with electricity to 1,410,000 at the end of 1938. This represents about 22 per cent of all farms having occupied dwellings and some 32 per cent of all farms which have dwellings valued at more than $500. In addition to the farms, at the close of 1938 there were 22,000,000 non-farm homes and 4,250,000 business and industrial establishments using electric service.

Sales of electricity to all ultimate consumers amounted to 93,400,000 kilowatthours, compared with 99,400,000 in 1937, a decrease of 6 per cent.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Sharp Increase In Cloth Sales; Prices Hold Firm

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Contrary to their usual year-end dullness, the primary cotton gray goods markets ended the year last week with a dramatic burst of buying activity which shot sales totals on the final trading day to a figure said to be considerably in excess of 25,000,000 yards.

New York selling offices accustomed to wind up the year's business with an afternoon of sociability were kept busy throughout the afternoon trying to keep up with buyers' inquiries and had to work far beyond the normal closing hour to clear the day's business.

Coming on top of two previous buying flurries in December, the activity of the past week puts the gray goods market in very sound condition to begin the new year and lays sound foundation for what textile merchandisers believe will be a constructive first quarter.

The wave of buying that swept the fine goods division of the market just before Christmas petered out just after the holiday, though not before the stocks of combed yarn fabrics in mill hands had been substantially reduced.

Buyers in the coarse goods division, many of whom had been expecting an opportunity to pick up sizable yardage in the usual mill scramble to turn goods into cash at the year end, tried hard during the early part of the week to bid the market off by offering substantial commitments fractionally under mill quotations. When they found the mills adamant in their price attitude, they suddenly decided the latter part of the week that the season's low point in the market had been passed.

Several of the large corporation printers came forward with round-lot commitments late Thursday, paying the full prices asked by the mills.

On Friday the buying extended to some of the larger converters, and to a number of large shirt manufacturers and makers of shorts. Most of the buying was for first quarter delivery, and a great deal of it was for January-February shipment. Toward the close of the week mills were inclined to confine sales at minimum prices to goods deliverable during January alone, and asked slightly higher prices for February-March shipments, and especially for second quarter delivery.

Print cloths and carded broadcloths were the most active, there being but little trading in sheetings, and only minor sales of the heavier constructions.

The 39-inch 4-yard 80 squares sold to the extent of several million yards of 6¼ cents, but this later advanced to 6¼ cents and sold there in some volume. On 39-inch 4.75-yard 68x72s there was great activity, sales being estimated at more than 8,000,000 yards, most of them being made at 5⅛ cents though later quotations were 5¼ cents.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 3⅛s '43-41 Mch	106.27	106.27	106.27
1 2½s 42-45	107.4	107.4	107.4
4 3⅛s 45	106.12	106.12	106.12
3 3s '46-46	108.24	108.23	108.23
1 3⅛s 49-46	108.24	108.23	108.23
1 3⅛s 48-46	109.12	109.12	109.12
3 4¼s 52-47	119.1	119	119.1
11 2⅞s 51-48	105.22	105.22	105.22
15 2½s 53-49	102.24	102.20	102.20
15 2½s 52-50	102.24	102.22	102.23
7 3s 55-51	107.8	107.6	107.8
10 2½s 60-55	104.21	104.18	104.20
1 2½s 59-56	103.13	103.13	103.13
23 2½s 65-60	102.25	102.21	102.21
19 2½s 63-58	102.28	102.28	102.28

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s '49-44	106.27	106.26	106.26

Home Owners' Loan

14 2½s '49-39	102.11	102.11	102.11
2 2½s 44-42	104.10	104.10	104.10
5 3s '52-44	106.26	106.26	106.26

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Alleghany 5s '50 st	38⅛	37⅛	37⅝
2 Allied Strs 4½s '50	97	97	97
6 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109½	109½	109½
7 Am&For P 5s 2030	53	52½	52½
4 AmIGChm cv 5½s '49	101½	101¾	101½
24 Am Int 5½s '49	102⅝	102	102⅛
7 Am T&T 5½s '43	111¾	111⅝	111¾
3 Am T&T 3¼s '66	105⅞	105½	105¾
17 Am T&T 3¼s '61	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
12 AmacondaCop4½s'50	105¾	105½	105½
9 Ang C Nitra deb 6?	25½	25½	25½
6 Arm Del 4s '57	98¾	98¾	98½
23 Arm Del 4s '55	98	97⅞	97⅞
17 AT&SF 4s '95	107½	107⅜	107½
2 AT&SF gl 4s 95 st	89¼	89	89¼
6 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	93	92¾	93
3 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
3 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	98⅛	98⅛	98⅜
10 A C Line 1st4s52	85	85	85
3 Atl Refg 5s '37	104½	104½	104½
40 B&O ptg 6s '95	21¾	20½	21⅜
11 GB&O ntg 6s '95ct	20	20	20
4 B&O 1st 5s '48	56⅛	55¾	55¾
32 B&O ntg 5s '95	21	20	21
7 BJ&O ntg 5s '95 ct	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞
28 B&O 5s '96 F	18⅞	18¾	18⅞
5 KB&O 5s '96Fct	18	18	18
5 B&O 5s 2000 D	18¾	18¾	18¾
8 LB&O 5s 2000Oct	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
194 B&O cv 4½s '60	13½	12¾	13½
5 B&O 4s '48	56	56	56
1 B&O4s PLE&WV '41	45½	45½	45½
8 PB&O 4s PLE&WV41ct	43	43	43
32 B&O 5s S W 50	36	35	36
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117⅞	117⅞	118
10 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	129⅜	129⅛	129⅜
14 Beth Stl 4¾s'60	107	106⅞	107
31 Beth Stl 3¾s'66	102	101½	101⅞
38 Beth Stl 3½s'52	100⅛	100	100
2 Boston&Me 5s '67	29	28	28⅜
6 Bost&Me 4¾s '2061	27¾	27¾	27¾
7 Boston&Me 5s '55	29	28¾	29
1 Bkly Edis 3¾s '66	108½	108½	108½
7 Bkly Man Td 4½s'66	74½	73½	74½
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	104	103½	104
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	94	94	94
13 Buf R&P 4½s '57	28¾	28½	28¾
1 Bur C R&No 5s '34 ct	7	7	7
5 Bush Term 5s '55	41	41	41
1 Bush Term 4s '52	70	70	70
2 Cal Packcv 4s '66	92½	92¼	92½
1 Can Sou 5s '62	95½	95½	95½
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	114¾	114¾	114¾
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114½	114½	114½
1 CanNat Ry 4½s '56	115	115	115
1 Can Nor 6½s'46	122½	122½	122½
10 Can Pac 4s '60	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Can Pac 5s '54	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
6 Can Pac 4½s'46	97½	97½	97½
6 Can Pac 4½s'60	91½	91½	91½
3 Can Pac 4s perp	81	80½	81
6 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	6	6	6
2 Cen of Ga 5s '45	12½	12	12
2 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	103½	103⅛	103½
2 Cen New Eng 4s '61	39½	39	39
1 Can Pac 5s '60	60¼	60¼	60¾
11 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	75½	74⅞	75½
2 Con Tr Thru Sh L 4s '54	67½	67½	67½
4 CRR&B of Ga 5s '42	54	54	54
17 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	26⅜	25	25¼
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	22	22	22
1 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	22	22	22
1 Certain-td 6½s 48	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
1 C&O 2½s 96D	96	96	96
7 C&O rfg 3⅞s '96E	96	95⅞	96
52 Chi&Alton 3s '49	13⅞	13½	13⅞
8 CB⅞Q arfg 5s '71A	95⅞	95¾	95⅞
1 CB&Q 4¼s '77	92½	92½	92½
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	98½	98½	98½
21 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	22½	22½	22½
47 Chic Gt West 4s '59	24	23½	23⅝
1 Chi I&L 6s '66	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Chi I &L 5s '47	15	15	15
5 Chi I&L 5s '66	5¾	5¾	5¾
4 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	12	11¾	11⅞
10 CMSP&P ad 5s 2000	3½	3½	3¾
22 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	28	27½	27⅝
19 CM&SP 4½s'89 E	28	27¾	27¾
18 CM&SP gen 4s '89	26⅜	26	26½
5 CM&SP 3½s '89B	24⅜	24½	24½
3 ChiNW 6½s '36	19½	19	19½
1 ChiNW rfg 5s 2037	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
2 Chi&NW gn 5s '87	19	18⅞	18⅞
5 Chi&NW 4¾s '87	16¼	16¼	16¼
52 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	5¼	5	5¼
7 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
4 Chi&NW 4s '87	16⅛	16	16
2 Chi&NW 3½s '87	16	16	16
1 CRIA&P 4½s 52A	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
2 CRIA&P cv 4½s '60	4	4	4
41 CRIA&P 4s '88	18¼	17⅞	17⅞
4 CRIA&P rfg 4s '34	8½	8½	8½
2 CRIA&P rfg 4s '34 ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 CBtL&NOM 4s '51	60	60	60
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	106	105½	106
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	101¾	101¾	101¾
12 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	88¾	88½	88½
1 CinUnTerm 5s '57C	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 CCC&StL 4½s '77	60	59⅞	59⅞
5 CCC&St L gen 4s '93	76	76	76
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	88½	88½	88½
3 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77	78½	78½	78½
3 ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	74½	74½	74½
1 Col F &I '70	60¼	60¼	60¼
2 Colo&So 4½s '80	43¼	42¾	42¾
2 Colmbia G 5s '52Ap	94	94	94
10 Colmbia G 5s '52May	94½	93½	93½
22 Colmbia G 5s 1961	93	92¾	92¾
4 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	104	104	104
9 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	103	102⅞	102⅞
1 ComUnvTr3½s '51	106½	106½	106½
25 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	108½	108	108
70 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	109½	109	109
26 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108	108	108
7 Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	108	108	108
4 Con Edis 3½s '48	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Con Edis 3½s '58	106	105½	106
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	105½	105½	105½
8 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	103½	103½	103½
4 Consum Pow 3½s '70	108¼	108	108
2 Consum Pow 3½s '67	108	108	108
15 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Container Cor 6s '46	104½	104	104½
13 Container 5s '43	100	100	100
56 Contin Oil 2½s '48	109	108⅞	108⅞
14 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	34½	33⅞	34¼
10 Cuba R R 5s '52	38¼	38	38
34 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	63¼	61½	62
5 D & R G 4½s'36	14¾	14½	14½
7 D & R G 4s '36	15¼	14⅞	14⅞
2 D & R G West 5s '55	6	6	6
5 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	112¼	112¼	112¼
1 Dul Mis & I 3½s '62	103½	103½	103½
2 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	53	53	53
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
21 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	106¾	106½	106¾
36 Erie rfg 5s '67	14	13½	13¾
18 Erie rfg 5s '75	14	13½	13¾
3 Erie gen lien 4s '96	21¾	21¾	21¾
3 Erie & Jer 6s '55	42½	42½	42½
5 Fairbks Morse 4s '56	104	104	104
11 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	103	102⅞	102⅞
14 Fla E Cst 5s '74	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
12 Gen Cable 5½s'47	103¼	102¾	103⅛
3 Gen Mot Accept 3s'46	106½	106½	106½
2 GenMot Accpt4½s'51	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5 Gen Pub S 5½s'39	101	101	101
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	64	63¼	63¼
8 Goodrich 4¼s'56	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
6 Goodrich 6s '45	100½	100	100½
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	97¾	97¼	97¼
8 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	101½	101	101
22 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	98⅝	97¾	98⅝
10 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	86¾	86½	86¾
4 Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	93¼	93¼	93¼
2 Gulf Stl Util 4s '66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
10 Housatonic 5s '37	38½	35¾	38½
2 Hous Oil Trx 5½s'40	102½	102	102½
7 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	45	44½	45
52 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	13	13	13
11 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70B	112¼	112¼	112¼
1 Ill Cen Ref 3½s'81 reg	75½	75½	75½
3 Ill Cen 4s '51	87	87	87
30 Ill Cen 4s'52	60½	59¾	59¾
17 Ill Cen 4s'53	59	58½	58½
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	58¾	58¾	58¾
231 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	54	53	53½
1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s'53	63	63	63
12 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	59½	58½	58½
12 Ill Steel 4½s'40	104½	104½	104½
1 Interb R Tr 7s'32ct	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 Int Cit Nor 4s '52	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	20¼	20	20¼
2 Int Gt Nor 5s'56 B	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Int Gt Nor 5s'56C	19¼	19¼	19¼
6 Int Hydro El cv '44	75	74¾	75
11 Int Paper 6s'55	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 Int Paper 5s '47	99½	99½	99½
11 Int T&T2½s'52	67¼	67	67¼
14 Int T&T 5s '55	69½	69¼	69½
33 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
4 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	13¾	13¾	13¾
5 Philippine Ry 4s '37	13½	13½	13½
11 Phillips Pet 3s '48	112¼	112	112
2 PCC & SL 5s '70A	102¼	102½	102½
2 PCC & SL 5s '75 B	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Port Gen E 4½s '60	100	100	100
2 Por RI A Tob 6s '42 st	39¾	39⅝	39⅝
1 Por RI A Tob cv 6s'42	42	42	42
36 Post Tel&C 5s '53	15¼	14¾	14¾
3 Purity Bak 5s '48	97½	97½	97½
38 Radio Keith 6s '41	75	74½	75
2 Readg 4½s 1997 A	71	71	71
2 Readg 4½s '97B	70	70	70
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	55½	55½	55½
2 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	102¾	102½	102⅝
9 Repub Steel 5½s'54	107	107	107
12 Repub Stl 4½s'61	93½	93½	93½
1 Revere Copc&B 4¼s'56	99¾	99¾	99¾
8 Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝
20 RI Ark&La 4½s'34	12	12	12
3 Rutland 4½s '41 st	5	5	5
3 Safeway Strs 4s '47	105	105	105
2 StLIM&SRy6s'33 ct	63½	63¼	63¼
6 StLPeo&NW5s'48	17	16⅞	17
39 St L S F 5s '50 B	14¼	13⅞	14¼
16 St L S F 4½s'78	13¾	13½	13¾
2 StLSF4½s'78 ctf st	13¼	13¼	13¼
23 St L S F 4s '50 A	14	13¼	13¾
2 St L SW 5s'52	23¼	23¼	23¼
2 St L SW 1st4s'89	61½	61¼	61½
10 StP&KC ShL4½s'41	8¼	8¼	8¼
6 SA&A Pass 4s '43	63	63	63
14 Seab A L cn 6s'45	11	10½	10¾
3 Sea A L 4s'50	17¾	17½	17½
5 Sea-AlFla 6s'35 A ct	5	4¾	5
6 Shell Un 3½s'51	104⅞	104¾	104¾
6 Sk Cal Gas 4½s'61	106¼	106	106
1 So Cal Gas 4s'65	109½	109½	109½
5 Soi Nat Gas 4½s'51	101	101	101
7 Sou Pac 4½s'68	54¾	54½	54¾
42 Sou Pac 4½s'81	55	53⅞	54
41 So Pac 4½s'69	55	54	54⅜
13 So Pac rfg 4s'35	71½	71⅛	71⅛
4 So Pac 4s 4'49	56	56	56
5 So Pac 3¾s'46	62	61½	62
11 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	59⅛	58⅜	59⅛
1 So Pac SFTer 4s'50	84¾	84¾	84¾
19 South Ry 6½s'56	75½	75¼	75¼
1 South Ry gen 4s'56	73½	73½	73½
1 South Ry cn 5s'94	83½	83½	83½
31 South Ry gen 4s'56	59⅝	58¾	58¾
8 S W Bell Tel 3s'68	104⅞	104½	104¾
1 S W Gas&El 4s'60	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 Stand Oil N J 3s'61	105	105	105
10 Stand Oil N J 2¾s'53	103½	103	103½
1 Ten El Pow 6s'47 A	96	96	96¼
10 T RR A St L 4s'53	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 Tex Corp 3½s'51	107¼	107	107
21 Third Ave aj 5s'60	7¼	7¼	7¼
5 TideWAssoO 3½s'52	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Tol&Ohi Cen 3½s'60	108½	108½	108½
3 Un El Mo 3¾s'62	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Un Oil Cal cv 3½s'52	109	109	109
1 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	114	114	114
2 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	112½	112½	112½
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 2008	107	106½	106½
1 Un Pac 3½s'70	96	96	96
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	69½	69½	69½
17 US Steel 3¼s'48	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Utah L&Trac 5s '44	94	94	94
4 Utah P&L 5s '44	94¾	94¾	94¾
10 Util P&L 5½s '57	66½	66	66½
22 Util P&L 5s '59	67	66	66½
8 Va El&Pow 3½s'68	108¾	108½	108⅞
1 Va & SW cn 5s '58	62	62	62
5 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	13¾	13¾	13¾
8 Wabash 1st 5s '39	49	47½	47½
8 Wabash 2d 5s '39	29¾	28	28¾
7 Wabash 5s '80 D	22¾	22¼	22¾
14 Wabash 5s '76 B	13	13	13
3 Wabash 4½s '78 C	12¾	12½	12¾
3 Wheeln 4s '55	66¾	66⅝	66⅝
5 Wash Term 3½s'45	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Westch Lt 3½s'67	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 West Shore 4s 2361	55⅜	55¼	55¼
1 Weste Pac 1st 5s'46	23¾	23¾	23¾
4 Weste Pac 5s'46 asd	23¼	23	23¼
6 Western Un 5s '51	62	61½	61½
11 Western Un 5s '60	62¼	61¼	61¼
6 Wheel Stl 4½s'66 A	93¾	93¾	93¾
18 Wilkes B&E 5½s'42	7¼	7¼	7¼
10 Wis Cen 4s '49	11¾	11¾	11¾
47 Youngst S&T 4s'48	109½	109	109
7 Youngst S&T 4s'61	105	104½	105

Foreign Bonds

6 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	78½	78¾	78½
13 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	79	78⅞	79
9 Argentine 4½s'71	87¼	87	87
10 Australia 5s '55	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
15 Australia 5s '57	101½	101½	101½
27 Australia 4½s2'56	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
4 Austria 7s '57	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
5 Belgium 6½s'49	106½	106½	106½
5 Belgium 6s '55	105	105	105
8 Brazil 8s '41	12	12	12
9 Brazil 6½s 26-57	10¼	10	10⅛
16 Brazil 6½s '27-57	10⅜	10	10⅜
9 Bueg A 4½s & 4¾s'77	50¼	50¼	50¼
5 BuenAs4½s4½s2Aug'76	50½	50½	50½
15 Canada 5s '52	110¾	110½	110¾
4 Canada 4s '60	111½	111½	111½
2 Canada 3s '67	98⅞	98⅜	98⅞
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s'61	16¼	15⅞	16
11 Chile Mt Bk 6½s'57	16	15½	16
6 Chile Mtg Bk6s'61	16	15½	16
19 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	16	15⅝	16
61 Chile 6s '60	18½	18	18¼
9 Chile 6s '61 Jan	18⅜	18	18
17 Chile 6s '61 Feb	18	18	18
1 Chile 6s '61 Sept	18	18	18
2 Chile 6s '61 Sept asd	16	16	16
20 Chile 6s '63	18½	18	18½
2 Chilean2Mun 7s '60	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
7 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	21¾	21⅜	21¾
8 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	21¾	21¾	21¾
12 Copenhag 5s '52	96¼	96	96¼
2 Cordoba Pv 7s '42	79½	79½	79½
3 Cuba 5s '44 (1904)	108	108	108
3 Cuba 4½s '77	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
34 Denmark 6s '42	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
1 Denmark 5½s'55	100	100	100
9 Denmark 4½s '62	97½	97¼	97½
3 Ger Gov 5½s'65	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
3 Ger Govt 7s '49	26	26	26
2 Hungary 2¾s'79 ext	28¼	28¼	28¼
1 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	54½	54½	54½
3 Italy 7s 1951	76	76	76
2 Japan 6½s '54	80½	80½	80½
2 Japan 5½s '65	64½	64½	64½
12 Kreuger&T 5s59ct	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 Lombard El 7s '52	53	53	53
6 Milan City 6½s'52	55	54¼	54¼
1 Minas Ger 6½s'58	7½	7½	7½
1 N Sou Wales 5s '57	100	100	100
13 Nord Ry 6½s'50	102	102	102
2 Norway 6s '43	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Nuremberg 6s '52	18¼	18¼	18½
1 Orient Dev 6s '53	54	54	54
1 Panama 5s63A st asd	50½	50½	50½
17 Par-Ori RR 5½s '58	100¾	99¾	99¾
1 Peru 7s '59	11	11	11
65 Peru 1st 6s '60	10¼	10¼	10¼
23 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	10¼	10½	10½
1 Poland 8s '50	31	31	31
5 Mo-Ill 5s '59	54	54	54
7 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	16⅜	16½	16⅜
16 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	14¾	14	14
13 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	49¾	49¾	49¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '49	4	3⅞	4
80 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	21½	21	21¼
19 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	21¾	21	21
26 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	21½	20⅞	20⅞
9 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	21¾	21¼	21¼
13 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6	5¾	6
1 Mob&O Montg 5s '47	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
13 Mob & Ohio 5s '38	34	33	33
16 Mob & O 4½s '77	28½	28¼	28¼
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	108½	108½	108½
2 MonWPa Pub Sv 4s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Mont Pow J3¼s '66	96⅞	96⅝	96⅞
1 Montreal Tr 5s '55 A	72½	72½	72½
3 Mor & Essex 5s '55	50½	50½	50½
3 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	45½	45	45
20 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	52½	52½	52½
15 Nat Dairy 3½s '51 ww	104	103¾	103⅞
3 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	106	106	106
1 Nat Gypsum 4½s'50	105	105	105
2 Nat Ry Mex 4½s '57 asd	¾	¾	¾
5 Natl Steel 4s '65	109	108½	108½
2 N Eng RR 5s '45	27	27	27
1 N E T&T 4½s '61 B	124	124	124
23 NO Pu Sv 5s '52 A	103½	103	103
33 NO Pub Sv 5s '55 B	104	104	104
7 N Orl & NE 4½s '52	53¼	54	54
1 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	29¼	30½	30½
1 NO Tex&M 3s '35 A	34¼	34½	34½
29 NYC rfg 5s 2013	63¾	63½	63½
7 NYC 4½s 2013 A	59⅝	59¼	59¼
1 NYC 3¾s'46	77½	77½	77½
17 NYC cv 3¼s'52	67¾	67¼	67½
21 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	59¾	59	59⅜
1 NYC&HR 3½s'97	83½	83½	83½
3 NY Chi&StL 6s'38	105¼	105¼	105¼
20 NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	61¼	60½	61
24 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	53½	52	53
6 NY Conn RR 4½s'53	105	105	105
2 NY Edis 3¼s'66	108½	108½	108½
38 NY NH&H cv 6s '48	17⅜	16½	16½
19 NY NH&H clt 6s '40	26¾	25¾	26¼
59 NY NH&H 4½s'67	17¼	16¾	16⅞
1 NY NH&H 3s '55	15½	15½	15½
4 NY NH&H 4s '56	15¼	15¼	15¼
7 NY NH&H 4s '57	8	8	8
5 NY NH&H 3½s '54	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
10 NY NH&H cv 3½s'56	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 NY O&W rfg 4s'92	8	8	8
27 NY Sus 4s '37	102	101¾	102
2 NY S&W gen 5s '40	5½	5½	5½
2 NY Tel 3¼s'67	108½	108½	108½
1 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	15	15	15
1 Norf Sou 5s '61

TVA Reveals Small Income in 1938; Discusses Development

ICC Claims No Magic to Solve Railroad Problem

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission told Congress that the railroad problem cannot be solved like a crossword puzzle.

It blamed the carriers' situation chiefly on increased competition in transportation and said:

"The Government has no magic which enables it to sweep back the tide of economic change and reverse the result."

No Solution Offered

The long, academic report offered no specific solution for the railroad problem. It defended the ICC type of governmental organization and voiced a sharp warning against politics in utility regulation.

"Domination or influence of the regulatory body by either the executive or legislative branch of the Government is certain to bring it within the political sphere with results unfortunate if not disastrous," the report said.

The ICC said that independent commissions, instead of being irresponsible bodies as sometimes charged, were, in fact, responsible to Congress, the courts and the President.

The report voiced opposition to the "two extreme points of view" regarding railroad consolidations and co-ordinations—forced consolidation of the roads into one or several systems, on the one hand, and leaving initiative wholly with the railroads, on the other.

No Fixed Program

"We do not believe that public opinion is ready for a spectacular major operation, such as is proposed in the first of these alternatives, or that its wisdom has as yet been sufficiently demonstrated," the commission said. "Nor do we believe that there is anything in the record which at all warrants a conclusion that the railroads can be depended upon to do what should be done wholly on their own initiative.

"The undertaking is one, we believe, which calls for active leadership by the Government, as the sole agency which has no special interests to serve but only the general public interest. At the same time, no fixed program is possible or even desirable."

National City Sees Few Signs of Major Decline in Business

NEW YORK (AP)—Scanning the 1939 business horizon, the National City Bank of New York in its monthly survey said there were few signs of a major decline, despite some year-end levelling off in production.

On the contrary, it pointed out, businessmen venturing opinions on the new year trends generally "are looking for a moderately good year."

"The slackening in industrial operations toward the year-end," it added, "has been mostly seasonal, with steel the only industry in which the decline has been appreciably greater than usual."

Pointing out recovery in recent months has covered mostly the consumer goods industries, making staples for everyday use, the bank's survey held the chief question in the 1939 outlook was what progress would be made toward reviving capital investment and expenditures for machinery, rail equipment and other types of producers' goods.

"In the wholesale merchandise markets," it continued, "January is likely to be a good month, getting the spring apparel trade off to a good start. Department and variety store buyers have been conservative and the Christmas trade has been satisfactory."

TVA Opens Up Nearly 200 Miles Of Tennessee River in 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Developments in the construction of the Tennessee Valley Authority during the fiscal year are summaried in the annual report just published by the TVA.

At the close of the fiscal year nearly 200 miles of the Tennessee River had been made available to boats of 9-foot draft. With the completion of Gilbertville, Guntersville, and Chickamauga Dams, now under construction together with adjustments at Wilson and Hales Bar Dams, this navigation channel will be extended for an unbroken distance of 530 miles. The Watts Bar and Coulter Shoals projects are needed to provide the remaining 118 miles to Knoxville.

Schedule Maintained

TVA construction during the year kept to the schedule worked out by the Authority's engineers several years ago. Pickwick Landing Dam was completed, and the reservoir began filling in February, 1938. During the year the navigation locks at both Guntersville and Chickamauga Dams were completed and turned over to the War Department for operation. Placing of concrete started at Hiwasse Dam. On Dec. 20, 1937, the Board ordered construction of Gilbertsville Dam to complete the development of the lower Tennessee.

Though the system is incomplete, the Authority maintains co-ordinated operation of its existing units. During the year integrated operation of Norris, Wheeler, and Wilson, and later Pickwick, reservoirs was maintained in the interests of navigation, flood control, public health, and the development of electricity consistent with navigation and flood control needs.

By consistent controlled release of water from Norris reservoir during the summer and fall months, the Authority maintained navigation depths along the lower river suitable for shallow draft navigation. Boats of less than 9-foot draft are already plying the lower river regularly as far upstream as Guntersville. Closure of Guntersville Dam and the filling of that reservoir, expected early in 1939, will make it possible for this type of navigation to continue on upstream to Chattanooga.

No large flood flows occurred during the year to necessitate storage of water other than according to the usual schedule for regulation, though the reservoirs were held in readiness for any flood emergency that might have occurred.

The summer of 1937 was the first opportunity the Authority had to demonstrate the value of revervoir fluctuation for malaria mosquito control.

The fiscal year 1938 saw the greatest advance thus far in carrying out the provisions of the act relating to the disposition of surplus power.

Summary of Developments

In summary, the developments are:

1. The Authority and the city of Knoxville, Tenn., contracted jointly to purchase, for $8,274,000, the entire electric system of the Tennessee Public Service Co., excepting one transmission line, avoiding a competitive situation and adding about 33,000 customers.

2. Negotiations commenced during the fiscal year resulted after its close in preliminary purchase agreements with the Memphis Power & Light Co. for facilities serving about 60,000 customers in Memphis and Shelby County, Tenn., and with the Kentucky Tennessee Light & Power Co. for systems serving 10,000 customers in 28 west Tennessee communities. In both instances, the Authority will retain only transmission facilities.

3. Ten additional municipalities and co-operative associations began purchasing power, bringing the total to 40.

4. Domestic consumers continued, as in previous years, to increase their consumption of electricity. The average for the fiscal year was 1,270 kilowatt-hours per customer, 9 per cent above the previous year and 58 per cent above the average for the Nation.

5. The average rate paid by domestic consumers for TVA power was 1.99 cents per kilowatt-hour, compared to the national average of 4.40 cents per kilowatt-hour.

6. Eighteen new wholesale power contracts with municipalities were signed, bringing the total, including those with city and co-operative agencies already served, to 61.

7. Almost 1,800 miles of rural line were placed in service, chiefly by municipalities and co-operatives, bringing the total at the close of the year to 4,693 miles.

8. Private dealers reported sales of $1,612,000 worth of electric appliances to domestic customers of municipalities and co-operatives distributing TVA power, an average of $54 per customer.

9. Largely because of replacement of sales to private utilities by sales to mupnicipalities, co-operatives, and industries bringing a better return to TVA, total power sales revenues of the Authority increased nearly 37 per cent to $2,306,000.

10. Revenues from sale of power for the last month of the 1938 fiscal year were about $319,000, or at the rate of more than $3,820,000 per year. By October of the current fiscal year, they had increased to $461,000, or at the rate of about $5,532,000 per year.

11. The Authority allocated 52 per cent of its investment in Wilson, Wheeler, and Norris Dams to power. It was estimated that revenues from the normal capacity of these three projects will be sufficient to pay all operating expenses, including depreciation and 3 per cent interest on the power investment, and in addition retire the investments for navigation and flood control in the three-dam system within 30 years.

12. A three-judge Federal court at Chattanooga, Tenn., in a comprehensive suit brought by 18 privately owned utility companies, upheld the constitutionality of the TVA Act and its administration by the Board of Directors.

13. Addition of two generators at Pickwick Landing Dam increased the installed generating capacity of the TVA system from 348,000 to 420,000 kilowatts.

14. About 385 miles of high voltage transmission lines were placed in service, bringing the total to 1,422 miles.

The balance sheet of the Authority, published with other financial statements in Volume II of the report, showed total assets of $213,458,000 after $12,983,000 in accrued depreciation on fixed assets. Cost of fixed assets, including reduced original cost of Wilson Dam and other properties transferred from the War Department, was reported as $209,000,000. Of the total, $53,000,000 was in land and reservoir clearance costs; $70,000,000 in completed dams and power house equipment; $15,000,000 in transmission and distribution plant; $3,000,000 in the fertilizer plant; $60,000,000 in dams and other property in the construction stage, and $8,000,000 in miscellaneous items.

Operating Net Shown

"Results of power operations, before deducting the common expenses allocated to power, were a net income of $75,000 for the fiscal year 1938 and a net income of $405,000 for the entire period," the report said. "After deducting the allocated common expenses, a net expense of $310,000 resulted for the fiscal year 1938 and $748,000 for the entire period" from June 16, 1933, to June 30, 1938.

"The largest item of common expense was depreciation. Others included maintenance, operation of the dams, malaria prevention, policing and service to visitors. Such expenses were allocated between navigation, flood control, and power. In accordance with the Authority's allocation report, 40 per cent of the common cost of depreciation and maintenance was allocated to power, 35 per cent to navigation, and 25 per cent to flood control.

The report pointed out that there was a low ratio of power production, 33 per cent of the available capacity based on the flow of water, and "any increase in production would have been accompanied by little increase in expense, since depreciation would not have changed, and other production expenses would have been added to only in small amounts."

Would Omit Wool From Australia Pact

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo) asked the State Department for "explicit" assurance that wool would not be listed among commodities to be considered in event of formal negotiations for a reciprocal trade treaty with Australia.

Mr. O'Mahoney's written demand followed receipt of a State Department reply to an earlier appeal. That reply stated wool growers of the United States would have an opportunity to be heard should their product be considered in negotiations.

The State Department's promise of a full hearing, O'Mahoney said, was unsatisfactory. What he wanted, he added, was a complete elimination of wool from treaty conversations.

"The belief is widely entertained that it is the intention of the State Department to negotiate a trade agreement with the Commonwealth of Australia and that the representatives of Australia will seek concessions on wool," he wrote. "I should like therefore to secure from you a letter which I may be able to transmit to producers of raw wool setting at rest their present fears."

President Keeps Price of Silver At 64.64 Cents

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt has continued at 64.64 cents per ounce the treasury's price for newly-mined domestic silver.

In fixing the price by proclamation, the President directed that the silver must be delivered to a United States coinage mint not later than June 30, 1939.

Effective to June 30

The proclamation is effective only up to that date. Mr. Roosevelt's power to fix the price of domestic silver by proclamation, and his right to change the dollar's gold content, both will expire then unless Congress renews them.

Silver delivered to a coinage mint after June 30, 1939, will not be eligible for receipt under today's proclamation even though mined prior to that date.

Congressmen from Western silver-mining states had urged the President not to reduce the price, contending that to do so would throw miners out of work.

Critics of the Government's silver purchase program have contended that the difference between the world price and the higher price paid by the Treasury for domestic silver represents a subsidy.

No statement was made about the Treasury's price for foreign and other silver, which is kept on a day-to-day basis, and has been 43 cents per ounce since last March. Most of the Treasury's silver purchases, particularly from China, Mexico and Canada, are made at this "other" price.

Subsidizing of silver was one of the earliest of New Deal programs. The first authorization for the Treasury to buy silver at higher than market prices was tacked onto the original AAA law in 1933. In the same year, the United States and six other important silver producing or consuming nations pledged at London to keep vast quantities of silver off the market to enhance the value of the metal.

Altogether, since the New Deal's purchase program began, the Treasury has purchased 1,839,600,000 ounces of silver at an average cost of 56.3 cents an ounce. In 1934 Congress said in the silver purchase act that silver was worth $1.29 per ounce, giving the Treasury's present silver stocks of approximately 2,550,000,000 ounces monetary value of more than $3,250,000,000. Most of the silver came from foreign countries, and only about 248,500,000 ounces were purchased from domestic miners at the higher price.

Ratio of 3 to 1

The 1934 act instructed the Treasury to keep on buying silver until it owned $1 of silver for every $3 of gold it owns—a goal never reached because gold purchases continued even more rapidly than silver acquisitions. With $14,325,000,000 worth of gold in the treasury, the treasury is short approximately $1,500,000,000 worth of silver at $1.29 per ounce.

The Treasury pays for the silver with silver certificate currency, issued in the cost amounts of the metal. By law, the Treasury could issue $1.29 cents worth of paper money for every ounce of silver it acquires. But it refuses to issue more money than the cost of the metal to stave off what it regards as the inflationary effects of overvaluing silver. Thus, the Treasury has a theoretical profit of $1,300,000,000 on silver purchases which it could realize at any time by issuing more paper money.

The price of domsetic silver is extremely important to such mining states as Nevada and Utah because silver is largely a by-product of other mining operations, such as those for copper and zinc. In areas where copper or other primary ore is not very rich, the price that miners can get for the by-product silver often determines whether they should operate their mines at all.

Plumbing Industry Prospects Are Good

CHICAGO (AP)—The plumbing industry expects 1939 to be the best business year in a decade, according to George E. Hoffman, President of the Plumbing and Heating Industries Bureau.

He said sales of the industry are expected to increase approximately 20 per cent compared with 1938 and that some manufacturers are making plans to handle this volume of business.

The accelerated volume of residential construction will account for a large part of the increase, Mr. Hoffman said. The trend of residential construction has been upward since July, 1938, with the result that current inventories of boilers, radiators, bathtubs, sinks, pipe, valves, fittings and all plumbing and heating materials are low. Business in 1938 was estimated to be 20 per cent below that of the previous year.

Modernization of residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, and educational buildings will continue in 1939 as in 1938 and 1937 to be an important factor in the plumbing and heating market. Only 72 per cent of city homes and 14 per cent of farm homes have bathtubs, according to a government survey, Hoffman said in citing a potential market.

Merchants Co-operative Reports Gains Past Year

The 57th annual report by the Merchants Co-operative Bank of Boston shows $3,000,000 in added real estate loans during the year 1938.

Mr. Henry H. Pierce, President of the bank said the institution was in a liquid position and reported progress due to the soundness of the co-operative bank method of operation and its attractive savings plan.

Out of more than $2,000,000 in cash which shareholders could have had by reason of their shares maturing, practically 70 per cent was reinvested in other shares of the bank.

Trade Board Head

Bachrach

W. E. McKell

Elected President of the New York Board of Trade. Mr. McKell is President of the New York Casualty Company and Vice-President of the American Surety Company. He succeeds Percy C. Magnus, who becomes Chairman of the Board.

Earnings Trend Seen Rising In Apparel Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The earnings trend is to higher levels in the apparel industry, according to Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

Manufacturers of quality merchandise are in a favorable position, as a group, says the report, to demonstrate good sales gains along with the extension of the recovery movement.

Expanding consumer purchasing power should prove more stimulating to the sales of quality merchandise than to products marketed solely on a price basis. Also contributing to the earnings improvement will be the reduced inventory loss hazards. Final quarter results will record a favorable improvement above year-ago levels. In addition, many companies in the industry are expected to register further earnings gains next year.

"Manufacturing activity at mills engaged in knitting underwear and outerwear remains at a better level than was expected earlier in the fall," states the analysis. "Late buying by wholesalers and other distributors partly accounts for the situation. Since wholesale stocks remain low, most of the buying has been for immediate delivery. Spring underwear orders are currently running ahead of figures shown a year ago and assure manufacturers a good volume of operations through the 1939 first quarter."

Steel Operations Off 12 Points To 40 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States declined 12 points during the past week to 40 per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel. This decrease, says the report, was largely due to the Christmas holidays. While the drop marked a reduction of 21 points since early December, the rate remained well above the average for the first six months of 1938.

"The Dec. 26 holiday helped to bring steel production down 14 points to 26 per cent at Pittsburgh, 10.5 points to 46 per cent at Chicago, 3 points to 29 per cent in eastern Pennsylvania, 9 points to 50 per cent at Wheeling, 5 points to 77 per cent at Birmingham, 25 points to 50 per cent at Cincinnati, 9 points to 42.5 per cent at St. Louis, 11 points to 79 per cent at Detroit, 4.5 points to 39.5 per cent at Buffalo, and 13 points to 32 per cent at Youngstown. Cleveland was unchanged at 51, with New England holding at 70.

"Total production of bessemer and open-hearth steel ingots in 1938 was about 28,000,000 gross tons. This places the year ahead of 1931, 1932, 1933, and 1934, but substantially below the output of any other year since 1921. The decrease from 1937 production was 43.5 per cent. Second half of 1938 showed a decrease of only 17 per cent from the corresponding 1937 period, indicative of the sharp recovery in steelmaking the past six months.

"In contrast to the quiet common to the structural market at this period, awards the past week continued heavy. Principal orders included 5,000 tons for an Ohio River bridge, Owensboro, Ky.; 5,000 tons for a bridge, Stratford-Milford, Conn.; 4,180 tons for a gun assembly shop, Washington; 1,550 tons for a courthouse, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., and 1,300 tons for a bridge, Kansas City, Kan.

"Most automotive plants continue on a four-day week. Assemblies the next two months will be moderately below the November-December rate, but care exercised in avoiding accumulation of excessive stocks likely will prevent a sharp drop in first quarter production, such as occurred a year ago. Renewed steel buying by automotive interests is in prospect this month.

"The steel industry enters 1939 with prices steadier than in many months past. Stronger markets in reinforcing bars, merchant wire products and bolts and nuts contribute to the general stability."

Scrap prices are steadier in most districts, but a reduction in eastern Pennsylvania on export business lowers the scrap composite 4 cents to $14.79 and the iron and steel composite 1 cent to $36.36. The finished steel composite is unchanged at $56.50.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market gave investors a nice Christmas present and ended the week in a pleasant pre-New Year's celebration. It all seemed to confirm the theory that tax-selling was holding the market down; in fact even the most doctrinaire believers of this theory hardly expected it to be demonstrated so sharply. Beginning on the morning of Wednesday, the last day for "regular-way" tax sales, the market staged a steady, hour-by-hour, advance until the close on Saturday. During this time volume tended to increase in strength.

On Wednesday the largest number of separate issues was traded in for over a year, and the bond market had the largest day's turnover, about $15,500,000, in 14 months.

Bond activtiy was principally in the second- and third-grade rail liens in which tax-selling would naturally be most active, while such low-priced issues as Loft, Continental Motors, and New Haven again came to the fore in the share markets. Tax-selling was clearly evident from Thursday through Saturday in the heavy volume of sales reported by the tape for "cash."

Rails Lead Market

It was distinctly a rail market. The rails were strong all week, and ended on the highest levels of the year. This strength, however, did not start with the end of regular-way tax-selling; it began a week earlier. It carried the rails well through the November peaks, and helped stir enthusiasm in the industrials. Trading opinion which waited a day or two for the industrials to "confirm the rails," has subsequently turned quite bullish for at least the near-term, with many talking 165 and even 175 for the Dow-Jones' industrials.

It is really rather uncertain whether the rails' strength was due to the year-end batch of official proposals or to the improvement in their financial prospects. There is certain to be plenty of opposition to any proposal which means real help. The Inland Waterways have many political friends.

Over and over again the railroads have failed to get the long-and-short haul clause repealed. Shippers are beginning to growl against the proposed return to the roads of some of their lost rate-making power. Perhaps the most bullish aspect of the program was the simple fact that it was signed by labor as well as management representatives.

Of course there is tremendous leverage in the rail shares, which carries improving business to better net operating income. But the sharp betterment in the comparisons with last year is not much surprise. If it keeps up, 1939 should show extremely favorable results. But no one knows how long it may last, and the roads have a lot of deferred maintenance to make up.

The business news could have contributed little to the week's enthusiasm, for it was very mixed. Steel operations tumbled to 38 per cent from 52 per cent; textile activity was down; and the combined indices were again off a shade. But the decline was only microscopically worse than to be expected at this time; by and large business is holding its own. Forecasters began bringing out their usual bullish statements; they are more bullish than a year ago and are meant in most cases to be taken seriously; most everybody in the Street is bullish on business.

The Message on the State of the Union will be delivered Wednesday and the Street is hoping that this year it will be a real message instead of a partisan speech as last year. Expectations are that the budget which will be sent down the Avenue the next day will show a deficit for the current year of well over the official summer prediction of $4,000,000,000, and that the 1939-1940 budget prediction will be for a deficit of about $2,000,000,000 with possible open-end commitments to further armament and to a grandiose public health subsidy.

The new issues market ended the year quietly and rather humbly; a respected offering the previous week by a respected house dipped below the offering price in the guaranteed investment market, and the insurance companies wound the year up by taking three more large direct corporation bond issues without benefit of investment bankers.

Bank Stock Market Quiet

The bank stock market has been quiet and little real news is expected out of the annual meetings next week. Since Manhattan cut last May from a $1.50 rate to 80 cents there have been no surprises except the declaration of an extra by the same bank early in December. The banks are awash with cash; excess reserves will go to new highs this month; but nobody is earning anything to speak of; commercial loans still stubbornly fail to revive.

Bank of America N. T. & S. A. stock has recovered some of its loss suffered on the news of the SEC's inquiry into Transamerica. It is said that the SEC really has something on Giannini, but that the program may be changed somewhat so that pressure can be applied without public airing. Jurisdictional differences between the SEC and the Comptroller's office over the matter may be avoided by the recent appointment of Preston Delano to Comptroller, passing over Marshall Diggs, former Acting Comptroller, who had worked under "Jaftie" O'Connon, who came from California, where the Giannini interests are centered.

The Reserve authorities are said to be quietly looking into the sale of Giannini's holdings of Bancamerica-Blair in late November, as this sale, under terms of the Banking Act of 1933 was supposed to be made to interests entirely separate from the banking group which sold it.

Advertising Outlook Declared Following Business Prospects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The outlook for the advertising as a whole is probably about as good as that for industry generally, says Standard Statistics, but the question of the extent to which various advertising mediums will share in the expected gains, and when is complicated by a number of factors.

First, there is the fact that there is usually a lag of from six months to a year between a marked turn for the better in industrial production and a similar turn in advertising expenditures.

Second, radio advertising has encroached on the magazine group to a degree which suggests that the latter may never regain the position occupied up to about ten years ago.

Third, there is question as to how much further radio is going in this encroachment and whether the broadcasters really are approaching the saturation point as far as available hours and listeners are concerned.

Finally, there is the matter of increased competition for established mediums from recent newcomers to the field, such as the picture magazines, and the problem of whether their inroads will be temporary or permanent. Answers of a sort are possible for all these questions, but in no case is the outlook sufficiently clear to warrant any unqualified judgment as to the ultimate outcome.

Connecticut Light & Power

HARTFORD, Conn.—Connecticut Light & Power Company's budget for betterments and extensions in 1939 will total $2,237,232. Included is $1,215,706 for extensions and improvements in local and sectional distribution systems; $106,772 for improvement of generating stations; $284,030 for transmission line extensions and improvements, and $121,909 for various gas and electric property improvements.

THE OUTLOOK FOR BUSINESS IN 1939

Will It Be A Better Business Year?

The business outlook for 1939 is discussed in our current Review dated December 31, 1938. Copies may be obtained at any of our offices. Call or write for Review No. 715.

ESTABROOK & CO.

Founded 1851

15 State Street, Boston — 40 Wall Street, New York

MEMBERS New York and Boston Stock Exchanges

Springfield . Hartford . Providence

Central Illinois Public Service Company

First Mortgage Series A 3¾s

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At 100½

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60 Federal Street

Boston

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SANTA CRUZ, CALIF.—Cove Kite Apartments, at Beach; beautifully furnished; steam heat, electric refrigeration, garage; 1-2-3 rooms; $7 a week. Ride Green Line, San Francisco.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE — MANUFACTURING ice cream CANDIES and FOUNTAIN LUNCH, established 3 years. BETTY'S ICE CREAM, 948 East Main Street, Ventura, Calif.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

AT LAST! Amazing new Protectite Hose Protected against snags, runs, broken wear; write for profitable wholesale sales agency line outfit including actual sample hose in business for yourself; no investment or experience required; commission. Protectite Hosiery Mills, Dept. A-17, Indianapolis, Ind.

IF YOU AGREE TO SHOW YOUR FRIENDS I will send you actual sample Sheer-Proofed silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commissions. American Mills, Dept. P-132, Indianapolis, Ind.

WOMEN—Good income full or spare time; take orders Jansiene Dated Dresses, Lingerie, Hosiery, Children's Wear; good commissions; chance to get own clothes FREE; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; outfit furnished Jansiene, Dept. 784, Indianapolis, Ind.

ROOMS AND BOARD

SARAH HOWARD HOUSE
Home for Princeton Boys under 13.
Folder upon request.
5404 Page Blvd. St. Louis, Mo.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N Y C 210 W 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes. Electrolux, near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1881.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1937 FORD V-8 Standard Tudor, private owner; $350. Call Somerset 6762-M (Somerville, Mass.), or write Box D-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL, RENT CAPitol 2624 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS 87 Haymarket Square, Boston.

FURRIERS

CHAS. FLEMING January Clearance Sale. Drastic Reductions. All furs can be purchased on budget plan. Ten payments. 145 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Phone PE. 6-2279.

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs, custom made and ready-to-wear. Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices. 345 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 463 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office; part time available; quiet, complete; reasonable. (MUrray Hill 2-7872). 551 Fifth Avenue.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C. 495 West End Ave. (84th). Apt. 4-N—Homelike living-bedrooms; kitchen privileges; semi-private bath; moderate. SU 7-7625.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

European Local Classified

(Continued)

CORSETIERES

LOOK SLIM BY WEARING
a corset or belt made to measure.
by MME. PERT'S
Agent for Kleinerth Undergarments
49 George St., Portman Sq., London (Wel 9620)

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SANDRA JAY
All Branches of Dancing
Specializing in Children and School Classes.
Write Box M-3811, BCM/ Gray, London, W.C.1
or Telephone Park 7957

ELOCUTION

ORIGINAL correction all impediments, hesitation, lisp, Australian, Cockney, etc. 7 Princes St., Hanover Square, London W. Mayfair 1041.

AMY WINTON—SPEECH CULTURE
82, Gunnersbury Lane, Ealing, W. 5 Tel. Ealing 1880

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

THE SERVICE BUREAU EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Domestic Staff, Secretaries, Governesses and Nurses, 41A Princes Road, London, S. W. 1. Kens. 4332

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—One of the most luxurious flats in Bayswater to be unfurnished, 2 rec., 3 bed, offices, balcony, overlooks Kensington Gardens; lease 10/20 yrs.; no premium. Phone Bayswater 2278 Bull, 1 Orme Court, W. 2.

GARDENING

JOHN W. SOPER, F.R.H.S., Est. 1898. Landscape and Garden Contractor; garden contractor to the Middlesex County Council, Kensington Palace, Hyde Park, Hendon. N. W. 4. Phone Hendon 1463.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F.V.A.
16 BOND ST., EALING, W. 5 TEL. 1801
Auctions, Sales by Private Treaty, Properties collected, Houses and flats for occupation or investment.
SOUTHPORT—MAIN & PAINE, Auctioneers, Valuers and Estate Agents, 20 Hoghton St., Southport. Chartered Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute. Incorporated Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Association.

HOUSES TO LET

LONDON, N. W.—To let charming furnished house, country, 6 or 7 bedrooms, 3 reception, open-basement, 2 bathrooms, garden, 1 minute buses; Mrs. Richards, 56 Baker St., London, W. 1.

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HOMEBUYERS ASSOCIATION LTD.
CIT. 1662-3, 11 Queen St., London, E. C. 4.
Four per cent new mortgages (also transfers). Decrease cancels mortgage.

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CARRUTHERS—PUTNEY 4393
Plumbers, Domestic, Sanitary, Hot Water Engineers, Gas Fitters and Decorators.
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Motor, House Contents, Jewellery, Life, Endowment, All TYPES, Annuities.
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48 Marlborough Rd., London, S. W. 18
Telephone: Wimbledon 4683
All Kinds of Insurance, Endowment, Annuities, etc.
F. R. GARNETT
61 St. Leonards Court, East Sheen, London, S. W. 14. Tel. Prospect 6741

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At the ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
Acton, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed or hand or Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing, and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers' Research Association.

Tel. Ladbroke 2870 Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
102 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 116 High Street, Notting Hill Gate

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FORRES, MORAYSHIRE. Resort Guest House. Every comfort, hot and cold. Vi spring mattresses, secluded garden, garage, beautiful wood and river scenery; terms moderate. MISS FORSYTH.

POST VACANT

LONDON, Hampstead—Young nurse required for child of five; daily from 2 p. m. to 7 p. m. Box W-1252, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

COMPANION requires post; good reader; references. Box W-1250, BCM/CSM, London.

ENGINEER, M.I. Mech. E., wide experience at home and abroad, desires change, will consider any position of trust; excellent credentials. Address BM/A.P.D., London, W.C.1.

EXPERIENCED lady's maid, hairdresser, dressmaker, seeks post; preferably with Christian Scientist. Miss Fenemore, 18 Mapleleaf Gdns., Ilford. Ess. 4651.

LADY interested in writing seeks secretarial position, part time or reasonable hours to enable time for developing this activity. Box W-405, BCM/CSM, London.

LADY companion, capable experienced care and attention, free to go anywhere. Box W-1252, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON — Lady highly recommends maid available 2 whole days/weekly or every half-day. Kensington district. Apply Box W-1200, BCM/CSM, London.

MIDDLE-AGED lady, educated, wants part or full time occupation to teach or look after young children or light house duties; no cooking preferably. London. Box W-1249, BCM/CSM, London.

OXFORD graduate, 37, good linguist, highly travelled, keen philatelist, experienced sales and educational work, some organising experience, seeks worth while post; willing go anywhere. Box W-1251, BCM/CSM, London.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

SECRETARIAL SERVICES—Orthand typewriting, translations, dictation rooms, confidential work understandingly executed. CRAIG-KELLY LTD., 20 Moorgate, London, E.C.2. MET. 1180.

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79, INVERNESS TERRACE, W. 2.
LONDON—Attractive, quiet house, close Kensington Gardens, within easy reach Christian Science Churches, furnished rooms, meals optional, moderate terms. Tel. Bayswater 1028.

LONDON, adjoining Kensington Gardens, 37-39, Queensborough Terrace, W. 2. Modern service rooms, beautifully equipped, 'phones etc., centrally situated but quiet, from 15/- with full breakfast, really good meals at most charges. Resident proprietor. BAY. 1386.

LONDON—Comfort and quiet, divan rooms with breakfast; other meals available; concealed water, gas ring, central shopping, city, churches; from 30/-. 6/6 nightly. Miss MAGGS, 17 Bramham Gdns., S. W. 5. Flaxman 6089.

LONDON, 15 Wetherby Gardens, S. W. 5, Kens. 2016—Sunny furnished suites, bed-sitting rooms, from 30/- incl. breakfast, bath, light, H. and C., central heating, ample bathrooms; catering.

LONDON—Comfortably furnished quiet rooms, single and double, near Kensington Gardens; some meals offered. Misses Evans & Livesay, 24a Chanticrade Gardens, W. 2. Bayswater 2074.

LONDON, Portsmouth, Lennox, sixty seven—Comfortable furnished rooms, H. & C. throughout; bed, with breakfast 6/6; permanent guests from 27/6; reduction for sharing. Langham 1679.

LONDON—19, Lansdowne Crescent has vacancy for one unfurnished room; rent moderate; electric light, C. H. W.; service; meals optional. Misses Pavey & Wigmore. Park 7245.

LONDON—Comfortably furnished room (finally gas fire and ring), 35/6 weekly. 2 Aurial Road, W. Kensington 1014.

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Artistically furnished
PRIVATE HOUSE
(near Christian Science church)
Lady has few exclusive Rooms to Let
Ample Bathrooms and Phones
Every modern convenience. Inexpensive meals served privately. One delightful Double Room with adjoining kitchenette, £1 - 16 - 6d.
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Western 5528

LONDON, 14 Craven Hill, W. 2. Padd. 8300—Bed, breakfast and bath (single), from 35/-; double, 3 gns.; other meals as required.

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N. GREEN, exclusive ladies' tailoring, fur work, expert workmanship, long coats, suit lengths, furs scientifically cleaned, dyed, repaired, remodelled. 41 Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, Western 2748.

LONDON—FRANCIS & SONS, Tailors for men and women, 245 Knightsbridge, S. W. 7. Tel. Kensington 4263 for appointment.

TEACHERS

AMY FISHER—Speech training and "Reading Circle", also lessons in English to foreigners. 12 Grenville Place, London, S. W. 7.

CULTIVATE A GOOD SPEAKING VOICE—Individual lessons given in voice training, singing and interpretation. Mary Hamlin, 162B Sutherland Ave., London, W. 9. Abertorn 1818.

MLLE LABADIE, Diplome Superieur, formerly high schools, training colleges, preparatory school coaches for public exams, practical French conversation, moderate, 161 Gloucester Place, London, W. 1.

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NEAR BLACKBURN—House to let or sell, reasonable terms; good investment; family or flats. Roberts, Solicitor, Rishton.

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Surveyors) Flaxman 7041
Queens Elm Corner, Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention to Rent collection and management

SEE NEXT PAGE

European Local Classified

(Continued)

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WORK of all kinds, translations, etc. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 50, King William Street, London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629

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NEWTON AND FLETCHER GOWNS etc. 2, Queen Street, Blackpool. Tel. 2600

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

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BLACKPOOL. Langdale Private Hotel. New South Promenade. Facing sea; every modern convenience. H. and C. all rooms; lift; personal supervision. terms from 9/6 per day inclusive.

Boscastle, WELLTOWN MANOR, Cornwall
An Elizabethan Manor (1590). Completely unspoiled, in King Arthur's Country.
Also under same management
COTSWOLD HOUSE
Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire
A Georgian House of great dignity and charm in beautiful old-world village within easy reach of Stratford-on-Avon and many historical towns.

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Next door Christian Science Church
44 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 3½ gns. Tariff on request
O. HOSIER

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A modern comfortable hotel, 45 bedrooms; fitted h. and c. and radiators; private bathrooms; electric lift; inclusive terms 3½ to 5 gns. Telegrams and Tel. Bournemouth 3050

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Winter visitors will appreciate centrally heated bedrooms, quiet, peaceful atmosphere. P. H. Benn Tel. 2752.

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Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

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Actually overlooking English Channel. Eminently suitable atmosphere and cuisine for your Christmas house party. Tel. 158.

EXETER—Dix's Field Private Hotel, every comfort, excellent cuisine; central, secluded; H. and C. throughout; gas fires in bedrooms; terms 3½ gns. Mrs. A. J. Hubbard.

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HANTS. Knellwood House, Farnborough.—First class private hotel; beautiful grounds; near Camberley and Aldershot. Apply Miss St. John.

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121-122 Queens Gate, S. W. 7. KEN. 1191
Two minutes South Kensington Station
Hot and Cold Water. Gas Fires, telephone in all bedrooms. Central heating. lift. From £3 3s. en pension. 10/6 daily. 7/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

Lexham Gardens Hotel WES. 5628
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H. and C. water, gas fires, phones. En pension fr. £2 12 6. Daily 9/6. Bed, bath, breakfast 6/6. Central heating. PERFECT QUIET. Garden.

London **Queens Gate House**
127-128 Queens Gate, S. W. 7. KEN. 7226
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Hot and Cold Water, telephone, central heating in every bedroom. From £3 12 6 en pension. 12/6 daily. 8/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

LONDON
SPENSER HOUSE HOTEL
First class — exclusively vegetarian. Hot and cold water in all rooms. Lifts. Central heating. Day and night service. Tariff Brochure No. 2 from HECTOR NICHOLLS, Managing Director
Palace Gate, Kensington, W. 8
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HARRINGTON GARDENS HOTEL
37 Harrington Gardens, S. W. 7
Close to churches.
Direct access to quiet gardens.
All bedrooms have central heating, hot and cold water and telephones.
Cuisine specially recommended, the best service. Individual needs carefully studied.
Lift all floors. Resident proprietors.
Terms from 3½ gns. TEL. KEN. 3023

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60-61 PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2
Quiet yet central. Excellent food appetisingly cooked. Running water in all rooms. Full board 50/- to 63/- partial from 45/-. Bed, breakfast, bath from 35/- Reduction for doubles.

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AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best.
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2.
Quite near Christian Science church.
En pension fr. 3½ gns. o. w. Daily 12/6
Lift. Central Heating. Ph. Bay. 3616
Cable Grantleigh Padd. London

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HOTEL FORTY
38-42 INVERNESS TERRACE, HYDE PARK
Quiet close to park, tubes and buses. All modern comforts. Central heating. Hot and cold water and phone in all rooms. Lift. Inclusive terms from 3½ gns. single, 7 gns. double. Under personal supervision of Mrs. F. E. Miller. Phone BAY. 1401

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• Hotel Bristol •
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Easy to reach — delightful to stay at. You will be welcomed and made very comfortable.
Tariff on application. WES. 1171

From 3 gns weekly; room, breakfast, bath 7/6

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BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET COMFORTABLE
150 feet back from road
Central Heating Running Water in Bedrooms
Moderate terms Brochure on request

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Good Board Residence. Every Comfort
Tel. Jes. 906

SOUTHPORT. Talbot Private Hotel. Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms, near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 30011

SOUTHPORT. Clifton Hotel. Promenade. A A R A C. Central Heating; Lift; Sun Lounge; Orchestra. Golf; Garage. Telephone 4141. Telegrams Marine.

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ROBIN HILL HOTEL
Ideal for sea, shops, amusements; centrally heated throughout, h. and c.; garage; special winter terms. Mr. and Mrs. S. Hale.

Clear View Tel. 324 **Worthing**
Lift. Between Pier and Band. Warmly recommended. Garage adj. Winter dormer. From 2½ gns.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH—Annorma House, Morningside residential district. H. and C. central heating; comfort and excellent cuisine. Tel. 543821.

GLASGOW—Parkgrove Hotel, 11 Park Ter.; excellent residential hotel, overlooking park; near Christian Science church; garage. Douglas 1306.

GLASGOW—Grosvenor Hotel, Botanic Gardens; running water in bedrooms, automatic lift, garage, comfortable; splendid outlook. Tel. Western 2706 (A. A., R. A. C.)

FRANCE—Paris Vicinity

PARIS VICINITY—"Le Manoir," Vélizy (S. & O.). Tel. 42. 20 minutes from Paris (Invalides Station). Every modern comfort. Park. Tennis. Forest. Golf links. New Year festivities. £2.10.0 weekly including bath and tea.

FRANCE—Paris

Paris, France
HOTEL DUMINY
5 rue du Mont Thabor
Family hotel. Central
near Tuileries Gardens)
Rooms with and without baths
Moderate terms with or without pension.

Paris, France
HOTEL DES EMPEREURS
29 rue Jean-Jacques Rousseau
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Homelike atmosphere
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Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

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Excellent Family Hotel
Splendid situation facing the Lake of Geneva
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For STYLE VALUE and SERVICE in
LADIES' FASHIONS
Church St. and Holme St., Accrington

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Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
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Seville Oranges for Marmalade
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

Triumph Sale
The whole of our attractive stocks are available at considerably reduced prices and you are invited to investigate this opportunity of making genuine savings. You are particularly reminded that this Old Established Firm Never makes special purchases for Sales—or for any other occasion.

Illingworth, Newboult & Co. Ltd.
Bradford's Leading Drapers
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Radio :: Records
Music :: Tuning
9 New Ivegate and 28 Sunbridge Rd., Bradford
also at
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SERVICE and SATISFACTION every time at
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Telephone 2786-7
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45 Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds
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for Durable, Distinctive and Inexpensive Decorations
140 TOLLER LANE Telephone 4409

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REGISTERED PLUMBER
SANITARY and HEATING ENGINEER
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Modern Bathrooms a Speciality
First Class Workmanship
Personal Supervision

Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
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ARTHUR RHODES LTD.
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Telephone 8750-4
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Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

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A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR
SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC.
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
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(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
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H. R. JACKSON
Corner of Bridge Street and Tyrrel Street
Also at 78 Westgate

China and Glass Specialists
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COAL MERCHANTS
Springmill St. Bradford
TELEPHONE 2462
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

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For Stationery, Motto Cards, Personal Greeting Cards, Calendars, Sweets and Chocolates.
Post Office, Rose Grove

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AGENTS FOR
ALL THE BEST MAKERS
READ, FRANKLIN & HEYWOOD LTD.
56, The Rock, Bury, Lancashire
Tel. Bury 624

ENGLAND

BURY

Richard Arnott LTD.
Ladies' Tailors, Outfitters and Furriers
WINTER SALES
3 Silver Street and 16-18 Cromp'on Street — Bury 397

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Harrisons (Motor Engineers) Ltd.
WARWICK ROAD CARLISLE
MAIN DEALERS
HUMBER, HILLMAN, SUNBEAM, TALBOT
Tel. 777. Open Day and Night.
Grams. "Motors"

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68 Osmaston Road, Derby
Phone 2732 *Open Wednesday*
1 P. M. Saturday

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COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
Unequalled for Household Linens
Agents for Ladies' "Norvic" Shoes
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TELEPHONE 4295-6

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High Class Leather and Fancy Goods
12, CAMBRIDGE CRESCENT
(Near G. P. O.)
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General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
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Guinea Skirt
Tailor-made to measure
in our own workrooms
"Everything for Ladies' Wear"
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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARMITAGES for Coal and Coke of Quality
with a service that is reliable
JAMES ARMITAGE & SON (Coal) LTD.
17 Market St., Huddersfield and Depots
Phones Huddersfield 646
Holmfirth 43

For
Clothes That Radiate Cleanliness
TRY
THE NEWTOWN LAUNDRY
HONLEY
Phone your orders: Honley 74
A Post Card will ensure a call.

HULL

S. C. BASTOW LTD.
8 Silver Street and
92/94 Jameson Street
Swallow Raincoats
30/- and
Other Prices

KENDAL

WATSON BROS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
Agents for
Dexter Stormproofs
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Westmorland
Tel. 348

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Send Us Your Enquiries for Electrical Work

or Any Electric Fittings You May Require.
Arthur English Ltd.
Electrical Contractors
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Leeds 2
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Also at
13, Parliament Street
Harrogate. Tel. 4715
and 29, High Street
Skipton Tel. 336

ELECTRIC
appliances for homes and churches. Magnificent choice. Registered contractors and engineers.
Bailey's
tel. 22323
29 TRINITY ST · LEEDS 1

GROOCOCK & SON
High Class Grocers
31 Otley Rd., Headingley
See Our Large and Varied Stock of Good Things to Eat
'PHONE 51341

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
L. Poljee
FLORIST AND FRUITERER
81, Albion Street Leeds 1
Tel. 21764

ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Birkenhead 4365 12.30 to 1.30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Salisbury Laundry Ltd.
Specialists
in
Shirts and Collars Sports Wear
Speedy Service
193 Smithdown Rd. Tel. Wavertree 563

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

CLAY & ABRAHAM Ltd.
87 Bold Street 18 Lord Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes and all Toilet Specialities
Safety and Electric Razors
Photographic Equipment and Supplies.

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1931
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for:
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Clerkenwell 6672
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General Copying, per folio (72 words) 2d.
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Envelopes addressed per 1,000 15/6d.
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French and German. Spanish and Italian.
FROM ENGLISH
French and German. Spanish and Italian.
TEMPORARY STENOGRAPHERS.
Senior per week, £3.10.6
Senior per day, 12- 15.6

Butcher Delicatessen
English and Scotch Meat Sausages a Speciality
English Dairy Pork
F. W. READER
110 Darkes Lane
POTTERS BAR
Phone Potters Bar 93

For Reliable Furs, Expert Renovations or Remodellings, try
Arthur Perry & Co.
FURRIERS

16 Gt. Marlborough St., W. 1 Ph. Ger. 6200
Fur Coat Makers Since 1884

THURLEIGH COURT
Nightingale Lane, Clapham Common
Flats of latest design from £95 p. a.
3 and 4 rooms, kitchen and bathroom
Central heating, hot water, refrigerators. Secluded, yet only 20 mins. City and West End. Frequent tube, bus and tram services.
Apply letting office in the building.

INSURANCE
Let
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INSURANCE BROKER
Take Care of All Your Insurance Problems
1-2 Gracechurch St., London
(by appointment)
Station Approach, Chingford, E. 4
Silverthorn 2018/9

Phone FLAxman 1701
PRINTING
Strictly Private and Confidential
PITE & THYNNE
278a King's Road, S. W. 3

The Guernsey Cake Shop

Home-made Cakes, Jams, etc.	Refreshment Morning Dainty Luncheons Teas a Speciality	Birthday and Other Cakes made to order

Genuine Guernsey Gâche
36 Palmer Street (Victoria St.), S. W. 1

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Recovered and Adjusted
Consult MISS H. M. BAKER
64 High Holborn, London, W. C. 1
Income Tax Returns, Super Tax Returns. Repayment Claims of all descriptions including those for British subjects resident abroad. Telephone Holborn 0377.

PROTHEROE'S
Builders and Decorators
Office and Works now at
7 Nant Road, Finchley Road, N. W. 2
Speedwell 9607
Also at Andover Place, Paddington, W. 2

BUILDER
DECORATOR
CONTRACTOR
F. WHITTLESEA
1 and 2 Dacre Chambers
Strutton Ground, S. W. 1
VICtoria 7826

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"Hair Specialist"
All kinds of artistic hairwork executed.
The most up-to-date methods of Permanent Waving including the latest wireless method
68 Queensway, Bayswater, W. 2
Bayswater 2615

D. Brinley Richards Ltd.
162a, Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 6495
Decorations
Furnishing Fabrics
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ENGLAND

LONDON (Continued)

Charles H. Baber
The Pioneer of the
"Heel to Ball"
Method of Shoe Fitting
Holds the Largest Collection of
American and Canadian Shoes
in All Widths, in LONDON
Always at Your Service
To Fit Your Feet
LANGHAM HOUSE
Upper Regent St. W. 1. Nr. Queens Hall
CHARLES H. BABER LTD.

INSURANCES
OF EVERY KIND
FOR EVERY NEED
WORLD WIDE FACILITIES
Personal attention to your requirements. Interviews arranged. Enquires for West End Agencies invited.
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11 Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1
Phone Whitehall 7973

Alice Dean
Foot Fitter
Shoes for Men and Women
that satisfy the desire for style and comfort
73 Lower Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 2171

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LIMITED
Hairdressing
Beauty Culture
and Manicure Salon
50 Beauchamp Place, S. W. 3.
(Close to Harrods) Tel. Ken. 0843
Personal Supervision of Principal

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53 Eastbourne Terrace
London, W. 2
Paddington 0112
and Branches
COALS

Day & Evening Gowns - Blouses
Evelyn Malcolm
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Telephone Mayfair 3904

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J. R. Roberts Limited
Fashions and Furnishings
at London's Lowest Prices
215-225, UPPER STREET
Islington N. 1 CANonbury 3333

LONDON N. W. Golders Green

COAL and COKE
C. T. WATTS
146 Golders Green Road, N. W. 11
Phone SPEedwell 5680
Daily deliveries in Finchley, Hampstead, Hendon, Mill Hill, etc.

LONDON N.W.--Hampstead

The BOWMAL
Bed Settee

A thoroughly practical and comfortable Settee Bed attractive in appearance and easily converted. Can be made in any wood.
Solid fumed Oak 2 ft. 3 in. x 6 ft. 2 in., complete with woolen flock squab in Cretonne, 2 cretonne pillows, canvas platform and valance. Iron frame with spring mattress

BOWEN & MALLON
183-187 Finchley Road, N. W. 3

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Phone Silverhorn 1198
Prompt Motor Deliveries
RAWLINGS'
HYGIENIC FOOD STORE
4 STATION ROAD, CHINGFORD, ESSEX
This modernized Store under the personal supervision of a Certified Grocer offers the very best in service and goods at the lowest price.

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

SALE NOW PROCEEDING
Bargains in Furs, Fashions and Furnishings
R. W. & I. PUDDICOMBE
High Rd. Leytonstone Ley.: 1124 — Station Broadway Woodford Bue.: 2216

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The Noted Stores for
GROCERY *and* PROVISIONS
Station Parade Snaresbrook Tel. Wanstead 4180
69 High Road Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
26 Broadway Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1158

MAXIM Electrical CO.
Wiring, Fittings, Radio
463 Norwood Road S. E. 27
PHONE GYPSY HILL 2391

ENGLAND

LONDON S. W. Putney District and Barnes

T. JONES & CO.
(John Kenll Ltd.)
Toilet Goods and Photographic Supplies
1, Putney Hill, S. W. 15 Phone Putney 4748
68, West Hill, S. W. 18 Phone Putney 0073
91, Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18 Phone Battersea 5177
108, Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18 Phone Putney 1169
257, Wimbledon Park Road, S. W. 18 Phone Putney 2348

MISS **Richards**
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
224, Upper Richmond Rd.
Tel. Putney 0257 for your appointment.
Permanent Waving from £1.
Two Systems

BENNETT'S DAIRIES
PROPRIETOR N. O. BENNETT
Model Dairy 75, Upper Richmond Rd. Putney Phone Putney 7201
Deliveries Twice Daily at
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Personal Attention Given to All Orders
Cowkeepers and Producers of English Canned Fruits

WOOTTON
FAMILY BUTCHER
SOUTHFIELDS
PUTNEY 0672 S. W. 19

CASTLES
Builders and Decorators
SOUTHFIELDS
PUTNEY 1513 S. W. 18

W. R. DAVIES
Purveyor of Meat
294 Upper Richmond Road, S. W. 15.
Telephone Putney 0552
and at 211 Upper Richmond Road
For Ready to Serve Foods

LONDON S. W. East Sheen

Agents for Vivella Aertex and Chilprufe
A. C. FIELD
Fancy Draper
409, 411 Upper Richmond Rd. East Sheen, S. W. 14
Phone Prospect 1260

LONDON W.—Chiswick

Cooked Meat Stores
Genuine York Ham. Country Pork Pies
Fresh Cut Sandwiches and Salads
MARRIOTT
Acton Lane
Chiswick Park Station (District Rly.), W. 4.

Chiswick 1160
ARTHUR KNAPP
Builder and Decorator
1 Eastbourne Road, W. 4

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Agent for Potter & Moore's preparations.
A. J. GREATREX M. P. S.
176 Long Lane, Finchley, N. 3

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

THE
Imperial Dry Cleaners and Launderers
Phone 128, St. Annes-On-Sea
PROPRIETRESS JANET SBALDESTON
"Finest Dry Cleaners in England"
Goods returned in three days or sooner if desired. Return postage paid. Madam's Motor Vans collect and deliver daily.
AMERICAN VISITORS PLEASE NOTE

ROBINSON'S CAFE LTD.
of 11 Clifton St., Blackpool
at Clifton Sq., Lytham
For Confectionery and Catering of Outstanding Quality
TEL.: 6106

S. DENNISON
Practical
TAILOR and COSTUMIER
FURRIER, RENOVATOR
10 St. Annes Road East
ST. ANNES-ON-SEA
(Please note new address)
Latest Patterns and Styles

MANCHESTER

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9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANK LEWIS LTD
"Recommend Wolseley for the discriminating motorist; Come to us for prompt attention and expert service."
MARKET ST. GARAGE, STRETFORD.
'Phone: Longford 2090.

HATS HATS HATS HATS HATS HATS HATS HATS
VICTORIA PYBUS
RUSHOLME,
MANCHESTER, 14
HATS of Distinction

TYPEWRITERS
Standard and Portable New and Second-hand
Carbons and Ribbons
Duplicators and Inks
All Stationery Supplies
ARTHUR FOOTE Limited
COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
24 BROWN ST., MANCHESTER

BECKLEY'S
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
Local Agents for
"Diana" "Clark's" "Moccasin"
etc.
100 Stockport Road and 54 Chapel Street Levenshulme Phone RUSholme 4064

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertiser: are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER (Continued)

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
SALE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
Commencing January 2nd
St. Ann's Place
MANCHESTER

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £6.17.6
Settees from £8.10.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £37.10.0
10 Model Rooms Two acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

CHARLES COOK
Moult House, Moult Street
Manchester 2
DURING JANUARY
20% DISCOUNT FOR CASH
From 7 gns. suit £5 18.6
To 10 gns. suit 8 gns.

MARSH'S
10 KING ST., MANCHESTER
Makers of Saddlery, Bags, Trunks and All Leather Goods, Picnic Baskets, etc.
Ladies' Handbags and Purses, Dog Beds, Collars, Leads, etc.

MIDDLESBROUGH

Cleveland's
Complete Family Store
Drapery, Furnishing, Restaurant, Mens Wear, Removals, etc.
DICKSON & BENSON, LTD.
MIDDLESBROUGH Tel. 2855

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Park Your Car at the
Central Station Garage
Repairs a Speciality
OPEN ALWAYS Tel. 26779 Nevill St. Newcastle

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For
BEST HOUSE COAL
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13 Castleton Street Phone 84705

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Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts
15 MARKET STREET PHONE 45450

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Painters and Decorators
12, Cheetham Street
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A. W. Sinclair & Sons
Limited
BUILDERS
COMMERCIAL STREET
Tel. 447 *Estimates Free*

COMMERCIAL STATIONERY
OFFICE SUPPLIES
LOOSE LEAF LEDGERS
ACCOUNT BOOKS
TYPEWRITERS
ALBERT HOLLOWAY
82, Newborough Street
13, Ramshill Road, Scarborough

SHEFFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers,
Telephone 31232, daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OXCROFT
Britain's Best
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON LTD.
141, Norfolk Street, Sheffield 1
Phones 23184 23185, 23186 and 23123

Walshs
for
Drapery Furnishing Outfitting Decorating
HIGH STREET TEL. 23041

99-101-103-5-7 SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD. PHONE 22898
FOR AUSTIN STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRES OILS & ACCESSORIES

Comfort Shoe Shop
Agents for
LOTUS & DELTA
footwear
186, WHITHAM ROAD

Costello
Coats, Gowns, Furs
Outfitting
36 FARGATE

We Sell CAMPBELL'S SOUPS
T. J. C. COE
SILVER HILL STORES, ECCLESALL
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TEL. 70874

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD (Continued)

The Men's Shopping Headquarters, too
COLES
of Sheffield
Church St. and Fargate
Phone 21071 . . . 6 lines

PRINTING for All Trades TEL. 22490
SANDERSONS LTD.
9-11 Watsons Walk
COCKAYNES ARCADE, SHEFFIELD 1

SOUTHPORT

If it is ELECTRICAL
TEL. 4235 DAY, 2723 NIGHT
Butterworth & Robinson Ltd.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
20, BOLD STREET
ESTAB. 1919 SOUTHPORT

RENDERS
COALS
Delivers Daily All Districts
11, Tulketh Street. Tel. 5440.

PURSERS

Removals and Storage
CARPETS and LINOLEUMS
Complete House Furnishers
143-149 LORD STREET, SOUTHPORT

Accredited Agent, Complete Service
ALLAN SMITH

50, EASTBANK STREET
Pianos, Radio, Records

CHARLES MARSHALL
the
High Class Fruiterer
AND GREENGROCER
NOTED FOR QUALITY
Market Hall, Tel. 3739

Telephone 4308 Established 1823
121-123, Lord Street
CARNELL BROS.
Family Grocers, Bread Bakers, Provision Merchants. Selection of Stilton Cheese, York Hams, Crystallised Fruits, Assortment of Choicest Biscuits.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S TAILORING
OSWALD SHERWOOD
106 LORD ST SOUTH PORT

Fishmonger and Poulterer
T. WATKINSON
New Laid Eggs From Our Own Farm
Van Delivery to All Parts
The Firm Noted for Quality
68, Eastbank Street, Southport

THE WINTER SALE
at
BOOTHROYDS LTD.
is renowned for its
BARGAINS

WINTER SALE
Now Proceeding
Marshall & Snelgrove
LORD STREET, SOUTHPORT

Made to Measure
SHIRTS and PYJAMAS
Dress Shirts a Speciality
Exclusive Ties
R. K. BOLTON
29, LONDON STREET
The Only Shirt Tailor in the District

ROBINSON'S
Belfast Linen Warehouse Ltd.
Linen and Underwear Specialists
The House for Sterling Value
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHILPRUFE
319-325, Lord Street, Telephone 3669
Also at Manchester, Preston, and St. Annes-on-Sea.

PAULINE
(Miss M. L. Huntington)
BEAUTY SALON
REGISTERED
EUGENE PERMANENT WAVE
1, D, Seabank Road Tel. 2623

We Are Specialists for the
"Leica" Camera
HAROLD BARTON, M. P. S.
163, LORD STREET, SOUTHPORT

STOCKPORT

Chatterions DRAPERS & COSTUMIERS
LOWER HILLGATE Stockport

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

STOKE-ON-TRENT and NEWCASTLE-under-LYME

HUGHES & HARBER
LIMITED
Printers, Publishers
Manufacturing Stationers
The Royal Press, Longton, Stoke-on-Trent
Specialists in high-class catalogue and colour work. Designs and drawings prepared. Lecture posters and printing a speciality.
TELEPHONE 3231 LONGTON

WHITLEY BAY

W. B. MILNE
Plumbing and Heating
Gleneagles, Marine Gardens
WHITLEY BAY Phone 553

YORK

H. B. DALE
GENTLEMENS OUTFITTER
Men's Smart Overcoats, Raincoats, Suits, Shirts, Ties, Socks, Underwear, Pyjama Suits, Hats, Caps, Dressing Gowns. Large stock of Fancy Goods.
31 Parliament Street, York
Boys' and Girls' Department 41 Stonegate

THE TEA SHOP
(13 Lendal)
Queen Anne House and Garden
LUNCHEON
AFTERNOON TEAS
Homemade Cakes
Handicraft, Pottery, etc.
Tel 4025

Ethel Jones
MILLINERY
KNITWEAR
GOWNS
20 Blake Street
York
Tel. 4265
Purveyors of arden Suits as Worn at School
Sole Agent for
THE ARDEN KNITWEAR TAILORED CARDIGAN SUITS

Ireland

BELFAST

SPACKMAN
Boys', Youths' and Men's Clothier and Merchant Tailor
102 HIGH STREET
Established a Centar,

James
CLOTHES FOR MEN
Ready-to-Wear and Tailored-to-Order
Agents for Burberry, Dexter and Aquatite Raincoats
19-27 LOMBARD STREET

For Complete Heating Satisfaction Burn
BARKLEY'S COAL
5, Wellington Place
Anthracite Coal, Beans and Gas Coke always in stock.
PHONES 21414 5 6 PHONES 21414 5 6

Over 75 Years' Reputation
for
Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Draperies, Bedding, Napery
General Ironmongery, etc.
THE FURNISHING HOUSE OF
Robert Watson & Co. Ltd.
90-92-94 Donegall Street, Belfast

For Beautiful Laundry Work
Try
DEVONSHIRE LAUNDRY
LIMITED
RAVENHILL AVENUE
BELFAST
Phones 57448 and 57449
"The Laundry of Repute"

DUBLIN

Switzers
FOR CHILPRUFE, PESCO, JAEGER
and other leading makes of Underwear
SWITZER & CO., LTD., DUBLIN

Established.....1776
STRAHAN DUBLIN
For Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum, Bedsteads Bedding, Removals and Storage
R. STRAHAN & CO., Ltd.
T. GILLESPIE D. S. GILLESPIE
135 STEPHEN'S GREEN

HELY'S DAME STREET
Stationery, Printing
Fount Pens, Sports Goods
High Class Fishing Tackle
Dog Requisites.
GOOD SERVICE

PHOENIX LAUNDRY
RUSSELL STREET, DUBLIN
Established Over 30 Years
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Daily Features Page

Manly Manners

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Dukelsky, Vladimir (vlä-dyĕ'-mĕr dōō-kĕl'-skē)—Distinguished young Russian composer, also known as Vernon Duke.

Etter, Philippe (fĕ'-lĕp' ĕt'-ĕr)—New President of Switzerland.

Gravet, Fernand (fĕr'-nän' grä'-vĕ')—Screen actor now playing in "The Great Waltz."

Horinouchi, Kensuke (kĕn-sōō-kē hō-rē-nō-ōō-chē, even accent)—Japanese Ambassador to the United States.

Huda Sharāwi Pasha (hōō'-dä shä-rä'-wē pä'-shä)—Leader of Egypt's feminist movement, and vice-president of the Associated Country Women of the World.

Ismet Inönü (ĭs'-mĕt' ē'-nū'-nü')—President of Turkey.

Korjus, Milija (mē'-lē-yä kôr'-yōōs)—Screen actress now playing in "The Great Waltz."

Loudon, Dr. Alexander (lō'-ōō-dŏn; ŏō is a diphthong)—Minister from the Netherlands to the United States.

Schackow, Hans Heinrich (häns hīn'-rĭk shä'-kō)—German recently found guilty of photographing Canal Zone defenses.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ädd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofà; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōod, fŏot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

In Lighter Vein

Be Cautious

"Now, Bertie," cautioned the mother, "you be careful how you cross those roads. Remember it's the washing you've got in the pram, and not little Alice."—London Daily Herald.

Space Needed

"Hullo, John," said the genial vicar, "out for a stroll?"

"Aye. Ye can do with a mouthful o' fresh air after bein' cooped oop in a fifty-acre field arl day long."—London Evening News.

Burning a Hole in His Pocket

Mr. Spender: "Any installments due today?"

Mrs. Spender: "No, dear, I think not."

"Any payments due on the house, the radio, the furniture, the rugs or the books?"

"No."

"Then I have $10 we don't need. What do you say if we buy a new car?"

Peak of Generosity

"Is he charitable?"

"Oh, yes. He donates $25 to a worthy charity every time he makes a hole-in-one."

California Is Yet to Be Heard From

Up in Vermont they raise some huge vegetables, according to the stories told at the country store on Saturday night.

"Now I had the biggest squash this season I ever saw," said Uncle Ed Hayden. "It surely was a whopper."

"Just about how big was it now, Ed?" asked the storekeeper.

"I didn't cal'late to weigh it," said Uncle Ed, "but I'm goin' to let my nephew take the seeds to school next week and give 'em away to the kids to use 'em fer snowshoes."

Daily Anecdote

Like Christians

"How's Ireland?" was the question once put to the famous "Tay Pay" O'Connor in America, at a banquet given in his honor.

"Oh, Ireland's in a terrible, terrible way," Mr. O'Connor replied.

With his finger he traced an imaginary map upon the tablecloth.

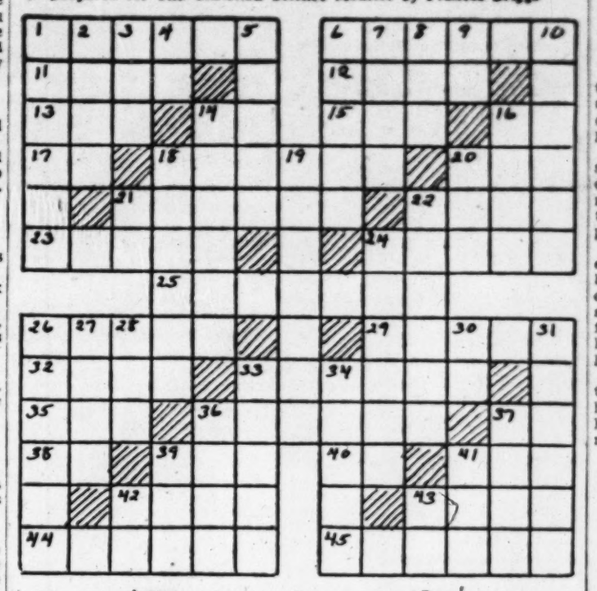
"You see," he continued, "there's one religion in the North and another in the South, and they are continually at each other's throats." He paused and shook his head sadly. "I often wish they were all of them haythen so they could live together like Christians."

Quotation for Today

DOING what can't be done is the glory of living. — GEN. SAMUEL C. ARMSTRONG.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—If you were at Charing Cross, in what city would you be?
6—Whom did Lincoln free?
11—Who was the successor of Mohammed?
12—In United States, what is a boy who waits on members of a legislature?
13—What fairy queen is mentioned in "Romeo and Juliet"?
14—What was Balzac's nationality (abbr.)?
15—What is a female sheep?
16—Who was the heroine of "Little Women"?
17—Upon.
18—What climbing palm is useful in making cane chairs or wickerwork?
20—On what mount was Eleazar invested with priesthood?
21—What was Hannah's relationship to Samuel?
22—Cinderella had small what?
23—What was Rembrandt's nationality?
24—What is the nib of a bird (pl.)?
25—In Biblical times, what vessels were used for cooking?
26—Who wrote the "Odyssey"?
29—Who was seventh king of Israel (poss.)?
32—What Hebrew month is 6th in order in civil year?
33—According to tradition, what did Patrick rid Ireland of?
35—What is a witty saying?
36—What is 12th sign of zodiac?
37—What is half an em?
38—Measure of area.
39—What Roman god was depicted as driving four horses?
40—What do 3600 seconds equal (abbr.)?
41—Works of what are displayed at the Louvre?
42—What Judge of Israel succeeded Abimelech?
43—What is a composition for three intruments?
44—What nocturnal carnivorous mammals inhabit Asia and Africa?
45—What is the capital of Greece?

Down

1—What is largest lake in Scotland?
2—Muscat is capital of what Arabian state?
3—What fairy addressed Orpheus in "Orpheus and Eurydice"?
4—What in apothecaries' weight is ½ of an ounce (abbr.)?
5—If you landed at Southampton, England, in which direction would you travel to reach Oxford?
6—What is one of oldest weapons used by man?
7—What cloth is believed to have derived its name from town of Laon?
8—Methuselah is best remembered for his what?
9—Who was brother of Odin and Vili?
10—Baseball and rackets are what?
14—What was Phanuel's relationship to Anna, the prophetess?
16—Who was Samuel's first-born?
18—What is either of pieces on which a cradle rocks?
19—What name is given to persons of German nationality?
20—Who was Scandinavian goddess of nether world?
21—What is Carmel of northwestern Palestine (abbr.)?
22—What is another term used for 36 Across?
24—What is the name of open-mouthed vessel with projecting lip used by chemists?
26—What was one of most important cities of Syria, and one of the oldest in world?
27—Scent.
28—What is made by weaving rushes or straw?
30—What Bronze coin was used by Romans?
31—What was first name of George Eliot's most famous fictional character?
34—Who was Caleb's daughter?
36—What Italian seaport was once chief naval station of Austria-Hungary?
37—Poets refer to Ireland as what?
39—What was Nathan's relationship to Eliab?
41—What is present indicative plural of verb "be"?
42—What is the symbol of tellurium?
43—In United States, on what day of week is Thanskiving Day celebrated (abbr.)?

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

Moral Courage

Moral courage is obeying one's conscience and doing what one believes to be right in face of hostile majority; and moral cowardice is stifling one's conscience, and doing what is less than right to win other people's favor.—Dr. John Watson.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Flies Walk On the Ceiling?

The question of how flies are able to walk up and down window panes and mirrors, and upside down on ceilings, has puzzled people for a long time.

When the microscope made possible a study of the minute details of the foot structure of the fly, natural scientists felt that at last they had found answer to the perplexing question.

The microscope revealed the presence of tiny disks at the end of some hairs on the fly's foot, and the conclusion was drawn that these disks served as suction cups, similar in function to the familiar rubber cup-like disks which can be made to adhere to glass.

The theory, however, that a partial vacuum was created under these hair-tip disks and that the fly was held up by the presence of the atmosphere, had to be abandoned. Experiment showed that flies in a glass jar from which the air had been removed did not lose their stick-to-itiveness. With no air pressure to hold them up, the flies still were able to cling to the roof of the jar successfully.

FOOT OF FLY (GREATLY ENLARGED)

The probable explanation of the sure-footedness of the fly is that the myriad of trumpet-shaped hairs, with which the bottom of the pad on the fly's foot is covered, serve as tubes to carry a sticky fluid to the disks at the ends of the hairs. This causes the fly's feet to adhere to any surface, no matter how smooth.

The end of the fly's foot is also provided with a pair of horns or hooks. These are called into play when the surface on which the fly rests is too rough or porous to make the disks effective. So when the surface is glassy, the fly sticks to it quite literally "like glue"; and if it is rough, he clings to it with hooks. But in any event he is sure of sufficient footing to maintain himself in any position.—W. P. Keasbey.

Brevities

Scanian in Buffalo Evening News: Many a man isn't content with his lot—until he has torn down the house on it to lessen the taxes.

Detroit News: The press has a mission still, if the Sunday radio orator must buy the Monday papers to find out what it was he said.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Service

Jericho, Vt.

In a small New England village there lives a man who operates a passenger bus service to a near-by city. During the long period of time that this man has served his community he has come to know intimately most of his patrons and their families. Frequently he is called upon to do errands for people along his route when they are not free to make the trip themselves.

One day he was handed a slip of paper on which was written a list of articles not obtainable in the small village. "I need them for Mother," the woman explained as she came out to the road. "She is not well today."

That evening the bus operator received a telephone call from the woman. "I guess you made a mistake in my errand," she said. "There is a basket of strawberries here that I did not order."

"Well, your mother always liked them, didn't she?" asked the man.

"Oh, yes, Mr. B——," the woman exclaimed, "but . . ."

"I thought she would," the man interrupted, a smile coming over his face; "so I just bought a box for her myself and put it in with your other things."

Party Fun

Rescue These Trees

Explain that a meddlesome woodland gnome has changed some common trees into quite different things. The trees can be released by rearranging the letters of the word which the meddlesome gnome has fastened upon them.

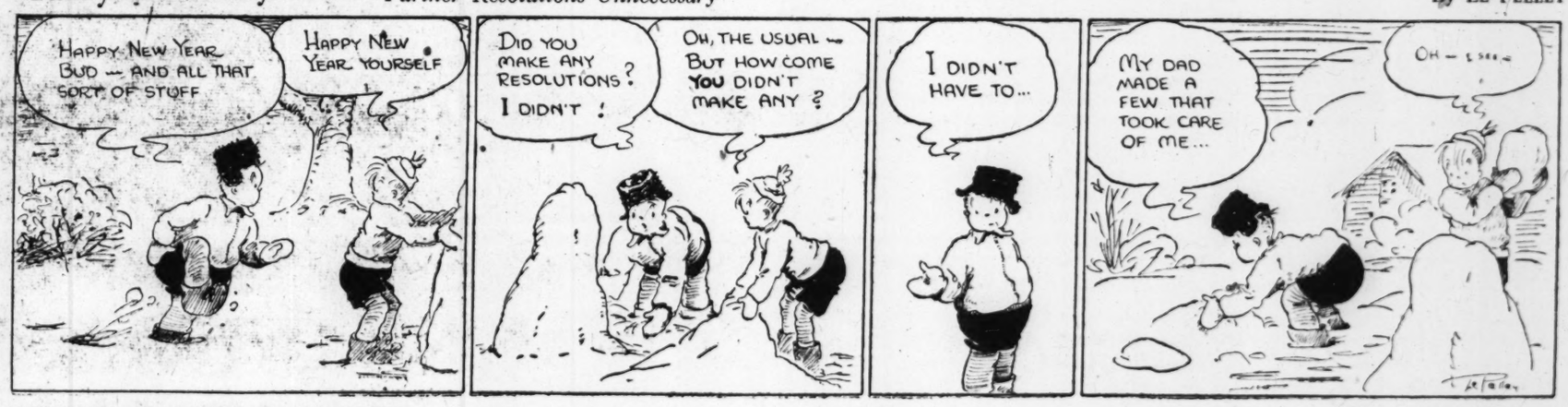
Give players the following list of words, and ask them to release the imprisoned trees. The first to finish a correct list, or the one who does best with it, is the winner:

1. Lump (plum).
2. Lamp (palm).
3. Panes (anpen).
4. Mile (lime).
5. Melon (lemon).
6. Clouts (locust).
7. Mug (gum).
8. North (thorn).
9. Rock (cork).

—A. C. H., York, Pa.

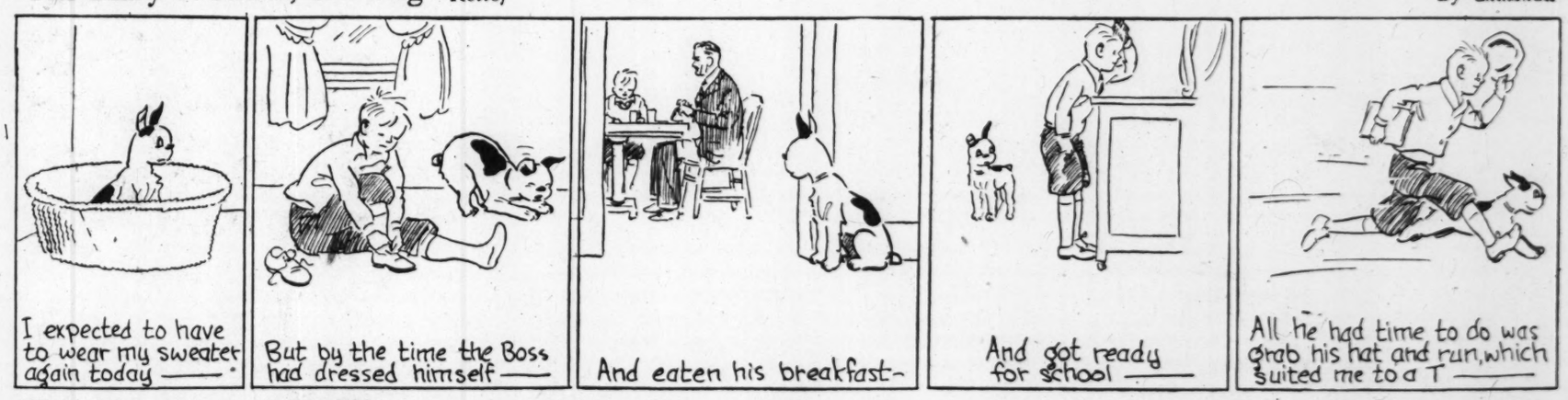
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Further Resolutions Unnecessary*

By LE PELLEY


HAPPY NEW YEAR BUD — AND ALL THAT SORT OF STUFF
HAPPY NEW YEAR YOURSELF
DID YOU MAKE ANY RESOLUTIONS? I DIDN'T!
OH, THE USUAL — BUT HOW COME YOU DIDN'T MAKE ANY?
I DIDN'T HAVE TO...
MY DAD MADE A FEW THAT TOOK CARE OF ME...
OH — [illegible]

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Relief*

By CARMACK


I expected to have to wear my sweater again today —
But by the time the Boss had dressed himself —
And eaten his breakfast-
And got ready for school —
All he had time to do was grab his hat and run, which suited me to a T —

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Captain Pipes All Hands on Deck*

By THE HAGERS

THE CAPTAIN PLAYED HIS PICCOLO TILL AT THE WINDOW HE SAW JOE.
HE TRIED AGAIN. "HELLO," QUACKED TED. "KEEP ON, YOU'RE DOING FINE," HE SAID.
"MY NEIGHBOR JUST CALLED UP TO SAY HE'D LIKE TO COME TO HEAR YOU PLAY."
"ALTHOUGH A BOLD SEA-SALT AM I, BEFORE A CROWD I AM SO SHY!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Deficits—Policy and Politics

AS CONGRESS convenes one of the principal questions in citizens' thought is, "What will they do to the budget this time?" It was not so long ago that budget deficits in the United States were something to be ashamed of. Inevitable accompaniments of a business depression, when tax receipts from declining incomes are unable to keep abreast of fixed expenditures, deficits were regarded as unfortunate fiscal lapses. Now, however, they have become an arm of government. And the arm is decked out with a philosophy. No Congressional debate will set forth that philosophy better than the letter Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, wrote to Senator Harry F. Byrd a few days ago.

This is no new idea with Chairman Eccles. Ever since he became the head of the Federal Reserve System, he has stoutly maintained the thesis that, when private spending begins to fall off, government spending should take its place. There is, of course, spending and spending. Mr. Eccles does not mean spending out of tax receipts. That is merely a subtraction of the people's spending power for use by government agencies. What Mr. Eccles means is spending out of money borrowed from idle bank resources, or deficit financing of such things as public works.

In this way, according to the Reserve head, the Government can make a "net contribution to community buying power" to the amount over and above the money which is not taken from the taxpayer. In new economics language, the Government should act as a "compensatory agency" when private spending falls away.

There is more than plausibility in such a theory. Business depressions grow by what they feed on. If, for instance, buying in any one market, say, the stock market, degenerates into speculation, sooner or later there is a collapse, and buyers then change into panicky sellers; this change in turn will affect other markets and then there is apt to be a prairie fire of general selling. In economics language the contagion is called "flying to cash." Government may well have a function in establishing an example of confident spending when spenders thus turn into hoarders.

However, government spending outside the budget is easily abused. It was President Roosevelt who, when he was an economizer, declared that in history liberal governments were most often wrecked on the rocks of loose fiscal policy. Without restraint deficit spending can easily degenerate into a gigantic "pork barrel." The evidence in possession of the Sheppard Committee of the politicalizing of the WPA is a case in point.

Thus, while the Eccles theory is extremely plausible and perhaps inevitable, what is required is a better check on deficit financing. It is not sufficient to say that extra-budgetary spending must be maintained until the national income reaches a certain figure. That is no pledge when appropriations are subject to log-rolling pressures in Congress. Besides, spending by Government of borrowed money may actually serve to discourage the citizenry from resuming their own spending out of fear of the economic consequences of loose fiscal policy.

A fiscal machine fitted with an accelerator but no brake, can be a juggernaut. The danger causes even those who feel the Eccles policy is unassailable as an economic theory to shrink from the political logic of it.

"Digging Up the Future"

A STATUE of Venus, which was dug up last year in a field near St. Just in France, and which was then not only declared by several critics to be a genuine antique, but was even held by some to have come from the hand of Phidias himself, has now been identified as the work of a young Italian sculptor living in the neighborhood. The interesting question is whether the critics will now decide that the young sculptor approaches Phidias in his art, or conclude that their judgment was influenced by the apparent antiquity of the statue. In the latter event they would at least have the consolation that their mistake is not an easy one to avoid, and that it is often made.

Distance undoubtedly lends enchantment, as much in the fourth dimension as in the others: interest and romance attach to the antique—and they are often liable to blunt criticism of its intrinsic merit. Two facts that Chatterton no doubt considered in perpetrating his hoax of the "Rowley Poems," that shopkeepers make use of naïvely when they incorporate "Ye Olde" in the legends above their doors, and that some people exemplify when they talk blithely of "the Good Old Days."

It is fortunate, however, that these facts very seldom influence the methods of unknown and aspiring artists confronted with the difficulty of interesting the public; and it is quite certain that the St. Just incident will not often be repeated. Were it otherwise, it would not merely be a matter, in the case of sculpture, of the necessity for digging up the future, or, in the case of painting, for restoring the new masters—it would be the end of artistic progress.

"Ostracizing" Japan

CAN the United States change Japan's course in China by economic sanctions? Key Pittman, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, calls it "ostracism," not "sanctions," a name now somewhat tarnished. But Mr. Pittman is urging enbargoes unless Tokyo makes favorable reply to the latest State Department protest. For several years the United States has been trying to find a language the Japanese army leaders would understand. Only once or twice has there been any sign of comprehension. Will "ostracism" penetrate better than Mr. Roosevelt's "quarantine"?

Some flicker of understanding followed the recent $25,000,000 loan to China. And Japan's economic condition is such that actual application of American embargoes would be a very serious matter. Even though fifty nations failed to apply sanctions tightly enough to stop Italy in Ethiopia, Senator Pittman's sanctions might be effective in modifying Japanese policy, at least to the extent of better respect for American interests in China. Of course Japan could reply by stronger measures, even seizure of American property, but that would be risking war. For the United States, too, there must be careful consideration of what such a course means. But it is clear that both Government and people are moving toward a sterner attitude.

The Phonograph Again

MANY are the signs indicating a new era for the phonograph. When radio became popular the phonograph was dropped, except by a very few loyal devotees. Twisting a dial and getting a new variety of free program, with the romance of distance-listening thrown in, proved irresistible.

Then came the commercialization of radio. Reaction slowly but surely set in. "Music without pay" was paid for, often dearly, with disturbing advertising "plugs." The record companies began to spread the formula, "The Music You Want When You Want It." Record sales started to pick up. Today lessons learned from radio technique are producing records of superlative quality, frequently sounding better when played through most radio sets than the radio programs themselves.

Record changers, permitting forty minutes of uninterrupted music, are sweeping into the market; so much so that even an imported British affair, of long-proven ability in that country where interest in records never seems to have flagged, is being absorbed in quantities along with American units.

A new sapphire needle that will play about two years without change, available at low cost, is ending the bogey of needle changing. One phonograph company reports a five-fold increase in record sales since 1932, almost 100 per cent a year.

Finally the very active Columbia Broadcasting System, seeking business in both markets, is taking over the famous record brand names of Columbia, Brunswick and Master series, planning a major record production program.

Such are the signs of the renaissance of the phonograph.

In the State Legislatures

IN THE United States this week nearly 7,000 legislators in forty-four states will begin consideration of upwards of 50,000 proposals for new enactments. By dint of much discussion, much committee work, and much lobbying, some 12,000 of these proposals may ultimately win passage. Most of the state sessions will end in about ninety days, some may last six months, a few even longer. In Massachusetts, the 1938 Legislature set an "endurance" record in a session lasting 229 days.

It is almost a tradition in America to decry legislators and legislation. Alexander Hamilton pointed out the danger of such bodies being led by emotionalism rather than intelligence; and Thomas Jefferson, speaking of the legislature of Virginia, remarked that 173 tyrants could be as oppressive as one. Advances in governmental research and administration usually reach the legislative branch last. Nevertheless, much progress has been made in improving the legislative process since the first comprehensive study of American legislatures was begun thirty-three years ago.

Some forty-two states now have legislative reference services of varying effectiveness. It may only include the filing of legislative information in state libraries or it may extend to comparison of bills with other states and actual writing of measures for legislators against this background of experience elsewhere. A more recent device is the legislative research bureau, which keeps a close watch on the effects of new laws, and determines what, if anything, is needed in the way of amendment. Then, too, there is the legislative-council idea. This comprises a small group of leaders in both Houses who may co-operate with the executive wing in working out new laws and enactments. The constant growth of these agencies underscores a general desire to improve the intricate processes of democratic government. This of itself is a worthwhile sign.

And Valencia—

Spain at War

LIKE some irrepressible ballerina relegated to an assumed gayety in a dockside cabaret, Valencia resists the corrosion of war. You can still hear the merry frou-frou of her dress against the discord. For Valencia could never be otherwise.

The River Turia spreads its generous reach over Spain's most fertile huerta, and Valencia remains well fed. It is grateful for that, and one feels its gratitude distributed in a Bohemian friendliness that takes one to its heart. And less than twenty miles to the north is the enemy.

In these incredible circumstances, one inevitably sees history re-enacted. Here, in the third century B. C., the now-suburban Saguntines, aggressed by Hannibal, withstood an eight-months' siege, and then, as each wall of their citadel fell, built another behind it, eventually setting fire to the city and perishing in the flames. It is a noble precedent and Valencia has even elaborated it; for the Valencians today are building walls of hope behind each momentary surrender to fear, carefree watch-towers against pessimism and despair.

* * *

Laughter is still the all-pervading motif of Valencia's music. It sings in the streets from grubby soldiers and bravely, ill-dressed girls; it ricochets from the grimy red azulejo roof-tiles to the wide-squandered refugios, and wends blithely through the bomb-strewn docks of El Grao. The busy cafes sway to its rhythm, and unkempt theaters crowd to its appeal. And it washes over the raucous intrusion of an air-raid siren as some orator might brush aside an uncouth heckler.

Valencia, in short, basks in the joyous ease of an untried morale. It is a city that ought to be enclosed by gloom; but, instead, it has determined to flood foreboding with the light of merriment, and, so far, its success continues.

The city's general aspect of indigence is war-imposed and excusable. It is no more drastically slovenly than any other Spanish city at this time, and an attempt is at least made to decorate the sweeping symmetry of its wrought-iron rejas with a pretty face, or to groom the more dingy squares with colorful flora.

* * *

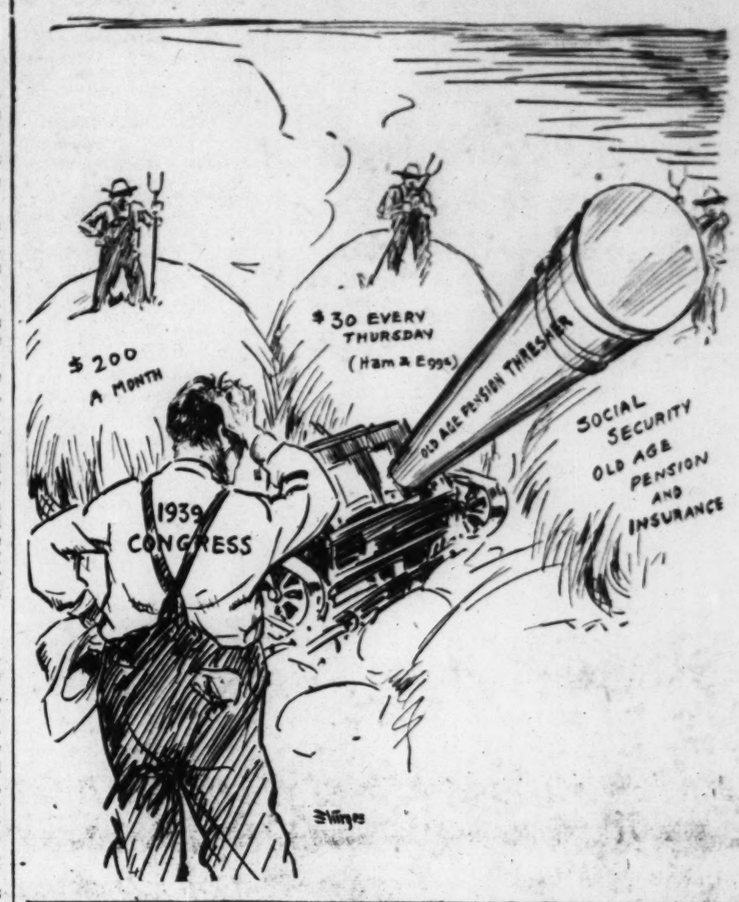
Luxuries are not abundant; poverty creeps, perhaps a little self-consciously, among the less fortunate; refugees abound, and tremble that their children will not find food and shelter. But Valencia's big heart seems to encompass every problem, and evidence of dire privation is rarely conspicuous. Eager shoppers throng speculatively around the stalls of the narrow, sun-pierced calles; commerce sweeps steadily up the broad avenues from the hungry harbor; overburdened street-cars squeak their way under the bird-chattering foliage of rich palms and eucalyptus; and Valencia gayly declines to accept any other existence than the animated one it now leads.

There is an interesting fact about Valencia: Almost all the clocks in the city's streets are stopped.

HAROLD G. LAYCOCK

Second of Five Articles

Something for Congress to Look Forward To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1939 CONGRESS

He Built Skyscrapers

Book News of the Day

STIRRING as the New York skyscrapers are to look at, the sight of them is matched by the story of how some of them were built. That story is told by Paul Starrett in CHANGING THE SKYLINE (New York: Whittlesey House. $3) in the plain words of a man who does big things, but doesn't talk big. Beginning as a stock boy, Starrett spent his lunch hours watching men at work in Chicago, putting up buildings. He managed to educate himself as an engineer, partly by means of his own invention, which prepared him to enter upon a career of doing the sort of things that people say can't be done because they never have been done.

His job has been to put up structures, with profit to his employers or to himself (after he went into the construction business), despite client, architect, contractor and labor troubles. Three of his best-known buildings are the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, the Pennsylvania Station and the Empire State Building in New York. Thirty-five years ago he put up Manhattan's wonder for the year—the Flatiron Building.

Remarking upon his success in breaking new ground, Mr. Starrett says: "You can know all the formulas in the world, but you must have an instinct for what will work and what will not." He was superintendent of construction of two of the World's Fair buildings in Chicago in 1893. He became a builder in general charge as employee of the George A. Fuller Company, his first important job being the Massachusetts building in Baltimore.

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The architect's plans called for a four-foot mat of concrete at the bottom of the excavation, but the builder had proved to his own satisfaction that in Baltimore the basic sand was of a quality that packs down satisfactorily as a foundation into an incompressible mass. He had the steel on the job when it was wanted, instead of enduring the usual costly wait for material. He persuaded his men not to strike by showing them that he was willing to pay an increase over union wages, if their officials consented.

He found out that the secret of handling men was to treat them not as union or non-union, but as men. His general policy has been to employ union men exclusively, because "they are almost always better than non-union. This is natural, anyhow in the east, because the unions are all-powerful and the good workman joins the organization to protect himself." His firm made an unexpected profit of $58,000 on that Baltimore contract.

At one time the George A. Fuller Company, of which he became president, did 80 per cent of all the building in New York, including the New York main post office building, Pennsylvania Hotel. He lost the Woolworth Building contract because he had differed once too often, probably, with the architect, Cass Gilbert. Mr. Starrett built the Hotel Commodore in record time to avoid penalties of $1,000 a day for work done after the finishing date, making up three months lost by the Grand Central Railroad Terminal Company in getting possession of the site, a time element that was not allowed for in the contract. One winter, he built a concrete hotel in Canada, inside a heated tent of tarpaulins.

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Always noted for his speed of accomplishment, Starrett struck his fastest pace after he started to build under his own name. He persuaded the New York Life Insurance Company to redesign their new building which he put up for them, though Cass Gilbert, the architect, protested that artificial light is cheaper than daylight. "Yes," retorted Starrett, "just as copper is cheaper than gold." The officials of the company all wanted daylight, and finally they gave it to their clerks, too, working in the central places that could only be lighted naturally from courts. One of the officials remarked: "Gilbert is building a monument to himself, but we've got to live in it." The change in plans made unnecessary the elaborate ventilating system that had been planned.

A building that gave him satisfaction was the new McGraw-Hill Publishing Company home, designed and constructed throughout to serve the particular requirements of this organization, and its production method. Starrett built the seventy-story Bank of Manhattan building foundations while work of demolishing the upper floors of the old building on the site went on. He undertook to take down the old Waldorf-Astoria hotel and put up the Empire State Building in eighteen months. He finished the steel erection and stone setting fourteen days ahead of schedule, the building going up a story a day, thanks to the co-operation of owners and architect. For ten consecutive days the pace was 1.4 stories a day, and the structure was finished for something like $2,000,000 less than the original estimate.

E. C. S.

North . . South . . East . . West

The "Soulless" State

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE is the familiar pronouncement of some learned jurist or commentator which declares that corporations are "soulless." The truth of this declaration must be at once apparent. The corporate body, of itself, is insensate and without conscience. It reflects nothing of its own life or light, because it possesses neither. It is only as it mirrors and projects, by refraction, the ideals, aims, purposes and objectives of its constituent parts that it assumes the proportions and prerogatives of an entity. Thus the corporation enjoys a measure of immunity and irresponsibility. It is the convenient artificial creature of its proprietors and beneficiaries.

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The thoughtful student and observer of modern trends, at home and abroad, may have discerned the resemblance between the corporate state and the more familiar corporate body or legally constituted corporation. The exhibits, displayed under the banner of totalitarianism, fascism, or some other ism, seem strikingly like the synthetically created corporation—soulless and insensate. The state does not and cannot represent the people except as it reflects the ideals of the people by and for whom it is established. This realization must, now or sometime, be gained if free government, freedom of action, freedom of religious thought and worship, and freedom of speech are to be re-established and enjoyed.

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It is apparent that in most countries and among most peoples there is increasingly prevalent a false or exaggerated concept of the state in its relation to those who are its mentors and guardians, rather than its subjects or dependents. Sometime in the eighteenth century Sir William Jones, perhaps unremembered and unsung, propounded and then answered the question, "What constitutes a state?" He said: "Not high raised battlements, or labored mound, thick wall, or moated gate; not cities, proud with spires and turret crowned, nor bays and broad-armed ports, where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride, nor starred and spangled courts. No!—men, high-minded men, with powers as far above all brutes endowed, as beasts excel cold rocks and brambles; men who their duties know, but know their rights, and knowing dare maintain—these constitute a state."

The need of the hour could hardly be more eloquently and convincingly expressed. It must be realized, and this at once, that the state is the vehicle or means of expression and implementation, and not the machine endowed with some mysterious power either of dominion or mastery. The danger, wherever the tendency is to ignore or lose sight of the differentiation, is to close one's eyes to visible proofs that upon the neglected or decaying foundations of democracy the weeds and tares and finally the towering structure of some imposed authoritarian super-government arise.

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It is seldom, if ever, as recent history shows, that these insinuating excrescences are either condoned or overtly sanctioned by the people whose existence they most affect or whose freedom they destroy. Laches, carelessly indulged or excused at first, finally foreclose the very rights we profess to prize most highly. The Juggernaut supplants the ballot box. The right of choice and freedom of expression have been surrendered.

To whom, then, shall those who have lost all voice in their government appeal? There is no conscience or soul in the state itself, no matter what its form. The soul of democracy is not in its outward form or visible manifestation. Its power of expression and determination lies within the hearts and breasts of its defenders, its champions and its beneficiaries. It is futile, once the need is realized and the emergency recognized, to appeal to intrenched authority or usurped power.

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There remains what may be the vain hope that something less than internal revolutions may right the wrongs imposed upon the people now subjected to the various forms of totalitarian rule. But there must be at least a revolution of thought within. By this means alone can there be recaptured and restored that which is the rightful heritage of liberty-loving peoples. Emancipation comes not from the insensate and soulless state. The state reflects either the indifference, the fear, or the vision of its people.

The Wide Horizon

Natural Science: What Next?

By Herbert R. Nichols

RICHMOND, Va.

IN THE capital of the Old Dominion, sitting in conclave last week with fellow researchers of the American Association for the Advancement of Science over accomplishments of laboratory, factory and field experiments of the past year, were perhaps seven of the men who in 1939 will motivate the ten outstanding scientific news stories of the year.

They are not fundamentally interested in making headlines, nor would they admit to any humanitarian impulses. They are interested officially in making observational additions to the general storehouse of natural scientific knowledge. That this knowledge constitutes something of value to all the people, since research is continually pointing the way to easier, safer, better, more satisfying living—correctly applied—and since men of research intend to do something to make certain the applications are rightly directed in the future, we can well pause on the threshold of a new year and take stock of gains made during 1938.

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It seldom happens that a book becomes front-page news, but without doubt one of the leading stories in the field of mathematical physics was the March 28 announcement of Prof. Albert Einstein's published conclusions seeking a connection between "the world of ideas and the world of phenomena," between the non-material and the material.

Though the reality established by modern physics is indeed far removed from that of the early days when atoms were likened unto billiard balls, the aim of every physical theory still remains the same. It is as though nuclear physicists were trying to learn more and more about less and less, so tiny have their matter "building blocks" become.

Fundamentally the importance of this work by Einstein appears to lie in the expressed belief that the primary important existence is not atomic nor of the nature of particles, but "the field," something which Einstein associates with matter but which is not necessarily limited by it.

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Early in the spring, the American Chemical Society announced plans of chemical concerns to spend $100,000,000 for plant expansions during the year. Actually, they exceeded this amount considerably. At least one company also experienced a substantial increase in its pay roll over 1937, which already had been 26 per cent higher than 1936.

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In things astronomical, reported at the triennial meeting of the International Astronomical Union in Stockholm last August, two names stand out for attention, Dr. Harlow Shapley, cosmogonist and director of Harvard Observatory; and Dr. B. Lyot of Meudon Observatory near Paris, the latter reporting on his success in photographing the sun's corona in broad daylight on the Pic du Midi, by means of an optical device of his own invention. Dr. Shapley told of researches indicating that matter is not evenly distributed in space, that external galaxies are distributed in patches—all of which means theorists should go slow about discarding the theory of the universe expanding like a giant soap bubble.

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Aerial explorers are fast uncovering the secrets of the last few unexplored regions of the world. American Museum geographers flew over Mount Auyantepuy (the elevated plateau that inspired Wells to write his "Lost World") and there they found a tremendous waterfall, now believed to be the world's highest. New species of birds and mammals were discovered.

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Though the mechanical cotton picker is meeting with mixed success in the South, the new centrifugal cotton gin Inventor Frank H. Watson announced in the spring has already experienced one successful season.

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In Lowell Institute lectures Dr. George Harrison of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology outlined a four-point program for neophyte inventors of the future who might uncover (1) a method of making solar energy available efficiently (2) a method of storing such energy (3) a way of transporting energy long distances and (4) a method of fusing quartz with less waste of energy.

The first two points are now to be tackled by a newly endowed solar research department at Technology. The guess of qualified researchers is, that success won't take too many years. Point number three, a method of transporting energy long distances, James D. Ross, director of the Bonneville Dam Project, told The Christian Science Monitor, is fast becoming a reality through work with giant phanotron and thyratron tubes. Engineer Ross foresees a vast network of powerlines throughout America whereby electrical power can be shipped to any part of the nation—clear across the continent if need be.

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Some progress in the search for more efficient lighting was realized in the development of new fluorescent floodlights; geo-physicists turned rocks to molasses by squeezing them—to find out thus, what happens under the pressures existent under the earth; geologists explained why the Yellowstone River instead of flowing southward out of the Park, chose to flow northward through a great barrier of mountains; and just a few days ago, before the books closed for the year, General Electric's Dr. Katharine Blodgett announced a permanent film for coating glass and which is less than one-fourth of the wavelength of light in thickness—that means glass can truly be made invisible and optical instruments miraculously faster, more efficient.

What next?